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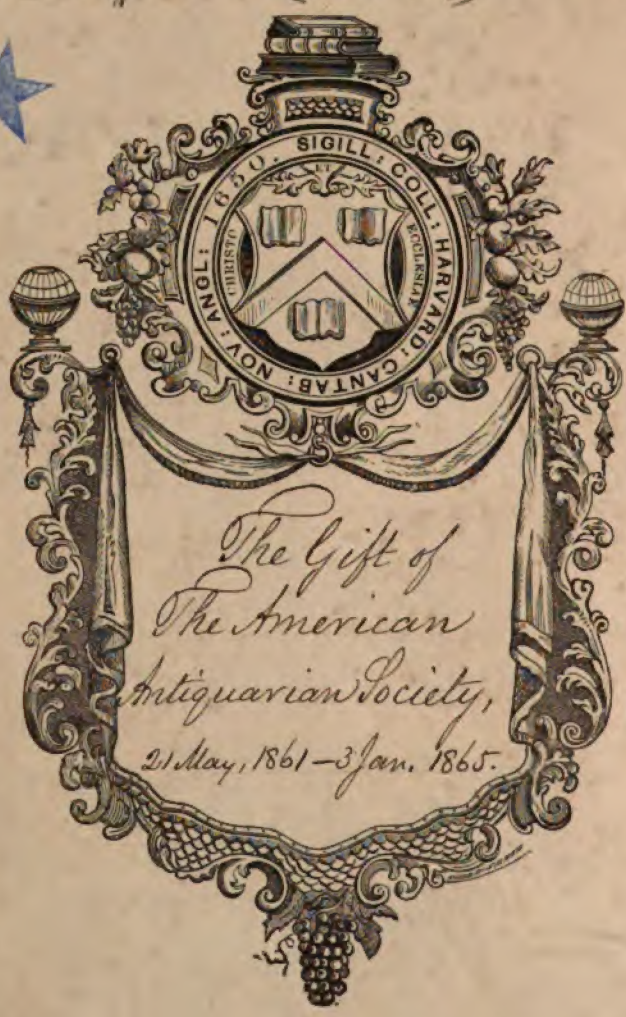
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE
HALL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN BOSTON,

APRIL 24, 1861.



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By mail

PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 24, AT THE HALL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN BOSTON.

THE room was well filled with members present ; the President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

Hon. EBENEZER TORREY was chosen, *pro tempore*, Recording Secretary, to act as such until the office shall be permanently filled.

The President read the Report of the Council.

The Treasurer read his Report.

The Librarian read his Report.

On motion of Judge THOMAS, these Reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion ; and, in allusion to the notice of the late Chief-Justice Shaw contained in the Report of the Council, that gentleman spoke, with great feeling and eloquence, as follows : —

"It seems but yesterday, Mr. President, that the Commonwealth, through the voices of the Bar and the Executive departments, expressed her sense of the loss of her most eminent magistrate; and it seems but an hour since she has had to express her sense of the loss of a great man. For great as was the magistrate, Mr. President, I shall always feel that the man was greater, — Lemuel Shaw greater than even the venerable chief-justice. With some roughness of exterior, a nobler, truer man did not grace his generation. In him, however, sir, the man was always subordinate to the magistrate, — feeling and passion subordinate to that simplest yet firmest sense of duty. And, with this little roughness of exterior, he always reminded me of those nuggets of California, — through and through, solid gold.

"I never knew a man who had so large sense of natural equity; and yet, with this, he was always the servant, and never professed to be wiser than the law he was set to administer. With the most admirable judgment, with powers of reason in discussion, with a subtlety of logic quite unequalled among men whom I have known, he retained to the very last the docility of childhood; and those who knew him will always recur to this childlike character of his nature. With a persistent love of freedom, with a hatred of slavery and oppression in every form, how inflexibly he always stood by the Constitution he had sworn to support! And with the strongest sense of justice, Mr. President, we have yet often seen, when the great magistrate had to pronounce sentence, that the man and brother was literally convulsed in sorrow and in sympathy. Better than almost any man I have known, he stood the severest of all tests, — the more nearly you got to him, the more thoroughly you knew him, the greater, wiser, better man and judge he seemed to you. He was great on the bench; he was great in the books: but it was only in the consultation-room that you felt the variety and extent of his resources.

"This is not the time nor the place for any attempt at analysis of his character; but even in the midst of this great awakening, this resurrection of the people to a new sense of love of country,

it does seem to me a duty to pay one brief tribute at the grave of the beloved dead. We may indeed thank God for such a life,—so long, so useful, so beneficent, so happy. And also, Mr. President, we may thank God for such a departure; for the full, ripe ear gathered to the granary of God; for the just old man, old indeed, but with the eye undimmed and the strength unbroken,—that just man, passing, as we may believe, into the assembly of the just made perfect.”

An interesting and animated discussion took place concerning various matters suggested by the Reports, in which Mr. FOLSOM, President SPARKS, Mr. LIVERMORE, President FELTON, Judge THOMAS, Mr. GRAY, Rev. Mr. HALE, and others, participated; after which the Society proceeded to the election of members.

The following-named gentlemen, having been duly recommended by the Council, were elected to membership:—

Hon. EDWARD MELLEN	of Worcester.
Mr. PORTER C. BLISS	New Haven, Conn.
Prof. DANIEL WILSON, LL.D.	Toronto, C.W.
L. A. H. LATOUR, Esq.	Montreal, C.E.

Dr. GEORGE CHANDLER, and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer.

The meeting was then dissolved.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

IN place of a more acceptable paper from one of the most honored members of the Council, which is wanting by the casualty of temporary sickness, the Council respectfully presents to the American Antiquarian Society this stated Semi-annual Report of the condition and doings of the Association. The Report of the Treasurer, Hon. Henry Chapin, taken as part of this Report, plainly shows the state of the finances. It appears that the most important of the funds, — the Librarian's and General Fund, — which alone is applicable to the Librarian's salary, the heating, lighting, repairs, and similar expenditures, is insufficient, and must inevitably be diminished. The Collection Fund, the Book-binding Fund, and the Publishing Fund, may be strengthened by inaction and delay ; but the apothegm of Cicero, *Magnum vectigal sit parsimonia*, cannot be applied to the Librarian's and General Fund. The outgoings of this must be as free and constant as the circulation of the blood ;

and their cessation would cause the death of the Association. Among many generous supporters, the friend has not yet appeared, whose well-directed bounty toward this fund will give to the maturity of this Society more than the energy and efficiency of youth.

The Council gladly adopts the Report of Samuel F. Haven, Esq., the Librarian, as part of this Report; for it presents the more important doings of the Society: and the Society will not fail to accomplish its object, while it gives occasion to the various and valuable labors which Mr. Haven has connected with his official duty. The Council has the opportunity to know that there is no decrease in the number and importance of the applications made to Mr. Haven for the facts and opinions resulting from his own studies, as well as for direction to the contents of the library. That the members and friends of the Society have not been inattentive to its welfare, is apparent from the large addition, to the library, of four hundred and ninety-nine volumes, and ten hundred and thirty-three pamphlets; which has been obtained with an expenditure from the Collection Fund of no more than thirty-five dollars. But the mass of this addition is not the measure of its worth. By the care and suggestion of the Librarian, many volumes have been added which give value and completeness to other books, which lay disregarded and useless on the shelves.

The origin, the peculiarities, and the languages of the aborigines of North America are objects of study, to which the members of this Society have considered themselves bound to give their earliest and constant attention. The first volume of the "*Archæologia Americana*" contains the copious work of Mr. Caleb Atwater, an indefatigable member of this Society, on the Indians in and near the Valley of the Ohio. This treatise was formerly attacked and depreciated; but it has gained respect from the support of subsequent and independent researches. The larger part of the second volume of the "*Archæologia Americana*" is occupied by a synopsis of the North-American Indian tribes, and vocabularies of their languages, from the pen of Albert Gallatin, a member of this Society, whose accurate scholarship adorned every subject that he treated. This Society must remember with high satisfaction, not only the privilege of publishing a book of such eminent authority, but also that the book was completed by the learned author in the Society's hall, for the advantage of using the rare materials of the library. The result of all that has been done, to ascertain the history and condition of these aborigines before the incursion of the Europeans, is obscure and unsatisfactory: but the languages are more definite objects, on which, throughout the existence of this Society, and particularly in later years, much labor of learned men, in and for the Society, has been expended, of which the fruit is immature;

but it is hoped that it will not be ultimately lost. It would be improper to give a public detail of efforts of this kind, which have excited much interest and expectation ; but the same reserve is not necessary in regard to the valuable service liberally offered by Porter C. Bliss, Esq., of New Haven, in transferring to this Society large and important vocabularies of Indian languages which he has prepared, and in making other acquisitions of the same kind for the Society in his travels in the West.

Under authority of votes of the Society at its last meeting, the President and Secretary furnished to Henry Ward Poole, Esq., a general letter of introduction, to be used by him in his travels in Mexico, to facilitate his search among the antiquities and historical treasures of that country, for the benefit of this Society. Mr. Poole was known to members as a man of integrity and learning ; and his liberal offer to promote the objects of the Society, in the opportunities that might come in his way, was thankfully accepted. There is some hope that documents, which will throw light on the condition of the country before the conquest of Cortez, may be found in the monasteries or other depositories of Mexico. The recent attack against the statements of the honored historian Prescott, in regard to the wealth and civilization of the kingdom of Montezuma, however that attack has been sustained, has excited an eagerness for a fuller knowledge of early Mexican history,

which it would be an appropriate service of this Society in any degree to supply. Correspondence has been held with Mr. Poole, which shows that he has not been inattentive to the wishes of this Society. He is compelled to wait for the movement of political revolution, which at first hinders, and may in the end facilitate, his inquiries and acquisitions. Mr. Poole will also endeavor to obtain the vocabularies and grammars of the living languages of the native tribes of that country, which have been prepared by the earnest studies of ecclesiastics. A few of these have been brought out of the country by the wise care of travellers; but they are generally withheld from public use. To recover the buried intellectual treasures of the past is a gain of little worth in comparison with acquiring the keys which will unlock the hearts of men who are secluded and isolated by a speech known only among themselves. Without the power of passing from the native tongue to the better and more widely used language which is to be taught, the labor of those who have attempted to establish civilization and Christianity among the aborigines has been slow, unrespected, and attended with little success.

Some labor has been devoted by several members, and especially by Mr. Haven, to the preparation for publication of valuable manuscripts belonging to the Society. One of these, mentioned by Mr. Haven in his Report, is supposed to be unique in this country, and very important to a knowledge of the obscure pe-

riod which terminated the Colonial relation of Massachusetts ; but it was found to need the elucidation of the official documents, which, on the departure of Gov. Andros, were hurried over to England, and there disappeared from view. The hope has been disappointed, that the archives of Massachusetts would, without delay, be enriched by the possession of copies of Massachusetts Colonial documents in England, among which the desired documents might be found. In obedience to the vote passed by this Society at its last meeting, the authorized Committee presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts a memorial, asking that provision be made for procuring authentic manuscript copies of all unprinted documents relating to Massachusetts in the Colonial period ; and that such copies, when obtained, should be deposited in the archives of the State. The memorial was received with favor by high authority, and by the intelligent Committee on Education, to which it was referred. In accordance with it, a resolve, authorizing the Governor to accomplish the object, was passed to its last stage in the Senate ; but, in the House of Representatives, it was rejected by a majority of six, on some suggestion of saving expense. The effort of this Society is obstructed ; but it will not be ultimately defeated. The eminent historical scholars who advocated the adoption of the measure, the influential members of the State Government, and other lovers of learning, by whom the proposition is known and

appreciated, will not neglect to urge constantly and successfully the claims set forth in the memorial, that the measure is necessary for preserving precious documents which are now exposed to mutilation and destruction ; that it would be honorable to the State, and just to the memory of the Fathers ; that it would be within the official duty " to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences ;" that it is favored with unusual facilities at this time ; and that it may be accomplished by a very trifling expenditure, while it would furnish a hoard of wealth to untravelled writers and critics of the history of the ancient Commonwealth.

The systematic examination of the documents hidden in the State-paper offices of Great Britain, and the excellent calendar of them now in course of publication, have given a strong impulse to antiquarian researches, and produced a more general conviction of their worth. There are already many skilful explorers of the veins which have been pointed out. It is announced that the " Life of Lord Bacon," which is yet to be published, with James Spedding's admirable edition of the works of that " wisest, brightest of mankind," will be largely indebted to the State-paper offices, and other such repositories, for the evidence by which the reputation of Bacon will be cleared from the foul epithet which was invented in the bitter rivalry of contemporaries, and has been perpetuated by the sparkling antithesis of an unscrupulous

poet. The "Personal History of Lord Bacon," by Mr. William Hepworth Dixon, appears to be a sketch of the evidence which will be more fully given by Mr. Spedding. This volume has excited much interest, as a generous attempt to remove undeserved prejudice against a most instructive writer; but Mr. Dixon, by his exaggerations, and by claiming for his hero an exemption from contemporary influences, and even from human weakness, which the loosely cited authorities do not prove, may stir up and inflame the uncharitable judgments which he desired to extinguish. The rhetoric of the book would have been intolerable to the refined taste of Lord Bacon, who can have no better advocate than his own record of pure and noble thoughts.

The brilliant and complete history of the Netherlands, by J. Lothrop Motley, LL.D., a member of this Society, is enriched by acquisitions from the public offices and private deposits of Great Britain, and from similar repositories in Holland and Spain. From recesses never explored by previous writers of history, he has brought the light that has dispelled errors, and given a fuller view of facts already known. A notable instance of this is his account of the Spanish Armada, in which he shows that the danger to England was not exaggerated at the time, and that the much-vaunted and imperfect defences of the boastful queen were insufficient to afford the protection which was given by providential occurrences.

It is thought proper to make here a brief record of a recent historical transaction which took place in Worcester, Mass., near and within the range of view from the Antiquarian Hall.

Col. Timothy Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston, a member of this Society, has erected in an ancient burial-ground, now surrounded by the Central Park of Worcester, a beautiful and graceful monument to commemorate the virtues and patriotic services of his maternal great-grandfather, Col. Timothy Bigelow, an officer in the American Revolution. The burial-place is a slight elevation of ground ; and, with reverent tenderness, the surface over the graves had been smoothed and turfed, and planted with trees, after each grave had been marked by laying the inscription-stone over it. Over Col. Bigelow's grave, this monument was placed. The structure, designed by Mr. George Snell of Boston, is in the English-Gothic style of the thirteenth century ; and it is elegantly wrought of white Italian marble, and appropriately inscribed. Its height, above the slightly raised earth, is twenty-two feet. And he was worthy for whom all this was done ; for he was foremost and faithful in the cause of his country. On receiving intelligence of the first struggle for national independence at Concord and Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, Timothy Bigelow, then a captain, voluntarily and instantly started for the field of conflict, and there remained in

faithful and able service until he had a share of the crowning glory of the surrender at Yorktown, when he took leave of Washington, and other such noble friends and associates, and returned to his humble home at the side of his forge-shop, rich in the admiring regards of the brave and wise, laden with no spoils of brother-countryman or brother-man, and not even possessing the small pittance of his promised pay, to die in the extreme bitterness of poverty. Those efforts of the patriot which have gained him admiration and a glorious name are probably not those from which his country derived most advantage. In years before the first military resistance, in circles of congenial spirits around his own forge, in the shop of Nathan Baldwin, and in the barns of Samuel Curtis and other zealous men, the ammunition, in which alone the patriots were abundantly supplied, was elaborated, — the principles which sustained the spirit of liberty, and the spirit of liberty which will propel those principles round the earth to the end of time. Col. Lawrence, the great grandson, asked permission to transfer this monument to the government of the city, to be the object of their care; and, in answer, the city government made arrangements for such a ceremonial as should indicate an appreciation of the sacred trust. On the 19th of April, 1861, the eighty-sixth anniversary of the day, when, in this township, two thousand poor villagers had watched with pain and anxiety the bold

departure of the patriot, a prosperous population of twenty-five thousand eagerly poured forth to honor his memory by decorated streets, through which a military and civic procession passed to the new monument. It undesignedly happened, under the municipal arrangements, that with the exception of Tyler Bigelow, Esq., of Watertown, a highly respected and venerable gentleman, and a nephew of the patriot, who merely stated a spirit-stirring reminiscence of his uncle, all persons, invited guests and citizens, whose voices were heard in these services, are members of this Society. After a solemn invocation of the divine blessing by Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D., Col. Timothy Bigelow Lawrence stated his purpose, and presented the monument to the Mayor, with such directness and good taste, that the remembrance of his relationship added only the grace of filial duty to his patriotic liberality. The Mayor, Hon. Isaac Davis, accepted the sacred trust in an address of impressive dignity, in which he happily drew from the honored memories of the past the best lessons for conduct in the fearful perils of the present. Among other spirit-stirring and appropriate addresses, it will not be invidious to take notice of the tribute of praise from one of the senior members of the Council of this Society, which, fresh as a wreath of his own amaranth, was as full of fruit for the living as of grateful adornment for the dead.

It is an appropriate and salutary, though a sad

custom, to take notice of those members who have rendered to the Society their last services in their honored and instructive memories. On the 20th of January last, Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., one of the earliest and most assiduous members, was removed from the labors of this life. He was born in Boston, on the 15th of August, 1782. His connection with this Society was full of cordial and acceptable service. He held the office of a member of the Council from 1820 to 1853, with no idea of sinecure ; and his constant attendance at the meetings of the Society was conspicuous, and his gifts were frequent. His last gift to the Society was an original manuscript of notes of sermons by Rev. Daniel Russell, of Charlestown, Mass., who died, in an early youth of great promise, in 1679. These notes were an interesting addition to a valuable collection of such papers already possessed. The earnest and loving tone, and the directness and impressive brevity, of the Christian teachings of Dr. Lowell, especially in the decline of his life, often suggested the comparison with the beloved disciple ; and in consistency with this resemblance, on the first Sunday of this year, and the fifty-fifth anniversary of his settlement, though oppressed with extreme feebleness, he sent, to the parish that had so long revered him as a spiritual guide, a message of Christian love and admonition ; and, on the second Sunday after, he passed from earth. He was eminent as a lover and

promoter of learning, and exercised a wide-spread influence as a teacher of Christian piety and charity.

On the eighth day of February last, John Wakefield Francis, M.D., LL.D., died at his residence, in the city of New York, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was an early member of this Society, and, forty-one years ago, held the office of one of the Receivers from New York, to collect the annual payment then required from members; and he continued to recognize his membership by gifts and by strong expressions of regard. The engrossing profession in which he was eminent and successful in the highest degree, by making grateful patients to become life-long friends, occupied but a part of his active energy. Without subjecting himself to the details of the sciences, he was distinguished for the impulse which he gave to scientific pursuits. In assemblies in his own city for the promotion of learning, benevolence, or any public benefit, his conspicuous form was always looked for, and his voice was often heard to give direction and progress to the movement. The intelligence, brilliancy, and quaintness of his address, aided by his sympathetic spirit, and by a power which one of his friends has termed "personal magnetism," gave him an intimate acquaintance with many eminent men, whose peculiarities it was his delight to describe in formal biographies, and in incidental illustrations of his writings and his conversation.

His speeches and writings on a great variety of topics, which he considered to be interesting to New York or more widely important, were numerous; and they always attracted attention. They have been printed in every form, — as separate publications, as additions to larger works, and as parts of periodical literature. The few remarks that are here devoted to Dr. Francis are thought to be historically due to a man who has set his mark upon his time. It is understood that his biography will be written by an intimate friend, who knew all his excellent, peculiar, and engaging qualities, and the whole course of his life; and who will give to this welcome subject all the graphic power, which has established the highest reputation among the living essayists of America. In connection with the biography, there will be four volumes of the selected writings of Dr. Francis, which will be interesting and valuable. It is hoped, that in these volumes will be included a full catalogue of the writings of Dr. Francis, with a statement of the date and occasion of each, and a reference to the place where each may be found; so that the inquirer may be able to trace the intellectual movement of New York, so far as it was indicated by one who felt while he directed its current.

This Society has also occasion to take notice of the loss of another member, in the decease of Pardon Dexter Tiffany, Esq., on the 14th of February last, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He may be

spoken of as having resided in St. Louis, Mo., and in Worcester, Mass.: for he passed the more active part of his life in the first-named city, and retained there the real estate acquired by his practice in the profession of law and by advantageous investments; and, in the few last years, his family residence was in Worcester. In this Society he is pleasantly remembered for a speech on the influence of free institutions on the character and duty of a historian, which he made at the meeting of the Society called to take notice of the death of the lamented William H. Prescott, when he presented his views with a spirit and originality as well suited to his own temperament as to his congenial Western habits. He is also gratefully remembered as one of the largest contributors to the Publication Fund of this Society.

A most honored member of this Society, and one of the foremost men of America, Hon. Lemuel Shaw, LL.D., late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts, died on the 30th of March last. Six months before this event, while in the full possession of his powers, and with the same wisdom with which he had exercised those powers, he voluntarily put off "the judge's robe," laid down his honorable burden, and retired to the chamber of infirmity, not to "wrap himself for pleasant dreams," but to expect the early summons to higher duties, for which his Christian faith had taught him to prepare. Judge Shaw was born in Barnstable, Mass., on the 9th of January,

1781. The news of every day comes fraught with the eulogies of admiring associates in his learned profession, and of the eloquent and gifted through the land, on the life and character of this great and good man. The attempt to vie with these affectionate tributes would be improper in this Report; but the relation of the solemn event to this Society should not be overlooked. Before Judge Shaw was elected a member, he freely manifested his respect for this Society, and his wish to promote its welfare. But the especial interest of this Society was not limited by considerations of fraternal service. As a leading member of the government of the largest and most richly endowed and amply provided university of America, and a prominent man among the scholars of the continent, he exercised a salutary influence for this and every other association for the furtherance of learning. And more than this: in the darkness of the present time, when many in short-sighted wickedness attempt to destroy, and many from weakness are willing to surrender, the national bond of the United States, as being no better than the prophet's girdle, which was "good for nothing," this Society must regard with the intensest grief and alarm the removal of another of the supporting columns of the State. Truly "judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off." In the fullest tide of prosperity, the nation has been brought to the verge of ruin, and the hope of stabi-

lity for popular governments seems to be extinguished for ever, by the designed and contemptuous violation of that attribute which it was the glory of the Chief-Justice to represent and enforce. How appropriate to the hour and the man are the calm and earnest words of Daniel Webster! — “Justice is the great interest of man on earth. Wherever her temple stands, and so long as it is duly honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, and the improvement and progress of our race. And whoever labors in this edifice with usefulness and distinction; whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skies, — connects himself, in name, fame, and character, with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society.”

For the Council.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully submits the following Report:—

<i>Librarian's and General Fund, Oct. 22, 1860</i>	\$20,899.41
Received for dividends and interest since	689.50
	<u>\$21,588.91</u>
Deduct payments for fuel	\$89.25
" " for salary and incidental expenses	684.69
	<u>773.94</u>
Present amount of Librarian's and General Fund	<u>\$20,814.97</u>
 <i>Collection and Research Fund, Oct. 22, 1860</i>	 \$8,883.78
Received for dividends and interest since	287.50
	<u>\$8,671.28</u>
Deduct interest paid on bonds purchased	\$20.88
" payment for incidental expenses	11.25
	<u>32.08</u>
Present amount of Collection and Research Fund	<u>\$8,639.20</u>
 <i>Bookbinding Fund, Oct. 22, 1860</i>	 \$6,116.59
Received for dividends and interest since	205.50
	<u>\$6,322.09</u>
Deduct payment for bookbinding	\$99.86
" " for incidental expenses	99.88
	<u>199.74</u>
Present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,122.35</u>
 <i>Publishing Fund, Oct. 22, 1860</i>	 \$5,881.04
Received for dividends and interest since	310.50
	<u>\$6,191.54</u>
Deduct payment for publishing	\$58.95
" interest paid upon purchased bonds	62.49
	<u>121.44</u>
Present amount of Publishing Fund	<u>\$6,070.10</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00
Citizens' " "	1,500.00
Fitchburg " "	600.00
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00
North " "	500.00
Oxford " "	400.00
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00
Shawmut " "	3,700.00
Worcester " "	1,100.00
Central " "	100.00
Northern Railroad (N.H.) Stock, twelve shares	615.00
Three Notes with Mortgage	8,000.00

\$20,815.00

Cash due the Treasurer	08
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\$20,814.97*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in —*

Bank of North America Stock	\$500.00
Bank of Commerce Stock	800.00
Oxford Bank Stock	200.00
Webster " "	800.00
Worcester Bank Stock	800.00
Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Bonds	300.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, eight shares	410.00
Three Notes with Mortgage	3,700.00
Norwich and Worcester Bonds	1,000.00
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	129.20

8,689.20*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in —*

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$2,500.00
Webster Bank Stock	2,500.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, ten shares	512.50
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	809.85

6,122.35*The Publishing Fund is invested in —*

Central Bank Stock	\$500.00
City " "	800.00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00
National " "	400.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00
Shawmut " "	500.00
Note	500.00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	3,000.00
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	70.10

6,070.10

Aggregate of the four Funds	<u>\$41,646.62</u>
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HENRY CHAPIN,
Treasurer.

ANTIQUARIAN HALL, WORCESTER,
April 22, 1861.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WHEN a member of this Society, who holds a distinguished place in the Senate of the United States, proposed that books which had been printed more than thirty years should be admitted free of duty, *a senator from Oregon* expressed the opinion, that a new edition of a book (of Shakspeare, for example) is better than any old one, and that a man who is fool enough to pay a great price for what can be had for a small one ought to pay the duty. In this opinion *a senator from North Carolina* concurred; and not only advanced the theory, that, "if all the books one hundred years old were destroyed, no valuable knowledge would be lost," but declared that "there is nothing in an old book, of any value, that has not been republished in our own time." *A senator from Missouri* also was clear, that "if a work has been published thirty years, and has not been introduced into the United States, it is sufficient evidence that

it is not fit to come here," and that, if introduced, "the reprint here is better than the original print in the foreign country;" adding some remarks not complimentary to the good sense of those who pay high prices for old manuscripts and original editions.

The proposition of Mr. Sumner, for admitting without duty such rare and ancient works as do not come in competition with American books, was accordingly rejected by the Senate.

The gentlemen whose opinions prevailed are doubtless conscious of being practical men, with no nonsense about them; taking enlarged views of things, and giving no factitious importance to matters of mere fancy in literature or in art. Those perceptions which they have not cultivated, are probably, in their estimation, the result of morbid or pampered tastes, which, to a healthy and comprehensive mind, seem petty or absurd. "Human nature is the same in all ages," they would say; "and if, in any sense, there is nothing *new* under the sun, there is certainly nothing *old* which has not been reproduced with improvement: simple ideas and naked facts are all that are worthy of being transmitted from one generation to another." From their point of observation, these opinions have a sound and sensible aspect, which commends them to large classes of the community who are absorbed in the cares and duties of daily business-life. *De non apparentibus et de non existentibus, eadem est lex*; and, where any mental or physical sense is deficient

or dormant, the utility or enjoyment of its exercise cannot, of course, be appreciated.

It is as an obstacle to the procurement of legislative aid and encouragement for literature and art, in their more æsthetical departments, that we have occasion to regret the existence of such a condition of public sentiment. It may sometimes be necessary for collectors to magnify their office, and assert their claims to be considered as engaged in a really useful and practical work ; taking care to do it seriously or sportively, as the character of their audience may require.

We may therefore say, that, practically, human nature is not the same at all times ; for its manifestations are always dependent upon surrounding circumstances and upon habits (which are a second nature), materially affecting the character of its operations. The coarse-grained and animally pugnacious Roman, and the refined and philosophical Greek, had different natures ; and the diversity exists, not only among various races, but among classes of the same people : and how the human nature of the gay and undevout Cavalier, and the human nature of the rigid and formal Puritan, would exhibit themselves in action, can be determined only by a study of each amidst their respective associations and influences.

There are also, practically, no such things as simple ideas and naked facts ; for ideas and facts are always found in combinations which affect their meaning, as

the elements of physical nature are always found combined in various relations and proportions that control the phenomena they present. All forms of thought, especially, which are transmitted through the imperfect and ever-changing medium of language, are liable to a misinterpretation of their exact sense; for the coloring of a writer's perceptions, and the idioms of his expressions, belong to the historical period and the particular social position in which he wrote. Hence a modernized edition of an ancient book may lose the flavor of its wit, the delicate play of its fancy, the significance of its allusions, and the stand-point of its argument, without intending to omit any of its ideas or its facts. We need the aid of a thousand little circumstances contemporary with an author to place our minds in full *rapport* with his mind; and among these may be the merely mechanical incidents of an original edition.

The allusion to Shakspeare, by the senator from Oregon, as of most value in its latest forms of publication, is an unfortunate illustration of his theory; for surely no work has suffered more from pretentious commentators and reckless amendments, and there is no writer in whom the nicer shades of meaning require for their accurate interpretation a more careful study of the precise modes of expression, as well as the habits of thought, peculiar to the age and the society in which he lived. If a matter is worth understanding at all, it is worth comprehending fully

and correctly, with the aid of every thing that may serve to explain or illustrate.

I think it is an Italian diplomatist who has recorded his method of ascertaining what effect his own views would have upon another whom he wished to influence. He was accustomed, by a strong effort of imagination, to throw himself into the figure of that person; to fancy himself possessed of the same features, moulded into the same expression; as standing in the same attitudes, speaking in the same voice, occupying the same social or political station, and even wearing the same fashion of dress. By such means, he was able to produce a like conformity in the current of his thoughts, and the general character of his mental impressions; causing his own mind to work through the machinery of manners and person, which are the natural language of a man, and the physical signs of his metaphysical constitution: thus applying the art of the poet and the dramatist to a practical business-purpose; as many persons doubtless do, without being conscious of a special effort.

The least imaginative of common-sense men will, perhaps, admit that it is desirable for an historian to derive his information from original papers, or even from original manuscripts; and to surround himself with all the accessories that may enable him to present a perfect picture of the times which are the subject of his narrative. Our own countrymen have

furnished striking examples of the manner in which European history may be placed in a new aspect, vivified and illuminated by the light which genius has evolved from obscure documents that have lain in their dust undisturbed by less diligent chroniclers, who were content to take their facts from second-hand authorities. It is no more than just that similar opportunities should be afforded to future investigators who shall seek to illustrate the phases of human progress and national development that have occurred and are occurring on this new continent. While institutions like this are gathering the seemingly unimportant and promiscuous materials, which, undergoing a process of assimilation in our libraries, serve to reconstruct the whole body of history; to reproduce its various parts, even to the minuter details of its organization; to show, not only how the brain of the community wrought, and with what sentiments its heart pulsed, but how the minor functions of its daily life were performed, — it is not unreasonable to ask of those who are intrusted with the administration of public affairs so much co-operation as will secure the collection and preservation of public records.

When Hutchinson reached that portion of his "History of Massachusetts" which relates to the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, he was obliged to explain the incompleteness of his account of that important period by saying in a note, "There are no public records from the dissolution of the old

charter government in 1686 until the restoration of it in 1689. If there was any book of records, it was secreted or destroyed. I cannot find upon any of the files a list of Sir Edmund's Council. By accident, I met with a list of their names upon a defensive leaf of an old Colony-law book ; which list I suppose to be genuine."

Some of the missing documents have been recovered ; and a copy of what purported to be the Records of the Governor and Council was obtained for the Commonwealth from England, a few years since, by Rev. Dr. Felt.

While the learned American annalist, Rev. Dr. Holmes, was an officer of this Society, he received an anonymous letter from Newburyport, accompanying a parcel of ancient manuscripts for the Society, which the donor said he had rescued from the flames, and which, if useful for nothing else, he thought might serve to light some antiquarian pipe ; to which purpose they came very near being devoted by himself.

Among these were several papers which are included in Hutchinson's collection ; and a copy of the commission to Andros, as Governor of New England, which had then never been printed. It has since been published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, in the seventh volume of their third series of Collections. Another document, which appears not to have attracted particular attention, as it is not

distinguished by a special entry upon our records, perhaps came with the same parcel. It proves to be the original minutes of proceedings at the meetings of Andros and his Council during the first four months of his administration, — the period of the organization and establishment of the new Government. It is in the handwriting of Randolph's clerk, with interlineations and additions by the Secretary himself. It commences with what may be regarded as an official list of the Council, and records the names of those present at each meeting. It shows that the records obtained from England by Mr. Felt are only an abstract of the doings of the Government, furnished in compliance with an order from the authorities at home. In that abstract, the votes and discussions are greatly abridged, some of them wholly omitted; while many meetings are passed by without a notice. These original minutes, so far as they go, were apparently used in the preparation of the abstract; for the word *stet* was written against many of the passages by the hand of the Secretary, implying a compilation from the contents of the manuscript.

It would be strange if there were not to be discovered, in English depositories, valuable documents to illustrate the public acts and private sentiments of that exciting epoch, commonly known as "the Usurpation." The able historian who has followed the fortunes of New England, with so much careful

research and philosophical analysis, till he has just reached this point of time, will unquestionably do ample justice to its dramatic interest. A burning sense of outrage at the manner in which political rights were abrogated, the title to property invalidated, and religious scruples treated with contempt and violence, while restrained from public expression by despotic force, must have found vent in private correspondence with influential friends in the mother-country, or in secret communications among themselves. It is not improbable that the period will at some time be made a special subject of study; and tracts and manuscripts, which the keen insight and liberal expenditure of Mr. Livermore and Mr. Deane have failed to detect or secure, may be sought for with anxious eagerness. Old books, old almanacs, old letters and diaries, whether they have paid a duty to the custom-house or not, have another duty to pay to the country whose history they tend to elucidate. To understand how our Puritan Fathers felt when the Old South Church was seized for Episcopal services, "and Goodman Needham, the sexton, though he had resolved to the contrary, was prevailed on to ring the bell and open the door at the Governor's command, — one Smith and Hill, joiner and shoemaker, being very busy about it," — it may be necessary to look into the unpublished diary of Judge Sewall; and, to really feel what they suffered from the humiliation as well

as the restraint of the press, it is advisable not merely to read this official order to the printer, —

“ Mr. GREEN, — I am commanded by Mr. Secretary Randolph to give you notice that you do not proceed to print any almanac whatever, without having his approbation of the same.

“ Yours, BEN BULLIVANT,” —

but to consult Tully's ephemeris of the signs of the seasons and the signs of the times itself. We there find that Secretary Randolph's approval meant, that the holidays of the Episcopal Church should be inserted in the calendar, for the first time in New England; that opposite the date of Jan. 30 should be entered the record, “ King Charles *murdered* ;” that, at the beginning of the almanac for 1687, there should be placed a list of English sovereigns since the Conquest, — omitting Cromwell, and ignoring the Commonwealth, — concluding with these lines : —

“ And may we look on monarchy, and sing,

‘ In health and peace long live great JAMES, our king ! ’ ”

Again : it was required to state, falsely, that when the judgment against the charter of the late Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, together with his majesty's commission of government, were publicly read, they were received by persons of all conditions with general acceptance. Such portions of the almanac were sullenly printed, without a word of comment from the editor ; and were suddenly dropped, when, at the first inkling of a change of affairs in England, the people rose,

and displaced their oppressors. But what public or political proceedings can so significantly exemplify the mingled sentiments of hate and horror which prevailed toward the religious ceremonies that were forced upon them, as the story told by Cotton Mather of the girl possessed with a devil (bewitched) during the mysterious events which soon followed, who in the presence of the Bible was thrown into convulsions, but handled the Common Prayer Book with a sort of familiar pleasure !

The collections made for the Society since the last meeting in October comprise four hundred and ninety-nine books, ten hundred and thirty-three pamphlets, many newspapers in an unassorted condition, numerous minor forms of printed and written matters, and various coins and medals.

By the aid of the generous contribution of Charles C. Little, Esq., the Society has been put in possession of a copy of that valuable French work, "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*," in forty-four handsomely bound volumes. From the continual donations of Frederic W. Paine, Esq., and his daughter, Mrs. Henry P. Sturgis, we have obtained seventy-one books and one hundred and ninety-five pamphlets, besides foreign newspapers, and an endless variety of broadsides, advertisements, handbills, &c., that will ultimately become of great interest. Nathaniel Paine, Esq., has presented twelve volumes, one hundred and eighteen

tracts, and many fugitive miscellanies ; and has not only continued his favors in the arrangement of our coins and medals, but added liberally to their number. Fourteen volumes and thirty-eight pamphlets, of much historical and scientific importance, have been received from the Academy Royal of Sciences at Lisbon. Ten books and twenty tracts, most of them of ancient date, and all quite valuable, were the gift of Rev. Dr. Sweetser, of Worcester. Among them is a fine black-letter copy of the first English translation of the *Cosmography of Pomponius Mela*, with the *Natural History of Solinus*, printed at London in 1590. William Lawton, Esq., of New Rochelle, N.Y., has contributed, among other things, four bound volumes of the *Transactions of the American Institute*, wanting in the library ; and numbers of papers containing Mr. Alexander S. Taylor's second series of " *California Notes*," embracing the " *Indianology* " of that part of the country. Fifteen volumes and seven tracts are the result of an exchange of the Society's publications for desirable works.

The Society is under great obligation to Hon. Dexter F. Parker, who, on the call of the President of the United States for military assistance, was probably the first citizen of Massachusetts who arrived in Washington to offer his services as a soldier ; having resigned his seat in the Legislature for that purpose. In a previous visit to Washington, Mr. Parker had taken great pains to devise means of

supplying the deficiencies in our set of Congressional documents. Eleven valuable books of our accessions are his private donation. Before his recent departure, notwithstanding the haste of preparation, he made, himself, a memorandum of documents required for the library, that he might take advantage of any opportunity to procure them. There were also other services proffered by him, which there may be occasion to refer to at another time.

A full list of donors will accompany this Report when it is printed. The expenditure for purchases has been very moderate in amount. Seventeen volumes of pictorial newspapers, and other periodical journals, have been obtained at the cost of the binding, which is new ; and a miscellaneous lot of books and pamphlets, the relics of a bookstore, were procured for a trifling consideration : while a few dollars have been expended upon new publications which it was deemed essential to possess. There has of late been a formidable competitor in the field, for what, in the absence of a better descriptive phrase, may be termed "the odds and ends of American literature and history ;" and, in a recent instance, your Librarian was disappointed to find that the British Museum had stretched one of its Briarean arms across the Atlantic, and grasped the waste-box of a country newspaper which he was about to secure.

That invaluable provision of our President, the

Binding Fund, has been drawn upon largely, and has greatly enriched our means of historical reference. With no small amount of care and labor, two hundred and ninety-three volumes of newspapers have been made up for the binder; and many more are in an advanced condition of forwardness. Particular attention has been paid to the supply of deficiencies in our earlier-bound volumes, for which a considerable amount of material had accumulated. Each volume has been carefully examined, and many serious gaps have happily been filled: involving the necessity, often, of rebinding the volume to make room for numerous additions; and, in other cases, tasking the binder's skill to insert the new numbers in their proper places.

So much has been said about newspapers in our late Reports, that it is not intended to make them a subject of particular comment at this time; but, in reference to the expense they occasion to the Society, it should be remembered that every well-preserved annual file previous to 1800 has a market-value, at recent quotations, of at least ten dollars, — the price increasing or diminishing as they recede or advance from that period. The earlier American newspapers are exceedingly scarce; and those of the era of the Revolution are so rare, that it is not easy to overestimate their worth. Indeed, all that were printed when the importance of preserving them was less appreciated than it now is, will become objects of

emulation for their possession, in every prominent library of consultation.

Much hazard attends the practice of permitting these documents to be borrowed by persons at a distance, however respectable, and for whatever purpose.

Many years ago, a gentleman engaged in the preparation of a national work came to Worcester in search of materials. At his solicitation, he was allowed to take home with him nine volumes of Massachusetts, New-York, and Pennsylvania newspapers, ranging in their dates from 1769 to 1776, inclusive ; giving a bond to return them within six months. Not only have they never been restored ; but no reply has been vouchsafed to repeated applications for them, expressed in the most courteous and respectful terms. I am, however, happy in being able to state, that, upon a requisition recently made in person by a gentleman on behalf of the Society, the holder has consented to give them up ; and, if events throw no obstacles in the way, they may ultimately be recovered.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN.

SOURCES OF ACCESSIONS.

F. W. Paine, Esq.	Worcester.
Mrs. Henry P. Sturgis	Boston.
Nathaniel Paine, Esq.	Worcester.
The State of Connecticut.	
Charles J. Hoadly, Esq.	Hartford, Conn.
The Essex Institute	Salem.
The Academy of Science at St. Louis . . .	St. Louis, Mo.
The Royal Geographical Society of London, G.B.	
The Providence Athenæum	Providence, R.I.
The State of Vermont.	
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D.	Boston.
Joel Munsell, Esq.	Albany, N.Y.
The American Oriental Society.	
J. S. Newberry, M.D.	Cleveland, O.
The Society of Antiquaries of London, G.B.	
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La Société de Géographie of Paris, Fr.	
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The City Bank	"
The Proprietors of the —	
Christian Watchman and Reflector.	
Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.	
Worcester Weekly Spy.	
Fitchburg Sentinel.	
Worcester Daily Times.	



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

OCT. 21, 1861.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
22, SCHOOL STREET.
1861.

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1862. Jan 2
Gift of
the Society

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1861, AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY,
IN WORCESTER.

THERE was a large attendance of members ; Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, the President, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the record of proceedings at the semi-annual meeting in April.

Hon. PLINY MERRICK read the Report of the Council.

The Treasurer, Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, read his Report.

The Librarian read his Report.

On motion of Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, a paper referred to in the Report of the Council was read by the President.

On motion of Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, the several reports were accepted ; and, with the paper on the productions in sculpture of Michael Angelo, communicated by the President, were referred to the Com-

mittee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

“Resolved, That the thanks of the American Antiquarian Society are due to its excellent President for the admirable cast of the statue of ‘Moses,’ by Michael Angelo; that the Society see in this gift another expression of the liberality and devotion to the interests of the Institution which have made the name of SALISBURY, among its benefactors, second only to that of its distinguished founder.”

GOV. LINCOLN rose, and addressed the Chair as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—The Report of the Council to the Society, which has been read, makes appropriate reference to the recent lamented decease of our late honored and much-esteemed associate and friend, the Hon. Nathan Appleton, and contains a beautiful and most just tribute to his character. I know not how any thing can well be added to its truthfulness or effect. It was my happiness personally to have known Mr. Appleton for nearly half a century of years. He belonged to a generation now mostly passed away. There are few of his cotemporaries who survive him; and, of those few, I find myself the only one present here who may utter the living voice in reverence to his memory.

Mr. Appleton was a man of no ordinary endowments. His liberal, enlarged, comprehensive, and cultivated mind embraced not only the great interests of the community, but the still higher duties of patriotism, and loyal devotion to free institutions and constitutional government. As a legislator and a statesman, he shared largely in the confidence of the people, and was repeatedly honored by official positions in the councils of the State and the Nation. I have myself, sir, had opportunity to witness the untir-

ing labor, the discreet judgment, the signal ability, with which he discharged the public service, and the *commanding influence* which these had upon the action of others. As a member of this Society, we all remember his venerable form ; his unfailing attendance, even under the burden of physical infirmity, upon our meetings in Boston ; and the various manifestations of his interest in the progress, prosperity, and growing usefulness of our Society. Sir, the Society, in heartfelt sympathy with the Council in the homage rendered to his virtues by the accepted Report, would doubtless seek to add a distinct expression of its sense of the greatness of the *public loss* in his death ; and I ask permission to offer for consideration at this time the following resolutions : —

“ The American Antiquarian Society, since the last meeting, have occasion to deplore, in the decease of the Hon. Nathan Appleton of Boston, the loss of one of its most distinguished and valued members.

“ Therefore, to give expression to their sense of the greatness of the bereavement, and the profound respect in which they hold the character and memory of their deceased associate and friend, —

“ *Resolved*, That, in the fellowship of the Hon. Nathan Appleton, this Society enjoyed the countenance, aid, and support of a faithful and attentive member, a devoted friend of scientific research and acquisition, and a munificent public benefactor.

“ *Resolved*, That in the public relations which, at different times and for many years, Mr. Appleton sustained to the State and National Governments, as a member of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, and subsequently as a representative in the Congress of the United States, his services were eminently distinguished by proofs of untiring assiduity in duty ; liberal, comprehensive, and enlightened views of public policy ; and a spirit of patriotism commensurate with the principles of the Constitution, and the best interests and honor of the Republic.

“ *Resolved*, That, in common with other beneficent institutions with which he was associated ; the State which he so long and faithfully served ; the business community, to which his whole life was an example of industry, probity, and usefulness, — we mourn his departure, and deeply sympathize with those to whom his death is an irreparable personal affliction.

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered at large upon the records of the Society, and a copy thereof be transmitted, by the Secretary, to the family of the deceased."

The resolutions proposed by Gov. Lincoln having been adopted unanimously, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, in reference to the death of Sir Francis Palgrave, spoke briefly of his character and standing as a scholar and an antiquary, and confirmed from personal experience the statement embraced in the Report, of his kind and cordial readiness to assist American students in their researches among the documents of the English offices of record.

The Society voted to proceed to the election of members.

Hon. SOLOMON LINCOLN, of Hingham, Mass., and Professor EDWARD SALISBURY, of New Haven, Conn., having been recommended by the Council, were elected to membership.

The next business being the choice of officers for the year ensuing, on a vote by ballot, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY was re-elected President.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, and Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, having been appointed a Committee of Nomination, reported the names of the following gentlemen for the remaining offices, and they were severally elected:—

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D.	BOSTON.
HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D.	WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D.	WORCESTER.
GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D.	BOSTON.
CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.
HON. IRA M. BARTON	WORCESTER.
HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D.	BOSTON.
HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW	BOSTON.
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.	WORCESTER.
HON. DWIGHT FOSTER.	WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE	BOSTON.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D.	CAMBRIDGE.
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Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D.	BOSTON.
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Recording Secretary.

HON. EDWARD MELLEN, LL.D.	WORCESTER.
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Treasurer.

HON. HENRY CHAPIN	WORCESTER.
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Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.	WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE	BOSTON.
CHARLES DEANE, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.

GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

The regular business of the meeting being completed, a discussion arose, in which Mr. Folsom, Dr. Shurtleff, and others, participated, respecting an inscription on a stone taken from Castle William, in Boston Harbor, many years since. The stone was a mere fragment, containing about half of each line of a Latin inscription commemorative of the rebuilding of the castle, which was named in honor of King William III.

A year or two ago, Mr. Folsom restored the inscription conjecturally; and recently Dr. Shurtleff had met with a copy of the original, which had been printed in an ancient magazine. This corresponded literally, and almost verbally, with the conjectural reading of Mr. Folsom, and illustrated the great ingenuity and skilful Latinity of his restoration. An interesting history is attached to the rebuilding of the castle, which was briefly touched upon. A general desire was expressed, that Mr. Folsom should embody the results of his researches in a memoir, and that the facts collected by Dr. Shurtleff should be preserved in a similar manner.

The meeting was then dissolved.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian in reference to the investment of the funds and the condition of the library, and the additions which have been made to it during the last half-year, may be referred to as exhibiting all the information which can be afforded upon those subjects. It is gratifying to feel assured, that, in a period when the financial prosperity of the community is seriously affected by unhappy disturbances in the political action of the General Government, — which, interrupting the ordinary pursuits of business, and deranging the plans of the great industrial classes engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures, unavoidably tend to impair the value of almost every species of property, — the funds of the Society have been watched and provided for, with so much energy and prudence, that they may be considered secure from the danger of loss or diminution.

The various measures heretofore instituted in reference to the collection and preservation of materials

from which may be hereafter elicited a full and complete history of the country, especially in relation to the earlier periods of it, and which have been the subjects of notice and observation in former Reports of the Council, are still being pursued ; but, as none of them have recently been brought to a conclusion, there seems to be at this time no further occasion to allude to them. In connection, however, with this general remark, it seems proper to advert more particularly to one of the distant fields in which our antiquarian researches are in progress. From Mr. Henry Ward Poole, who is our agent in Mexico, actively engaged in seeking for information and for historical documents, communications have been very lately received ; from which we learn that his labors are attended with such a degree of success, as to afford just grounds of expectation that they will be productive of useful and gratifying results.

But, in addition to what has already been effected or commenced, there are other subjects, which, from their character and importance, seem entitled to claim the present attention of the Society.

The legislation of every State constitutes not only a substantial part of its history, but a knowledge of it is really essential to a true appreciation of the condition and distinctive peculiarities of its people. Its positive laws are always, directly or indirectly, the production of those for whose benefit and protection they are made. This is especially true as to all communi-

ties where popular institutions of government prevail ; and, accordingly, the ordinances and statutes which are a direct emanation of their will, must exhibit, in clear and vivid light, the predominating opinions, pursuits, and modes of living, in the respective periods when they are incorporated into the public code. As they show what changes in the prohibitions or requirements of existing laws are deemed, by those upon whom they are immediately to operate, necessary for individual security or the advancement of the common welfare, they may in general be consulted as a safe guide to all inquiries concerning the pursuits, intelligence, and condition of the age in which they are adopted.

It is certainly somewhat remarkable, that at this time there should remain a material deficiency in the publication, in a collected form, of the ordinances and statutes which were in force in Massachusetts, by virtue of enactments of its local legislature, acting under its Provincial charter ; and not only has there never been any such publication, but no perfect series of them is to be found on the files, or in the archives or public offices of the State. It is, however, well known that the means of supplying this deficiency still exist. In the last annual address of the Governor to the Legislature, it is stated, that, by the zeal and intelligent industry of a learned and eminent member of the legal profession, he had succeeded in making a complete collection of all those statutes.

This allusion, it seems proper to say, was to one of the members of our Society, and that our resources contributed to the completion of his work. The service thus rendered by him is indeed of the most meritorious character, and the collection he has effected can hardly be too highly estimated. It is much to be regretted that the Legislature did not deem it expedient to adopt the recommendation of the Governor, to appropriate the comparatively inconsiderable sum of money which would have been required for the printing and distribution of an accurate and authenticated edition of the entire body of those Provincial laws. A renewed appeal to the Legislature upon this subject, might, under ordinary circumstances, be expected to be attended with success; but such a result can hardly be soon expected, since it seems probable that all the resources of the public treasury will, at least for some time to come, be required to meet the claims, arising out of an unexpected and extraordinary emergency, which are pressing upon it. That consideration cannot fail to impress us with the conviction, that efficient measures ought to be adopted to secure the materials of this useful and complete collection from being broken up and again dispersed. If such a misfortune should occur, it would be almost too much to hope that they would once more be gathered together by the devotion and industry of future laborers.

But while diligence in researches to secure from

oblivion the memorials of past times, and care to preserve them in the possession of public institutions or other places of safe deposit, where they may be conveniently accessible as original, and therefore indispensable, sources of historical investigation, should in no degree be relaxed, it would be a dereliction of duty to be inattentive to the collection and preservation of similar materials, which describe, explain, and illustrate the order and progress of passing events at the present time. In periods of general tranquillity, when the action of the Government is free and natural, and its administration is easily conducted according to prescribed and constitutional requirements, the sense of confidence and security which pervades the community at once enables and invites each individual to devote himself to the pursuits to which his education, and habits of life, have attracted him. In such times, they who are inclined to amass, for the benefit of future generations, materials from which may be derived an accurate knowledge of the present character and condition of the people, the objects they pursue, and the enterprises which they accomplish, are not diverted from their purpose by outward disturbances, or hindered by any feeling of insecurity from effecting it. But in periods of public commotion and alarm, when public authority and the law, silenced amidst the predominance of arms, are no longer able to harmonize conflicting interests and pretensions, or to inspire an unhesitating confidence in their

irresistible power to afford peaceful and absolute protection, the thoughts of men are unavoidably so absorbed in the hopes and anxieties of the present excitement, that the duty or expediency of making provision to meet and satisfy the inquiries of an after-age are not unlikely to be imperfectly appreciated, or altogether overlooked; and consequently that adequate efforts for such purpose may be foreborne, or neglected to be made.

This is now the condition of our own country. An insurrection, wide in its extent and formidable in its character, has broken out against the Government, defying its authority, and threatening to subvert its existence by establishing a new and independent nation within the limits of its territory; and the attempt to accomplish this portentous enterprise is sustained by appliances of such magnitude and power, that the active and vigorous exertion of all the means possessed by the loyal portion of the Union are indispensable to uphold and prolong the supremacy of the constitution. In the unfolding of events in this great issue, and in the conduct of the great work of national preservation, every individual in the community has a deep and painful personal interest. He will feel it as well in the performance of the duties it involves, as in the disturbance and confusion in his usual and accustomed avocations and pursuits, of which such great causes must be the unavoidable occasion. Vast numbers of the people, suddenly interrupted in their

affairs, and deprived of their ordinary means of providing for subsistence, must be compelled to seek for it in new and perilous pursuits; and no one can hope wholly to exempt himself from the anxiety, deprivation, and dangers which the existence and prosecution of a great civil war must inevitably engender.

Whatever may be the termination of this extraordinary and fearful revolt, its occurrence and progress will constitute a new and most important epoch in the history, not alone of our country, but also of liberty and civilization. Every thing which pertains to it is therefore, and must continue to be, full of significance and interest; and the causes which have produced such a sudden and deplorable crisis, the events which attend and succeed to it, and the influence which all these may exert upon our peculiar system of popular government, will certainly become, and long remain, subjects of investigation of the gravest importance.

It falls within the province of our labors to collect, arrange, and preserve the materials, in the use of which such investigations may be made, and a faithful history of this great epoch may be written. When there are conflicting claims, pretensions, and representations by contending parties, the truth can be elicited only by resorting to original sources of information, — the documents and means of proof which each of them may supply. To a full understanding of the merits of our great national controversy, and a

full knowledge of the various civil and military operations by which it may be signalized, and of the condition, pursuits, and sacrifices of the people during its progress, the possession of documents, narratives, and publications, emanating from each section of the country, is therefore indispensable. Situated as we are in the section where no disaffection to the Government exists, but where, on the contrary, the determination to maintain it in its integrity is the common and prevailing purpose of the whole community, a full collection of official and private publications in the loyal portion of the Union may be made with comparative ease and facility. This requires the exercise of little more than ordinary diligence and care ; but it is obvious, that, under existing circumstances, the acquisition by us of a similar collection of original materials from the revolted States cannot be effected without unusual effort. The suspension and discontinuance of all postal communications, and the restraints imposed by military authority, during the impending conflict, upon the free action of individuals, have led to a substantial non-intercourse between the two sections of the country. This renders it extremely difficult to obtain public documents, or the records of the proceedings of public bodies, claiming to exercise the functions of a new and independent government ; and this difficulty, serious as it is in relation to official papers, is very greatly enhanced in reference to political discussions, the accounts

given of transpiring events, and of the condition of public and private affairs, contained in books, pamphlets, and periodical publications, issuing from the Southern press. This is especially true with respect to the newspaper-press, the productions of which, it is well known, if not secured coterminously with their issue, are almost invariably, even under the most favorable circumstances, soon so dispersed and wasted as to render the acquisition of complete files a hopeless task. Yet all these will hereafter become of the greatest value to the diligent student who shall seek to present in a comprehensive historical narrative a faithful account of the great civil and military operations, of the trials, the energy, and sacrifices of the people, which are to characterize and distinguish the age in which we live.

In view of these considerations, it has seemed to the Council to be advisable to call the attention of the Society, and of its individual members, to the expediency of adopting vigorous and systematic measures, to obtain, as far as possible, complete files of periodical publications in the several States which are attempting to withdraw from the government of the United States; and also all books, pamphlets, and whatever else may tend to explain or establish their claims and pretensions, or to assist in ascertaining the truth concerning military operations, and the proceedings of public bodies or private associations, of which they purport to give an account. Yet it is not intended

now to present to the consideration of the Society any particular plan of action by which this object may be accomplished, but simply to direct attention to it as a subject of much importance, to which diligence and labor may be wisely and profitably devoted.

While it is the recognized duty of all associations like our own to present in their occasional publications from time to time, and as far as their means will permit, such portion of those matters of historical interest or curiosity which come into their possession, and which may be deemed useful or interesting to the public, but which, from their very peculiarity, would not be likely to attract the enterprise of professional publishers, who carry those works only through the press from which they may expect to derive profit and reward, they always recognize with satisfaction such contributions from the resources of private individuals. They are often of the most meritorious character ; and it is gratifying to observe, that the practice among persons independent in their pecuniary circumstances, of printing, for a limited circulation, works of their own, or of causing reprints to be made of those which are rare, or difficult of access, at their own individual expense, appears to be upon the increase. Every effort in that direction is entitled to warm commendation, at least from those with whose labors they co-operate. We have ourselves, at various times, been the recipients of valuable documents and publications emanating from such sources ; and very recently

we have had presented by Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., — an English gentleman, evidently of great ability and learning, — two very valuable works prepared by him for the press, and one of which was carried through at his own personal charge. We owe him our acknowledgments for the donation of two large and beautifully printed volumes, entitled respectively “*Stemmata Botevilliana, — Memorials of the Families of De Boteville, Thynne, and Botfield, in the Counties of Salop and Wilts;*” and “*Prefaces to the First Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, and of the Sacred Scriptures.*” Of the former, we observe, from a notice added after the titlepage, that only two hundred and fifty copies were printed, and these for private distribution.

In this connection, we may allude to the recent republication at his private expense, by our associate, George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge, of a small but very curious as well as interesting work, — the compilation known as “*Cromwell's Soldier's Bible.*” The reprint is an exact reproduction of the work, from one of the copies of the original edition, issued in 1643, now in possession of Mr. Livermore; and is one of the only two copies known to be in existence. The other belongs to the British Museum. Mr. Livermore at first caused only one hundred copies to be printed; but the work immediately attracted so much attention, as to put the means in operation for its very wide diffusion. It is understood that the American

Tract Society has adopted it as a tract, and that at least fifty thousand copies of it have been prepared for gratuitous distribution among the soldiers of the army of the United States. We are now in possession of several copies of the different editions of it.

There is another acknowledgment due from us, which the Council are happy to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by our present meeting to make. The noble statue which we find to-day embellishing the hall of entrance to the apartments of the library, and which attracts the notice and admiration of every visitor, comes to us a generous gift from our President, the Hon. Stephen Salisbury. It is a copy, perfect and exact in its minutest details, as may be verified by comparison of it with the photographic likeness, taken from the original, which remains in the Church of St. Peter *in vinculis*, at Rome, of the statue of Moses, by Michael Angelo, and which has always been regarded as one of the most remarkable, both in conception and execution, of all his productions. It would be difficult to select from the whole range of the works of art an object more significant of the general design and purpose of our Institution, or more appropriate as an ornament to the hall where we treasure all our collections. The great lawgiver of the Hebrews, the earliest nation of antiquity from which authentic records have descended to our times, stands almost at the remotest point of all historical knowledge; and his name, and some

conception of his image, therefore, naturally present themselves to the mind of every student and inquirer, in his contemplations of the origin, progress, and history of mankind. The possession of this work of art, so interesting in all its associations, is, in itself, a just subject of congratulation ; but this Society will be zealous to preserve and exhibit it, not alone for its beauty, excellence of workmanship, or intrinsic value, but as a permanent memorial of the many acts of honorable munificence of its constant benefactor.

The Council have requested that the interesting paper read by Mr. Salisbury, on presenting this statue to them, may be communicated by him to the Society at this meeting.

Since its last semi-annual meeting, the Society has been bereaved of one of its most respected members. The Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, died in that city on the fourteenth day of July last, at the age of eighty-one years. In the pursuits to which he was chiefly devoted, he occupied a position of honorable distinction and acknowledged eminence. As a merchant, his views were large and comprehensive ; and all his affairs were conducted upon a broad scale, with intelligence, liberality, and sound judgment. Later in life, he became connected with, and largely interested in, the domestic manufactures of the country ; and his theoretic wisdom and practical knowledge contributed material aid in the development and

progress of that branch of industry. In these departments of commerce and manufactures, his efforts were crowned with success; and his labors and enterprise were rewarded in the accumulation of a handsome fortune, which he wisely used to promote the happiness of his friends, and the welfare of the community in which he was placed. Never unmindful of the claims of private charity and benevolence, he was accustomed to contribute liberally towards the support of social, literary, and scientific institutions; and it is in grateful recollection of these traits in his character that we mention him as one of the benefactors of our own. Although the prominent occupations of his life were in connection with the management of affairs in commerce and manufactures, he was not wholly devoted to them, but sought and found opportunity to improve and gratify an enlightened taste in literary pursuits. On several occasions, he gave to the press the productions of his pen. These were chiefly, but not exclusively, upon subjects of business and finance. Whatever he wrote was the result of thorough investigation, followed by mature reflection, and consequently exerted an important influence in the circles where they were known. He was not unmindful of public affairs, or of the duties and obligations of a citizen. He twice represented the Congressional district in which he resided, in the National Legislature, where his services were always esteemed to be of the highest value. In all the relations of life, he secured

the unfeigned confidence, respect, and attachment of his numerous acquaintance; and it has elsewhere been justly said of him, that for his kind heart, his open hand, his cool judgment, his unswerving integrity, his strict justice, and pure morality, which in life surrounded him with friends, he should, now that he has left us, be held in cherished and honored remembrance.

We have also to record the decease of Sir Francis Palgrave, at his home in Hampstead, England, on the 6th of July last. By his death we have lost one of our most distinguished foreign members, whose interest in the history of our country, evinced in his courteous assistance to many of our historians, demands our respectful acknowledgment.

Sir Francis Palgrave was born in 1788, of Jewish parentage; being the son of Mr. Meyer Cohen. He changed the name of Cohen for that of Palgrave, on his marriage, in 1823. From early years, he showed a deep interest in antiquarian and literary pursuits. He was a contributor to the "Quarterly Review" as early as 1814; and, in 1818, published an edition of "Anglo-Norman Chansons." In 1822, he was employed in the commission engaged in publishing the records of English history, with which his name has since been identified. In 1831, he published the "History of England," which makes a part of Dr. Lardner's Family Library; and, in the next year, his "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth,"

and "Observations on New Municipal Corporations." In 1838, he was appointed Deputy-keeper of her Majesty's Records.

Many of the publications of the Record Commission are edited by Sir Francis Palgrave's hand. In the less-restricted walks of literature, we owe to him the "Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy," in which he is said to have early intimated the views of art now usually ascribed to Mr. Ruskin. He was a correspondent and friend of Sir Walter Scott, with whose antiquarian tastes and studies he had, of course, warm sympathy; and he has left some attempts in fiction, which show that he was by no means an unimaginative antiquarian. He was one of the most frequent contributors both to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, and is to be remembered as one of the leaders in the revival of interest in the Anglo-Saxon literature and language.

We believe that every American student, who has had occasion to consult the invaluable records in the State-paper office, has experienced Sir Francis Palgrave's ready kindness, and appreciated the value of his immense erudition, as he lent it so readily for the assistance of their studies.

For the Council.

P. MERRICK.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully submits the following Report:—

<i>Librarian's and General Fund, April 23, 1861</i>	\$20,814.97
Received for dividends and interest since	617.00
	<u>\$21,431.97</u>
Deduct payment for salary, and incidental expenses	865.98
Present amount of Librarian's and General Fund	<u>\$21,066.04</u>
<i>Collection and Research Fund, April 23, 1861</i>	\$8,639.20
Received for dividends and interest since	266.00
	<u>\$8,905.20</u>
Deduct payment for incidental expenses	468.88
Present amount of Collection and Research Fund	<u>\$8,436.32</u>
<i>Bookbinding Fund, April 23, 1861</i>	\$6,122.35
Received for dividends and interest since	179.00
	<u>\$6,301.35</u>
Deduct payment for bookbinding	\$213.07
" " " incidental expenses	87
	<u>213.94</u>
Present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,087.41</u>
<i>April 23, 1861</i>	\$6,070.10
and interest since	185.00
	<u>\$6,255.10</u>
	70.34
	<u>\$6,184.76</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00	
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00	
Citizens' " "	1,500.00	
Fitchburg " "	600.00	
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00	
North " "	500.00	
Oxford " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00	
Shawmut " "	3,700.00	
Worcester " "	1,100.00	
Central " "	100.00	
Northern Railroad (N.H.) Stock, twelve shares	615.00	
Three Notes with Mortgage	8,000.00	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	251.04	
		\$21,066.04

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in —

Bank of North America Stock	\$500.00	
Bank of Commerce Stock	800.00	
Oxford Bank Stock	200.00	
Webster " "	800.00	
Worcester Bank Stock	800.00	
Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Bonds	800.00	
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, eight shares	410.00	
Three Notes with Mortgage	3,700.00	
Norwich and Worcester Bonds	1,000.00	
	\$8,510.00	
Cash due the Treasurer	73.18	
		8,436.82

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$2,500.00	
Webster Bank Stock	2,500.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	800.00	
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, ten shares	512.50	
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	274.91	
		6,087.41

The Publishing Fund is invested in —

Central Bank Stock	\$500.00	
City " "	300.00	
Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00	
National " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00	
Shawmut " "	500.00	
Note	500.00	
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	3,000.00	
Cash in hands of the Treasurer	184.76	
		6,184.76
Aggregate of the four funds		\$41,775.03
Aggregate of Cash on hand, included in the foregoing statement		637.53

HENRY CHAPIN, *Treasurer.*ANTIQUARIAN HALL, WORCESTER,
Oct 19, 1861.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THERE have been added to the library, since the 24th of April last, two hundred and seventeen books, and one thousand two hundred and one pamphlets.

The miscellaneous collections have been more in number and variety than usual.

Amid public occurrences of absorbing personal interest to every citizen, — brought face to face, as we are, with political changes, and conflicts of arms, that are to fill the pages of future histories, — it would not be strange if the events of the present should be regarded as overshadowing in importance even the rarest relics of the past.

If there was ever a time when Historical Associations should be busy in their vocation, it is now, when documents are to be gathered and preserved which may yield a true solution of the exciting questions that agitate the land, illustrate the real condition of public sentiment, and secure to posterity an accurate account of the measures and exploits of a great revolution.

During the English Civil War of 1640, which so materially affected the destinies of our own country, then in its infancy, there was one person who had the forethought to collect every printed manifestation of popular feeling, in whatever form it might be expressed, whether in tracts or gazettes or broadsides, or in more trifling emanations from the press, with contemporary records of things great and small, military and political, as they happened, or were then supposed to have happened. These, embraced in several thousand volumes, once a part of the library of the king, are now in the British Museum.

They have thus far been little consulted by English writers, although Carlyle smacks his lips over them, after a mere taste of their quality; but it is now beginning to be understood how much and how important light they are capable of shedding upon the period of their origin.

If, in the critical eras of our own history, — the early French wars, our first Revolution, even the war of 1812, — some one had possessed sufficient leisure, taste, and opportunity to accomplish a similar collection, it may be that we should not, at this late day, have been compelled, by casually developed evidence, to change materially the narratives of some of their most prominent events.

The highly successful volume of our associate, Mr. Thornton, "The Pulpit of the American Revolution," should have been noticed more particularly in a

former Report. Its preparation may not have been premonitory of coming events; but its appearance was timely, and in the matter of its text and valuable notes are ample illustrations of the influence of one important agency which then operated vigorously for the patriotic cause. The pulpit has not now the weight in civil affairs that it once possessed; but it has spoken strongly on both sides of existing questions, and the future compiler of its teachings will assemble curious examples of very opposite views of political duty and moral obligation.

With regard to recent acquisitions, the Society has occasion to thank most heartily Frederic W. Paine and Nathaniel Paine, Esqs.,—one among the oldest, the other the youngest, of its members,—for their indefatigable exertions to procure for its use memorials of popular sentiment and public transactions relating to the national crisis. Among their donations are large collections of emblems, prints, and other tokens of opinion and feeling, many of which Mr. Nathaniel Paine has arranged with great neatness in bound volumes. Nor have they confined their liberality to these classes of gifts, but have presented books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., of various kinds. A set of forty-eight large-sized medals, illustrative of the Elgin marbles, has been deposited by Mr. Frederic Paine; while on behalf of his daughter, Mrs. N. P. Sturgis, he has connected with his own constant contributions English, Oriental,

illustrated, and commercial newspapers; magazines; prints of various kinds; autographs, &c., — of much value and interest.

The last donation from Mr. Nathaniel Paine, received since this Report was commenced, consists of the first sixteen volumes of "Harpers' Magazine," five volumes (a complete set) of the "International Magazine," two volumes of "Sartain's Magazine," and one volume of "Blackwood," all handsomely bound; with four other books, and thirty-five pamphlets.

Besides the autographic specimens above mentioned, an autograph of Colonel Timothy Bigelow, from Rev. Dr. Andrew Bigelow; several ancient deeds, from Mr. Warren Rice of Brookfield; the proposition of the banks in Worcester to loan the State three hundred thousand dollars for war purposes, dated April 18, 1861, with the reply of the State Treasurer on the same day; from William Cross, Esq., Cashier of the Worcester Bank; and a collection of curious records, containing a history of the operations of the New-York Coal-mining Company in Pennsylvania, from one of its pioneers, William Lawton, Esq., of New Rochelle, N.Y., — are additions to the Society's manuscripts. Mr. Lawton has kindly endeavored to obtain for the library, with almost entire success, a complete series of the articles on aboriginal customs and history west of the Rocky Mountains, which have been continued for

several years in the "California Farmer;" and has also transmitted other useful donations of books and pamphlets.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of Roxbury, has, as in times past, frequently favored us with recently printed tracts, and allows the Society to expect an important benefaction at some future day.

The venerable Dr. Jenks has presented the unbound newspapers, which, for a series of years since a former similar donation, had been accumulating in his possession. Rev. George Allen has made a like deposit, of great bulk and intrinsic value; and another large accumulation of newspapers, besides quite a number of pamphlets, has been received from Hon. Ira M. Barton.

Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, transmits at intervals the later issues of the "New-York Shipping List," in continuation of files heretofore bestowed; and to Mrs. John Davis of Worcester; and Horace Davis, Esq., of San Francisco, we are still indebted for specimens of the papers printed along the Pacific.

Rev. Daniel T. Taylor, late of Worcester, while residing at Dansville, N.Y., for the restoration of his health, employed his leisure in collecting, from sources around him, the materials for a generous donation to the library. These are numerous, as well as of a desirable character; consisting of no less than forty volumes, and three hundred and thirty-

three pamphlets. Mr. Taylor's good offices are entitled to the most grateful acknowledgment.

Thanks are also due to Mr. J. F. D. Garfield, of Fitchburg, for his repeated contributions of miscellaneous, statistical, and historical materials, collected by him in that vicinity; and to Clarendon Harris, Esq., of Worcester, for similar documents, which he is wont to preserve, with kind constancy, for our use.

Andrew H. Green, Esq., a native of Worcester, the President and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the new Park in New York, has favored the Society with the series of illustrated reports of the managers of that magnificent enterprise.

James Lenox, Esq., has presented more of those antiquarian publications which are models of typographic art, and printed more or less by his pecuniary aid; and, with them, Dr. O'Callaghan's "Bibliographical Catalogue of American Bibles," — a work whose learned labor is exhibited in a form of the highest mechanical beauty.

From that enlightened collector of biblical rarities, George Livermore, Esq., we have received the *fac-simile* reprint of his almost unique copy of Cromwell's "Soldier's Bible," A.D. 1643 (one of a hundred copies privately printed); and also specimens of the editions since issued by the American Tract Society with his permission, which have raised the numbers of that curious relic, from two copies only, known to be in existence, to upwards of fifty thousand, — enough

to supply a larger army than Cromwell then commanded.

By an English literary gentleman and antiquary (Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., and F.S.A.) have been presented to the Society two of his large and learned publications : viz., "Prefaces to the First Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, and the Scriptures," 4to, London, 1861, from the Cambridge-University press ; and "Memorials of the Families of De Boteville, Thynne, and Botfield," 4to, 1858, privately printed. The last is very handsomely illustrated, and both are in the most perfect style of English typography.

Henry Stevens, Esq., of London, has added to his former gift of the publications of the Camden Society several of their recent volumes.

One of the largest donations is the gift of Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas. It comprises forty-two bound volumes, including the Paris Delphini edition of Livy, of 1679, in six volumes ; the reprint of that curious work, the "Pacata Hibernia," and other appropriate works ; and three hundred and three unbound publications, containing the numbers of "Blackwood," nearly complete, for eight years ; the "Atlantic Monthly," complete for two years ; "All the Year Round," for one year and a half ; and other periodical series, more or less perfect.

A copy of Dr. Winne's handsomely printed report on the Vital Statistics of the United States, a volume

of selected tracts on Prisons, five numbers of the North-American Review, seven Annual Reports of the American Bible Society, twenty-four ancient almanacs, and sundry pamphlets, are the gift of Hon. Isaac Davis.

A life of Cromwell, in Dutch, printed at the Hague, in 1697, in two volumes ; a volume of selected Agricultural Papers, with the autograph of George Cabot, and a full index in his handwriting ; and various tracts, — were from Rev. Dr. Sweetser.

Rev. Thomas W. Higginson has presented a copy of Increase Mather's "Disquisition concerning Ecclesiastical Councils," a very rare document ; and John D. Washburn, Esq., an ancient parchment-bound 4to, entitled "Relationes Curiosæ."

On learning that our set of the "African Repository" was not complete, Deacon Benjamin Butman has kindly presented nine volumes, in numbers ; which finish the series so far as published.

From the States of Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Ohio, have been received their legislative publications, through the courtesy of their Secretaries of State, and State Librarians.

From Mr. J. P. Snell, of Aurora, Ill., a soldier who has enlisted for the war, — it may be, he says, never to return, — we have received, what may perhaps be regarded as a bequest, a small package of silver and copper coins, believed by him to be curious and rare ; and we are indebted to one of our fellow-citizens,

Andrew McFarland Davis, Esq., for a trophy from the field of contest itself. This is a Bible, picked up by him from the ground near the late encampment of the rebels at Munson's Hill, in Virginia. Strange to say, coming as it does from the land where every man boasts himself to be a *Cavalier*, and to scorn the canting *Roundheads* of the North, it is a Presbyterian copy, and contains at the end a peculiar version of the Psalms (that of Francis Rouse) which was sung by the Covenanters in 1645, and adopted by the Puritan House of Commons. It has also the family record of a household bearing the name of Sommers, — a name prominently connected with the earliest enterprises for the colonization of that part of the country.

Among many and various donations, only some of the more prominent or peculiar can well be specified in a Report which is not intended to be a catalogue, but an exemplification of the nature and extent of our periodical accessions. The list of donors, at the end, is intended to be complete. Some of the gifts, however, have afforded no positive indication of the source from which they came.

The President has again reminded the Society that there is an ideal side to history, without whose inspiration mere masses of facts are inert and devoid of vitality.

The process of collecting and combining *details*

has undoubtedly an unfavorable influence upon those faculties which are requisite to the development and expression of their highest significance. Burdened and often perplexed by their variety and multiplicity, the mind becomes dull and literal, and loses somewhat of its power of discrimination. Hence the studious explorer of historical facts is apt to crowd his narrative with particulars, instead of presenting all of their essential spirit and purport by means of a happy choice and association. On the other hand, a writer in whose mental constitution ideal tendencies predominate is likely to make his research and his memory subservient to a picturesque and impressive generalization, at a sacrifice of literal truth. The labors of two classes of minds, or two moods of investigation, seem to be required for the formation of a perfect historian; and it is seldom that both qualities or intellectual conditions are united.

We may accept, in a certain sense, the theory of Mr. Buckle, that the actual and the moral of human history, past and future, can be deduced from a sufficient array of merely statistical data: but we see how he wearies and faints under his assumed task, and confesses the impossibility of executing his ambitious design; while we feel an instinctive conviction, that in every individual, and in every people, there is an influence of a higher nature than is apparent in the ordinary acts and incidents of daily life, except to an omniscient eye.

We admire the brilliant periods and vivid delineations of Macaulay, and recognize in his pages the High Art of historical word-painting ; but constantly discover, on close examination, that his pictures are untrue to nature and to fact.

In theory, however, it is not impossible that a strict accuracy in details should be observed, while they are presented with all the life and glow of an ideal conception. We may, at least, *imagine*, that after historical and antiquarian societies have performed their appropriate task of gathering records and arranging them for easy reference, some comprehensive genius will arise, who shall read the problems of history, as Newton read the problems of mathematics, at a glance ; determine the logarithms of accumulated circumstances, and a rule of fluxions for the movements of generations ; at length, in a moment of special illumination, discerning the laws that control the revolutions of empires and the administration of Providence ; and thus be able, from the height of his great argument, to justify the ways of God to men.

I think it is an English Quaker poet who depicts the Muse of History as dejected and distrustful : —

“ See the Muse of History weeping
O’er the ruins Time hath made,
Strength in dust and ashes laid,
Virtue in oblivion sleeping ! ”

But, sad and suffused though her eyes may be, there is still upon her tears a bow of hope and promise

reflected from a sun of righteousness in the heavens, above and beyond the clouds of despondency.

Jonathan Edwards is said to have conceived the idea of writing history from the point of view of man's redemption. Had he executed his plan, he would perhaps have produced a treatise whose religious-metaphysical logic it might be hard to refute, and harder to believe. Yet a cognizance of responsibility to a superhuman power can no more be discarded from history than the manifestations of divine attributes can be effaced from the structure of the universe. Under some form of faith, the pathway of men and nations has always lain between the terrors of law, on the one hand, and the hopes of mercy, on the other.

Of these commanding elements of destiny, Moses and Christ are archetypes and symbols. In Moses, seated amid the thunders and lightnings of Sinai, on the outmost verge of recorded time, we see the personification of inflexible justice; in Christ, the emblem of forgiveness and redeeming grace. Viewed in another aspect, they may be regarded as representing, one the principle of authority and dominion, which, as exhibited in the form of selfish ambition, has rendered human history little else than the narrative of a continuous struggle for supremacy and power; the other the principle of love, from which have sprung the better impulses of modern civilization,—the public charities, the philanthropic missions,

unknown to the ancient world ; the assertion of personal rights, and the ties of universal brotherhood, which are the moving causes of the historical changes in whose progress we are participating.

These gifts may be accepted, with others of a more material nature from the same source, as the fruits of a wise and comprehensive liberality, adapting itself to the varied needs and uses of such an institution.

As historic types, they are fitly placed among the memorials of past and passing events ; while, as distinguished examples of ideal art, they are not less favorably situated for promoting, throughout our local community, the culture of exalted sentiments and tastes.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN.

SOURCES OF ACCESSIONS.

The accessions of the last six months have been derived from the following sources: viz.,—

The Royal Geographical Society of London, G.B.

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La Société de Géographie de France.

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A N E S S A Y

ON THE

Time of Making the Statues of Christ and Moses.

READ BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, SEPT. 30, 1861;
AND, AT THE REQUEST OF THE COUNCIL, READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1861.

BY STEPHEN SALISBURY, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

IN the year 1859, this Society accepted a gift of a copy of the statue of "Christ leaning on the Cross," by Michael Angelo Buonarroti, and assigned to it a conspicuous place in the library. The expectations with which it was received have not been disappointed. It is something better than a rare curiosity, an appropriate ornament, and a source of refined and elevating pleasure; for it is recognized as the type of most exalted humanity, and of an active influence in the Society.

The presence of this noble sculpture naturally suggested the desirableness of another specimen, which should show the genius of the artist more fully than when under the constraint of the sacred and gentle character of this divine subject. Moreover, the opportunity of comparing different productions of the artist would enable unpractised observers to discover

and feel the distinctive character and beauty of each. As the power and peculiarities of Michael Angelo are probably best displayed in his statue of Moses, I made an effort to obtain a copy of this in plaster; which has been successful, after some difficulty, at last surmounted by the help of one of our associates, whose readiness constantly benefits this Society, and who knew how, in many other ways, to gain all the worth of "Ninety Days of Europe." I must also acknowledge the kind aid of Mr. Richard S. Greenough, the American artist, residing in Europe, who voluntarily gave his personal attention to make it certain that a perfect copy was obtained, and that it was safely conveyed. I ask that you will accept this statue for the Society, and give it a place in the lower entry of the Antiquarian Hall. In regard to its being made of plaster, I will only say, that I do not know that these two statues have ever been copied in a more durable material.

For the mere presentation of this statue, it would be becoming to follow the example of members and friends of this Society, whose valuable contributions flow hither in a silent stream. But I think it will not be unacceptable that I ask your attention to a slight examination of the strange historical obscurity in regard to the time of making these statues of Christ and Moses; objects in themselves never obscure, but always conspicuous in the admiration of the world. If the materials at hand are insufficient, or not used

with sufficient skill as a foundation for certainty, it may be worth the pains to rest on a probability, until something better shall be furnished. In the course of some remarks which I had the honor to offer at a meeting of this Society in 1859, I cited an extract from a letter from King Francis I. of France to Michael Angelo, not only to show the high estimation of the statue of Christ at that period, but also as a proof that the statue was completed before the year 1507, the date assigned to the letter in Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy," — a book of some learning, and my best authority at the time. I have since seen full copies of this letter in several books, with the true date, 1545. I take notice of this erroneous date, because Murray's "Guide" has a lifelong connection with travellers in Europe; and this statement will be received as a strong support of the common opinion, that the statue of Christ was wrought in the youth of Michael Angelo, and that of Moses in his mature age. In our inquiry, Giorgio Vasari, the pupil, friendly correspondent, and biographer of the artist, must be regarded as a most competent witness; though his account of the life and works of his fondly admired master is careless and incomplete. Vasari has this extraordinary passage: "The judgment of this man [Michael Angelo] was so great, that he could not satisfy himself with the things that he made. This appears to be true from the fact, that it is seen that few

of his statues made in manhood were finished ; but those entirely finished are the statues produced in his youth, as the 'Bacchus,' the 'Pietà,' the 'Giant' at Florence, and the 'Christ of the Minerva : ' these it is impossible to increase or diminish in the least degree without injury." But others (among which he names the "Moses") "have remained imperfect." He adds, "that his skill and judgment were such, that when he discovered in a statue, partially developed, any fault, he let it stand, and hurried off to another work, thinking that he would not fall into the same error."* Now that we have the statues of Christ and Moses in so near proximity, I am not aware that the most accurate observer has pointed out any difference of finish ; though there is certainly a difference in delicacy of outline, which was required by the diversity of the subjects. Moreover, it will be shown that this supposed relation of the statue of Christ to the youth of the artist, and of Moses to a later period of his life, is not supported by other statements of Vasari. It is to be regretted that we cannot be aided in this inquiry by a direct reference to a "Life of Michael Angelo" by Condivi, who was also a pupil. Mr. Duppa characterizes Condivi's book as "an assemblage of crude materials, where all the facts have an equal importance." Such "crude materials" and "facts," if distinct and reliable, would be

* Vasari: *Vite dei Pittori Scultori, &c.* (Ediz. Le Monnier, 1857), xiii. pp. 247-8.

precious rarities to the student of the histories of Michael Angelo. In a note on the second page of Duppa's Biography* (probably by the editor, Mr. William Hazlitt), it is stated that the only copy of Condivi's little tract in England, in 1846, was in the possession of Samuel Rogers, Esq. Mr. Richard Duppa appended to his "Life of Michael Angelo," published in 1806, a numbered catalogue† of his principal sculptures; and he places the statue of Christ as number four, and that of Moses as number nine, in a list of thirteen. The numbers eleven, twelve, and thirteen, are applied to figures of three slaves, designed to be placed around the monument of Julius II.: and no one doubts that two of these slaves were made as early as the "Moses;" and the common opinion has been, that they were finished, and sent to France, long before. So this list appears to be no authority as to precedence of time. The "History of Michael Angelo" by M. Quatremère de Quincy, published in 1835, gives no aid in regard to dates, but remarks that the statue of Christ was "executed at the epoch of the maturity of the talent of the artist."‡ Mr. John S. Harford, a Fellow of the Royal Society, published in 1857 a "Life of Michael Angelo," which should contain all the gathered learning of our time in relation to the subject; but Mr. Harford has added

* Duppa's Life of M. Angelo, Bogue's edition, p. 1.

† Duppa, Bogue's edition, pp. 166, 167.

‡ Quatremère de Quincy, p. 209.

little to the facts mentioned by Vasari and Duppa, and has given size to his volumes by sketches of Savonarola, Politian, and other contemporaries of the artist, who had no important connection with his life or his works. The most valuable thesaurus here accessible for the history of Michael Angelo is Le Monnier's edition of Vasari, published in 1857 under the care of the "Società di Amatori delle Arti Belle," with its important notes and freshly published documents. Such an account of the life and works of the great artist as might be formed by the research of a competent scholar among the unpublished documents in Italy has the promise of a cordial welcome in the signs of increased interest in the subject which are manifested in the literature of the present day. By a member of the Council, whose learning in modern literature is full and fresh, and to whom I am greatly indebted for the materials which I have used, I am informed that an elaborate and exhaustive work on Michael Angelo is expected from a German scholar.

The "Biographie Universelle"* and Mr. Duppa† agree in stating that the statue of "Christ leaning on the Cross" was executed by Michael Angelo about the time of the sack of Rome by the licentious soldiers of the Duke of Bourbon, which occurred in 1527. Vasari states, that, at the same period, "Michael Angelo sent Pietro Urbano of Pistoia, his dependant, to Rome,

* Vol. xxviii. p. 582.

† Page 68.

mettere in opera a nude statue of “‘Christ holding the Cross,’ which is a marvellous figure. It was placed in the Minerva for Messer Antonio Metelli.”* This statement of the period as being about the year 1527 seems to be carelessly made ; for Le Monnier’s “Vasari”† contains a copy of the memorandum of Michael Angelo, dated 26th of October, 1521, which records, that, on that day, he had sent four ducats to Federigo, surnamed Frizzi, a Florentine sculptor at Rome, for his bill of finishing a figure of Christ for Messer Metelli, and three ducats to repay so much loaned to Pietro Urbano. It appears, then, that, in 1521, Michael Angelo paid a sculptor for some slight work necessary to finish the statue of Christ. It is quite likely that such a payment would be made soon after the statue was finished ; and it is also likely that a single figure undertaken on the private order of Metelli would be promptly completed. It is probable, therefore, that the epoch of this statue of Christ was about the year 1520, when the artist was forty-six years old.

The period of making the statue of Moses is indicated by Vasari, Duppa,‡ and all the authorities, in this manner. About the year 1504, when Michael Angelo was thirty years old, he was invited to Rome by Julius II., and engaged to make a mausoleum for that pontiff. At first, Julius was delighted with the

* Vol. xiii. p. 206.

† Vol. xiii. p. 360.

‡ Vasari, xiii. p. 180; Duppa, p. 29.

design, and hurried on the work ; which the temperament of the sculptor, his rapid conceptions, and the impetuosity and fire with which he wrought, would not dispose him to neglect or delay.* We know† that two slaves or captives, intended accessories of the monument, had been finished, and were given away to Roberto Strozzi, when, on account of the indisposition of Julius II. to have the monument completed in his lifetime, the work was suspended. These captives are commended by M. Quatremère de Quincy‡ as having the highest merit ; but they are now in the gallery of the Louvre, where many visitors will agree in stating that they do not command observation. Michael Angelo says§ he had the contract for the monument in the first year of Julius II., and forthwith went to Carrara, where he spent eight months in getting out the marble ; and M. Quatremère de Quincy expresses the opinion,|| that the “ Moses ” was not finished until twenty-five years after. But we have no intimation, that, at any period within twenty-five or thirty or fifty years after the monument was undertaken, such a surprise was excited at Rome as would have been caused by introducing the “ Moses ” among such unimpressive figures as the captives now in the Louvre, and the statues of “ Virtue ” and “ Religion,” which now attract little notice on either side of the

* “ Così Michelagnolo si mise al lavoro con grande animo.” — *Vasari*, p. 180.

† *Vasari*, xiii. p. 182; Duppa, &c.

‡ *Hist. Mich. Ang.*, pp. 142, 192.

§ *Vasari*, xiii. p. 315.

|| Page 44.

majestic sculpture. Is it probable that such secondary objects would first occupy and engross the attention of Michael Angelo, while the "Moses," the most prominent part of the monument, to which the great master transferred his whole soul, and to which he owes the greatness of his fame, was postponed and neglected? Mr. Harford, before he mentions the discouragement and discontinuance of the work, says, "The great statue of Moses was now advanced to a high degree of finish." The course of the narrative of Vasari, and all the authorities, favor the same idea. Then, about the year 1506, it appears that a court intrigue and other influences induced the pope to cease to promote the building of the monument, and withdraw his patronage from Michael Angelo, who fled to the Florentine territory; but he was reconciled with the pope before 1507, at which time he had finished and set up a bronze statue of the pope. Then, against his will and remonstrance, he was for a course of years employed in painting the magnificent frescoes of the Vatican; and afterwards he was compelled, by similar coercion, to undertake, without apprenticeship, his stupendous works of architecture. History mentions no man, of equal energy and independence of spirit, who was, like Michael Angelo, in all his life, harassed, and led whither he would not. All the biographies contain a succession of allusions to work on the monument of Julius, and negotiations about the completion of the same, from 1513, the

time of the death of Julius II., to 1553, when Michael Angelo was in his eightieth year; and the narratives are confirmed by extracts from rare documents in Le Monnier's "Vasari." But, with all these references to the incompleteness of the monument and the secondary figures, I have observed no intimation that any labor was in process or was requisite for the "Moses," except in the contents of a letter from the Duke of Urbino to Michael Angelo, dated 1542, in which the duke states* that "he would be content that Michael Angelo should furnish three statues, including the 'Moses,' carried through and finished by his own hand." This was in 1542; yet we are informed,† that immediately after Paul III. became pope, which was in 1534, he, with ten cardinals, visited "all the statues for Julius's monument, which appeared miraculous, especially the 'Moses,' of which the Cardinal of Mantua said that it was alone sufficient to honor the memory of Julius II." From these passages it appears, that certainly eight years before 1542, and probably long before 1534, the "Moses" was substantially completed; and the finishing of the monument so often alluded to, as far as it related to this statue, was some trifling work which a common workman could execute. From all this, I conceive it may be inferred that it is at least possible that the statue of Moses may have been made ten years earlier than the statue of Christ.

* Vasari, xlii. p. 322.

† Vasari, xlii. p. 216, &c.

In our inspection of these celebrated statues, we are apt to seek the aid of those who have furnished their history; and here again we pass into a cloud. Murray's "Handbook for Central Italy," a book of high authority with the majority of English and Americans who visit Rome, commends the statue of Christ as "one of the finest single figures"* of the artist; "highly finished, but deficient in that expression of divinity which we look for in a representation of the Saviour." This would be more satisfactory if the critic had described the inconceivable "expression of divinity." Mr. Harford writes thus of the statue: "The expression is calm and dignified; the disposition of the hair is graceful; and its anatomical truth and high finish are admirable. But if it was intended to represent, as is said, the risen Saviour, it fails in the sublime, elevated, and tender expression proper to such a subject, and, far from conveying the conception of a spiritualized body, displays all the muscular force and energy in which the artist so greatly excelled, but which are here quite out of place."† But the biographer, who is also an artist, gives us no notion "of a spiritualized body," and of the "expression proper to such a subject." But Michael Angelo undertook no such task. The statue, as it stands, reveals its whole meaning. It is the "Man of sorrows" ascending Calvary; and his figure indicates

* Page 427.

† Life of M. Angelo, vol. ii. p. 48.

weariness, while his countenance beams forth the sentiment with which he — turning to the people, and the women who bewailed and lamented him — said, “ Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children.”

The statue of Moses is seen with great disadvantage in the Church of St. Peter *in vinculis*, at Rome, where it is overhung by dark shadows. It is surprising to find, in letters recently published, that Michael Angelo approved of this position, while he objected to placing it in the Church of Sta. Maria del Popolo for the very defects which here injure and obscure the statue, — the want of space and light.* And this noble production has had no more justice in the literary portraits by which it is made known to the majority of untravelled scholars in Europe and America. Vasari, the pupil and admirer of the great artist, after saying,† that “ never will any modern work attain to the beauty of this statue ; nay, one might with equal justice affirm, that, of the ancient statues, none is equal to this,” thus describes it : “ Seated in an attitude of imposing dignity, the lawgiver rests one arm on the tables which he holds with one hand ; and with the other hand he holds his beard, which, loose and long, is managed so that the hairs, which are so difficult in sculpture, are

* “ Non v'è loco capace nè lumi al proposito secondo Michelagnolo.” — *Vasari*, xiii. p. 381.

† Vol. xiii. p. 133.

very soft, smooth, and separated as if the chisel had been a pencil; and, in the beauty of the face, the aspect of a true saint and terrible prince so shines out as to require a veil, so well has the artist portrayed in the marble the divinity which the Deity had impressed on his inspired countenance." This description represents self-complacent dignity and repose, which I cannot see in the statue. Still more derogatory is the judgment which M. Quatremère de Quincy thus expresses:* "Yes, it is simply a seated figure: one of its arms is supported by the table of the law; and the other is drawn in front of the person, without any occupation. In a word, there is a simplicity, one might say a nullity, of composition, which language cannot describe." Forsyth's "Excursion in Italy," a lively book, which was very popular some years ago, pours out its praise in these words: "Here sits the 'Moses' of Michael Angelo, frowning with the terrific eyebrows of Olympian Jove. Homer and Phidias, indeed, placed their god on a golden throne; but Moses is cribbed into a niche, like a prebendary in his stall. Much wit has been levelled of late at his flowing beard and his flaming horns. One critic compares his head to a goat's; another, his dress to a galley-slave's. But the true sublime resists all ridicule: the offended lawgiver frowns on *undepressed*, and awes you with inherent authority."

* Page 222.

The recent biography by Mr. Harford, which is much commended, and adapted to be popular, may be supposed to express the modern idea of the statue. Mr. Harford remarks,* that, "in estimating the merits of this celebrated statue, we encounter various and opposite opinions. None question the grandeur of the figure, and its mastery of execution; but the wish has been often expressed, and we unite in it, that more of the saintly character of the great *Jewish* legislator had been blended in this marvellous figure with its predominant expression of lofty purpose and stern resolve." He adds, "In spite of the disadvantages of its position, the 'Moses' has found enthusiastic encomiasts among some" (he might have said all) "of the highest authorities in art; and it is chiefly in modern times that detraction has assailed it." Let us turn from these vague and unsatisfactory critics to the statue itself.

To the child's question, "Who is he? and what is he doing?" the animated marble replies in language which a child will understand. Who can look upon it, and doubt that this is the Hebrew lawgiver at the foot of Mount Sinai, resting on a stone by the way, and discovering his people engaged in the worship of the golden calf, and in preparations to forsake their God and their leader, and return to Egypt? The sacred record states that "Moses' anger waxed hot;" and

* Vol. ii. p. 40.

we see that his flashing eyes and scornful lips, and all his features, express surprise, grief, indignation, and courage. His right arm firmly holds the precious tables of the law, with nervous fingers intertwined in his twisted and disordered beard ; his left hand grasps the centre of his displaced garments, to rend them off in an outburst of passion, common in that age ; and the posture of the left leg drawn back, with the foot resting on the toe, betrays the unconscious excitement that pervades the whole frame ; while the much derided horns and beard, and the colossal dimensions, give force to the expression. The sentiment is suited to the character and the occasion ; and it was not a time to be meek.

A few words may be permitted, to offer a vindication of the horns on the head of this statue, better than the common notion, that they were a bold invention of the artist, founded on the language of the prophets ; and better even than the explanation which Mr. Coleridge mentions,* as the result of his conversation with a “man of great genius, and vivacity of feeling.” The “conversation turned on the horns and beard of that stupendous statue ; of the necessity of each to support the other ; of the superhuman effect of the former, and the necessity of the existence of both to give a harmony and integrity both to the image and the feeling excited by it. Conceive

* Biog. Lit., vol. ii. p. 127.

them removed, and the statue would then become *unnatural*, without being *super-natural*." The Latin Vulgate, translated by St. Jerome in the early part of the fifth century, was the accepted text of the Bible in the age of Michael Angelo; and its authority is continued to the present time in the Roman-Catholic Church. In the Book of Exodus, according to the Latin Vulgate, we read, that, when Moses came down from Mount Sinai, he knew not that he had his face *cornutam* (horned), from the conversation of the Lord; and Aaron and the children of Israel, seeing the face of Moses *cornutam* (horned), were afraid to come near. The learned tell us that the Hebrew word in these verses translated *cornutam* may mean "horned" or "radiant." Your library contains Cranmer's Protestant Bible, published in 1540, during the active life of Michael Angelo, which has an engraving of Moses decorated with horns; and we are told they are frequent in old Jewish pictures. Cranmer's Bible thus translates the verse referred to: "And Moses wist not that the skin of his face shone in the manner of a horn." The Douay Catholic English Bible, of which the Old Testament was published in 1609, translates the passage thus: "He knew not that his face was horned." Thus it is apparent, that, in this instance, Michael Angelo indulged in no invention, but reverently followed the sacred authority, with the high respect for religion for which he was distinguished.

M. Quatremère de Quincy, who is esteemed a high authority on questions in the fine arts, says,* “We are led to believe that Michael Angelo, being free in the choice of his compositions, and in the meaning he would attach to their subjects, was determined always, above every thing, by the inspirations of his genius, to regard the development of his art, without troubling himself about the relation of the subjects to their composition.” I do not propose to discuss this theory, which might lead to the consideration of the same peculiarity in Dante, the intellectual master of Michael Angelo, and induce us to resolve the mystery in both cases by supposing a connection of association, which is not easily perceived. But I allude to M. Quatremère de Quincy’s opinion as a palliation of what might be considered the notable error of placing this statue in a group of forty figures, of which eight were colossal, around the monument of Julius II. Such action as I suppose to have been here represented is exclusive and engrossing, and should occupy the scene. So the Hebrew leader stands out in history. A vague conviction of the divine legation of Moses seems to hinder in common minds a just appreciation of his individual strength, and the magnitude and obstructions of his work. His extraordinary powers, derived from nature and education, harmonized with a larger share of the inspiration which is always given

* Page 191.

to devout and earnest minds. The complete character of Moses is a treasure in literature that never has been gathered from the rich veins of sacred history. But the slightest sketch will dispose us to contemplate the impersonation of the sculptor with increased wonder and reverence. Moses abandoned the honors and luxuries of the court of Pharaoh that he might share the lot of his countrymen, and, as their religious, civil, and military governor, vindicate and perpetuate their nationality, and improve their character and condition. Though he had been trained in all the learning of Egypt, he ingrafted few of the usages of that country in the system which he formed to separate his people from the vices and superstitions to which they were prone, and to cause them to receive and preserve the glorious truth of the providence of one God, while the most gross and debasing polytheism prevailed around them, and to teach them principles of religion and government, which mankind, in the advance of knowledge and civilization, has regarded with increasing deference and admiration; and he introduced these institutions, under all the difficulties of emigration and war, among a barbarous, obstinate, and greatly licentious people, just escaped from slavery. And this monument of statesmanship was set up, for the admiration of all coming time, about sixteen hundred years before the Christian era; while the laws given by the stern Lycurgus to the Spartans

seven hundred years later, and the laws given by the wise Solon to the Athenians nine hundred years later, have long since faded from the earth, to remain as mere subjects for the curious study of the learned.

Six centuries before the glorious verses of Homer were recited for the entertainment of Greece and the delight of men of study in all after-time, the poetry of Moses, with sublime descriptions, and a depth of philosophy and feeling which the Muse of Homer could not rival, began to spread itself through every language of the worshippers of the one God of the Hebrews.

It is yet more appropriate that Moses should be remembered by this Society as the author of the history which is not only first in time, but most distinguished for its influence on the culture and happiness of the human race. With the general acquiescence of scholars, Herodotus is honored with the title of the FATHER OF HISTORY ; though his writings remain as mere curiosities of literature, more esteemed as early examples of cautious, candid, and systematic narrative, than for the knowledge they communicate. Yet Moses was not more in advance of Herodotus in one thousand years of time, than in the graphic skill and living power of his history.

The statue of Christ has been placed in the interior of your hall, as an emblem of true progress, and a

recognition of the principles that should guide and impel the action of this Society. Let the first of historians stand in the outer court, to represent the retrospective and antiquarian character of the Society, which first attracts the observation of the stranger.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE
HALL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN BOSTON,

APRIL 30, 1862.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
22, SCHOOL STREET.
1862.

1862. June 12
Lent of
the Society

PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 30, 1862, IN BOSTON.

At a meeting of the Society at the Hall of the American Academy, in Boston, April 30, 1862, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY in the chair, a large number of members were present.

The Secretary read the record of the Annual Meeting in October, 1861.

Hon. IRA M. BARTON read the Report of the Council.

The Librarian read his Report.

The Treasurer read his Report.

On motion of CHARLES DEANE, Esq., the several Reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

Dr. GEORGE CHANDLER and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer.

A monograph on the origin of the name of California, prepared by Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, was, in the absence of that gentleman, read by Mr. HAVEN.

Voted, That the interesting and curious paper by Mr. HALE be referred to the Committee of Publication.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be conveyed to Dr. JAMES H. SALISBURY and Mr. C. B. SALISBURY for their Memoir upon "ancient pictographic, or symbolic, rock and earth writing in Licking and Fairfield counties, Ohio, and accurate surveys and descriptions of the ancient earth-works of Newark," communicated to the Society; and that the same be referred to the Committee of Publication.

Voted to proceed to the election of members.

Rev. HORATIO BARDWELL, D.D.	. . . . .	of Oxford, Mass.
Rev. JOSEPH BOSWORTH, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,		
F.S.A.	. . . . .	Oxford, Eng.
HORACE DAVIS, Esq.	. . . . .	San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Esq.	. . . . .	Salem, Mass.
Hon. CHARLES G. LORING	. . . . .	Boston, Mass.
Dr. JAMES H. SALISBURY	. . . . .	Newark, O.
DON JOSE FERNANDO RAMIRES.	. . . . .	Mexico.

The meeting was then dissolved.

EDWARD MELLEN, *Rec. Sec.*

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE fiftieth Annual Meeting of this Society will occur on the twenty-first day of October next. That will be an appropriate occasion for noticing the general results of its labors for the first half-century of its existence. At present, it only remains for the Council to report their doings for the last half-year, with the suggestion of some other topics deemed worthy of your attention.

It has been customary to refer to the Report of the Treasurer as to the amount and investment of our funds; and the Council have only to add, that the aggregate amount of the four funds is forty-two thousand three hundred fifty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents, and that the same is invested in a safe and productive manner.

The value of our library, consisting of more than thirty thousand volumes, with the various collections connected with it, could not be easily estimated in money.

Our real estate consists of our new fire-proof hall, which, with the fences and grading of the grounds,

has cost about twenty thousand dollars. Nearly half of that sum was reimbursed by the sale of our old hall; and the Council are happy to state, that the balance has been fully paid. The expectation of advantage from the erection of our new hall has been more than realized, in the greater security of its contents against fire and moisture, to both of which they were greatly exposed in the old building.

For the information of distant members of our Society, it may be well here to note, that the very eligible site of our new hall, a donation from our honored President, is upon Court Hill, in the city of Worcester, Mass., in connection with the public buildings of the county.

For the state of the library, and other property in the care of the Librarian, we refer to his Report herewith submitted. The Council, however, would specially notice a recent contribution to our Collections, made by James H. Salisbury, M.D., of Newark, O., consisting of accurate diagrams of ancient earthworks in Licking County, and a perfect copy of the inscriptions upon a large natural rock in the same locality. As many of those objects have fallen under the personal observation of our Librarian, they will be more particularly noticed in his Report.

With such material aids, the Council apply themselves to their work immediately in hand, and to exploring such fields for future labor as shall best accomplish the objects of this Society. They had hoped,

before this time, to publish the fifth volume of our Transactions ; but, owing to causes beyond the control of the Committee of Publication, the work has been delayed, though the materials for it are now in a state of forwardness for the press.

In the fourth volume of the Transactions of this Society, members will have noticed with satisfaction the first publication, from the original manuscript narrative, of a voyage to Spitzbergen in the year 1613, with an introduction and notes by Samuel F. Haven, Esq., our Librarian. The voyage was undertaken by the fellowship of English merchants, called the "Muscovy Company," then supposing Spitzbergen to be a part of Greenland, and as appertaining to the North-American continent.

The Council, in their Annual Report for 1857, commended attention to the progress of discovery in the Arctic regions of this continent, as a work appropriate for this Society ; and it is hoped that the eminent success of Mr. Haven in that department of historical archæology may induce further research in that direction.

In the same Annual Report of the Council, they notice, as an historical desideratum, some fuller account of the voyages of discovery to North America for more than a hundred years after the discoveries of Columbus ; and in the Report of the Committee of Publication, made by our learned associate, Mr. Deane, at our Annual Meeting in 1860, he notices a

work, in manuscript, by Dr. J. G. Kohl, a German scholar, written at the instance of gentlemen connected with the United-States Coast Survey, and embracing an account of all the known voyages made to this continent from the time of Columbus to the landing from the "Mayflower." It is said by Mr. Deane, that "the work contains a minute account of the circumstances attending the setting-forth of each voyage, the purposes for which it was projected, the direction, the land-fall, &c. ; that there were also prepared, to accompany the text, copies of all the original maps of the coast, which were the result of these various maritime expeditions." It is obvious, that such a work, in the hands of a learned editor and annotator, would serve to supply the historical desideratum above referred to.

For a history of the settlement and progress of the English Colonies, particularly those of New England, there is no lack of materials. The State archives of the parent country are thrown open, and great facilities are afforded for their examination. The Colonies were established with their own legislative, as well as judicial, departments of government; thus affording the best evidence of their progress. The early organization and records of towns and parishes afford a storehouse of facts for local, and frequently for general, history. Add to these the contemporaneous histories of Bradford, Hubbard, Hutchinson, and others, and the invaluable collections of the Massa-

chusetts and other historical societies, and it is believed that the annals of colonization do not afford an instance of means for colonial history more ample and satisfactory than in the case of the English Colonies of New England. Genealogists are adding interesting facts for domestic history ; so that we are in a fair way to become better acquainted with the generations of men that preceded, than with those that have succeeded, the period of the American Revolution.

This extraordinary attention to the civil and domestic history of the English Colonies is certainly proper, as their posterity constitute a large, if not the dominant, popular element of the country. But there is another element of our population, which, if not from its number, from its respectability and influence, deserves attention. Allusion is here made to the French Protestants who emigrated to this country about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV., in 1685.

The colonization of those people had, indeed, been attempted by the great Protestant, Admiral Coligni, long before that time ; in Brazil, as early as the year 1562 ; and at St. Augustine and Port Royal, soon after. But they all failed ; and Mrs. Lee, in her attractive work on "The Huguenots in France and America," justly remarks, — what indeed not unfrequently happens, — that "the objects which that great and good man could not accomplish by a widely

extended philanthropy were finally effected by persecution."

After the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, a great number of the Huguenots fled to Holland, and joined the Dutch in their commercial enterprises. As early as 1625, many emigrated, with their Dutch friends, to New Amsterdam (New York); and it is said, that the first child born there was of Huguenot descent. But it does not appear that they existed there as a distinct civil or religious community till after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. About that time, a separate French Protestant church was formed in New York; and, soon after, two others at New Rochelle. The immigrants were from Rochelle, in the south of France, by the way of England; and were then, no doubt, the largest body of French Protestants in America. It is not our purpose to attempt to follow out their history, but to advert to it as an interesting subject of inquiry.

The emigration of French Protestants to New England was contemporaneous with the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Those who came to Massachusetts were also from Rochelle, and were brought over from England by Gov. Dudley and Lieut.-Gov. Stoughton, who, with Major Robert Thompson and their associates, had previously received a large grant of land in the Nipmug Country, now the south part of the county of Worcester, for the accommodation of settlers. Thirty families of these emigrants were

planted at New Oxford; whilst others remained in Boston, the place where they landed. The emigrants were not numerous; and they assimilated so readily with their English neighbors, that when the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Cambridge, first published his Memoir of them, in 1826, and afterwards communicated the same to the Massachusetts Historical Society, in 1830, they had been nearly forgotten as a separate community.

The publication of this interesting Memoir excited public attention; and some facts, especially in relation to the plantation at New Oxford, have since been elicited. The Council are happy to be informed, that the Rev. Dr. Horatio Bardwell, the pastor of the ancient Congregational Church in Oxford, in connection with the History of that town, now in preparation for the press, will be able to furnish such facts. Not to anticipate them, nor to repeat those collected by Dr. Holmes, the Council having selected, as the Chairman of their Committee for drawing this Report, one born to the Massachusetts manor of Gabriel Bernon, the patron of the Colony, he feels authorized to state, for preservation, two or three matters from personal observation.

Upon the publication of the Memoir of Dr. Holmes, in 1826, diligent search was made amongst the papers and records of Oxford for some traces of the settlement of the French Colony in that town. Nothing could be found but the record of the deed of Oxford Village from Gov. Dudley, and the heirs

or devisees of Lieut.-Gov. Stoughton, to the thirty English settlers, dated in 1713. This deed contained the recital of the fact spoken of by Dr. Holmes, that the premises had been previously granted and set apart for thirty French Protestant families, who, by desertion, had forfeited the same, &c.

Resort was next had for papers and recollections to one of the ancients, who for many years, and his father before him, had been clerks of the town of Oxford. As to papers, reference was made to a chest in the garret, which contained some, said to be of no value. Profert of the chest and contents being requested, the first paper noticed was the ample original deed, so far as the vermin had spared it, from Gov. Dudley and others to the thirty English settlers, the record of which is above referred to. Further examination disclosed the fragment of a survey, bearing the date of 1686; leaving no doubt that it was of lots on occasion of the French settlement, and remarkably confirming the evidence upon that point, by tradition, adduced by Dr. Holmes.

Evidence of the settlement was next sought from physical objects. To say nothing of the sites of the forts, church, burying-ground, and mill, Mr. Harris (for that was the name of the ancient clerk) pointed out fifteen or twenty obvious depressions in the earth, said to be the remains of French cellars. These were certainly as many as we should expect would escape from the levelling process of the plough, in

a plantation containing the requisite thirty families. For the belief that these depressions in the earth were the remains of ancient cellars, the venerable cicerone assigned as a reason, that, "when a boy, he had seen apple-trees growing beside them, and the apples that had rolled down into the cellar-holes." Attention was next called to the "blazes," or scars, upon the trunks of the pine-trees (the *Pinus resinosa*), alleged to have been produced by incisions made by the French more than a hundred years before, for the purpose of drawing pitch to manufacture rosin, &c. This assertion was received with some incredulity; but subsequent observation, and the testimony of experts as to the great age of many of the forest-trees of New England, and of the marks made upon them in ancient surveys, render the assertion less improbable. That the French planters manufactured rosin, &c., from the pitch of their pine-trees, is proved not only by tradition, but is corroborated by the fact, that, in 1719, Gabriel Bernon made a voyage to England, and, reciting that "he had spent seven years' time and labor, and considerable sums of money," in such manufacture, petitioned the King in Council for a patent "granting him liberty to go on and continue in the said manufactory in any part of New England." It is probable that such a patent would conflict with other previous grants of the Crown; and, besides, the sturdy English settlers then possessed a large part of New England, and they would never tolerate the

exercise of such a monopoly: so that the manufacture of rosin, &c., at New Oxford, must be referred to the time when the French planters were there, — previous to the year 1704 or 1705.

It has usually been said, that the plantation of French Protestants at New Oxford was broken up on the murder of Johnson and his three children, Aug. 25, 1696. Upon that terrific event, no doubt some of the more timid settlers left, and returned to their friends in Boston; but from a letter written by Gov. Dudley to Gabriel Bernon, six years afterwards, it is certain that many of them remained till that time, — strikingly corroborating the statement made by Mrs. Butler, one of their descendants, to Dr. Holmes, that “the French remained at Oxford eighteen or nineteen years.” A copy of the letter of Gov. Dudley is found in the work of Mrs. Lee, above referred to; and it is presumed that the original is amongst the Bernon Papers, in the hands of one of his descendants, Ex-Gov. Philip Allen, of Providence, R.I.

BOSTON, 7th July, 1702.

MR. GABRIEL BERNON, — Herewith you have a commission for captain of New Oxford. I desire you forthwith to repair thither, and show your said commission, and take care that the people be armed, and take them in your own house, with a palisado for the security of the inhabitants; and, if they are at such a distance in your villages that there should be need of another place to draw them together in case of danger, consider of another proper house, and write to me, and you shall have order therein.

I am your humble servant,

J. DUDLEY.

The meagre materials for the history of the French planters at New Oxford are drawn from tradition, from their representations to the Colonial and Provincial Governments, and from the Bernon Papers. The records of their plantation, it is feared, are irrecoverably lost. One of their last representations of grievances was made in 1699, in their behalf, by their minister, the Rev. James Laborié, to Gov. Bellamont and his Council, setting forth that the Rev. Mr. Bondet, their former minister, had not only left them, "but carried away all y^e Books which had been given for y^e use of the plantation, with y^e acts and papers of this village," &c. No trace of either minister, books, papers, or records, is to be found at Oxford, except in the name of a meadow, which, to this day, is known as "Bondet Meadow." For many years, diligent inquiries were made for them; when our late Treasurer, Samuel Jennison, Esq., in the course of his antiquarian researches, ascertained the fact, that Mr. Bondet removed to New Rochelle, near New York, and became the minister of the Second French Protestant Parish there: but a correspondence with persons at New Rochelle has afforded no clew to the discovery of the desired records. It has recently been suggested by Dr. Bardwell, that Mr. Bondet was stationed at New Oxford, under appointment from the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. If so, the reports of Mr. Bondet to his patrons, and the records of their venerable society,

may throw some further light upon the history of the French at New Oxford.

It does not appear that the Rev. Mr. Daillé, the first minister of the company of French Protestants that landed at Boston, ever removed permanently to New Oxford ; though there is no doubt that a majority of the emigrants did so, in order to satisfy the condition of their grant, requiring the settlement of thirty families. That there were but few of the emigrants remaining in Boston may be inferred from the fact, that in 1687, representing themselves as being poor, and destitute of a place for public worship, they petitioned Sir Edmund Andros for the use of the Latin Schoolhouse. In 1704, they purchased a site for a church, in School Street ; and it was about the same time that their brethren at New Oxford finally abandoned their settlement, and returned to Boston.

Gabriel Bernon left Massachusetts, to join his countrymen at Narragansett, R. I., as early as the year 1698. His ample farm of twenty-five hundred acres was not within the village of New Oxford, but upon the east side of it ; and therefore not subject to forfeiture by temporary desertion. He was a merchant by profession : and his private papers indicate that he, too, came from Rochelle by the way of Holland and England ; that, in America, he resided at Boston, New Oxford, Narragansett, and finally at Providence, R. I., where he died Feb. 1, 1735, aged ninety-two. An obituary notice, published in a Bos-

ton paper, speaks of him as “one of the founders of the Oxford Colony in Massachusetts, and afterwards a settler of the Narragansett Country, Rhode Island.”

Mrs. Lee, understood to be a descendant of Mr. Bernon, gives an interesting account of his character and domestic relations; but more might be said of his public services.

In the Appendix to the “Memoir of the French Protestants,” Dr. Holmes gives a letter written by Lord Bellamont to Mr. Bernon, dated New York, 23d November, 1698; of which the following is a translation, indicating the public consideration he enjoyed:—

SIR,—I am sorry to learn that you have left New England for the purpose of residing in Rhode Island. Mr. Campbell told me the news; which afflicts me much, since I had desired to cultivate all possible friendship with you when I shall arrive at Boston.

I am ashamed for not having written you sooner; but I assure you, it has not been for want of esteem, but solely from having been continually occupied by the affairs of my Government. If you find occasion to come and establish yourself here in this town, I shall do all I possibly can for your encouragement. I shall not forget the recommendation of you by the Count of Galway; and I am truly and strongly disposed to respond to it by all good offices. I shall be very glad to see you here, for the purpose of conversing with you upon certain affairs which relate to the service of the king. I am, with true esteem and friendship,

Your very humble servant,

BELLAMONT.

For Mr. BERNON, a French merchant, Rhode Island.

It will be recollected, that, at the time of the date of this letter (1698), Lord Bellamont held the com-

mission of Governor of both the Provinces of New York and Massachusetts. He was mostly engaged in New York, attempting to reconcile the difficulties between the English, Dutch, and French elements of his people; while Lieut.-Gov. Stoughton was quietly administering the executive affairs of Massachusetts.

The winter after Mr. Bernon received the letter of Lord Bellamont, he visited New York, upon the worthy but unavailing errand of conciliation proposed. They were both probably mistaken in supposing, that they could effect, by mere artificial appliances, an object which time only could accomplish.

When Mr. Bernon left New York the next spring, he wrote to his brethren an excellent letter of advice, which has been preserved with filial care by Mrs. Lee. Amongst many other things, he says, —

“I, like you, have abandoned property and our country for the sake of religion; and so have many of our refugee brothers in various parts of the world. We should all of us submit to the Government under which we have placed ourselves. It is for us a great happiness and a great honor to be able to call ourselves good subjects of our sovereign, King William; that, since God commands us to submit to the royal power, we cannot have too much veneration for so great and illustrious a prince, nor too much respect for the governors who represent him.

“I have, with pain, seen some persons depart from the duty which we owe to my lord, the Count of Bellamont. Do not think that I am bold enough to erect myself into a censor, or to prescribe any thing to you; but I thought it my duty, as a brother, to let you know my true sentiments. This difference of tastes, of constitution, prevents people from agreeing perfectly. You are for Mississippi: I am for Rhode Island. I offer you my services there and everywhere else.”

This letter was dated "New York, March 25, 1699." Mr. Bernon soon after received a long one in reply, signed by Elias Boudinot and others; from which it appears that he came far short of reconciling his brethren to the administration of Lord Bellamont.

As a further notice of Mr. Bernon, and of the settlement of his Huguenot brethren in Rhode Island, the Council take the liberty to communicate an interesting letter recently received from Judge Staples of Providence, a member of this Society:—

PROVIDENCE, March 24, 1862.

HON. IRA M. BARTON.

DEAR SIR, — Yours of 20th instant was duly received. A portion of the present town of East Greenwich, R.I., adjoining North Kingston on the south, and Hunt's River on the east, is known as "French Town." It is a tract of very fertile land, interlaced with small streams; soil, a deep yellow loam, well adapted for grain, grass, and fruit. This was originally settled by French families. Some of their descendants are now there. Here was the most numerous settlement of the Huguenots in this Colony. Some families, however, settled in other parts of the State, — on Rhode Island, in Providence, and in King's Province, or Washington County.

You may find a short sketch of Gabriel Bernon in volume three, Collections Rhode-Island Historical Society. He resided in Providence in the latter part of his life; married a wife here, a daughter of Thomas Harris; and lived near where St. John's Church now is. Tradition says that the Episcopal service was first read publicly in Providence in his house.

Gov. Allen is a descendant of Bernon. He has many articles, books, and papers that Bernon brought from France. These he will never part with. He is a graduate of Brown, but not of

"our college-days." Our *Alma Mater* was in labor with him in 1803.

There are many families descended from the Huguenots, in this State. The French cast of countenance is far better preserved than their family names. Their ancestors, if they could come back again, would be horror-stricken to hear how savagely these have been Anglicized into Tourtellot, Mawney, Tarbox, &c., &c. So much, or rather so little, in reply to yours.

In further illustration of the matter, I add, a Providence gentleman (you recollect him ; James Brown, the old-bachelor son of John, *the merchant*) was travelling, I think, near Mendon, where there had been a settlement by the French. Seeking information about them, he inquired of his landlord if there were any remains of the French Huguenots in his vicinity ; dropping the *t*, and making grave the *e*, in Huguenot. Boniface ingenuously replied, he did not know that there was any in that immediate vicinity, but there was a Dr. Gano in Providence ; but whether his Christian name was Hugh, he could not exactly tell.

True, this is not the information you seek ; but there will be some chaff in the smallest quantity of seed.

Very respectfully,

W. R. STAPLES.

It only remains for the Council to commend further notice of Mr. Bernon and his Huguenot brethren to our learned associate in Providence and to the Rhode-Island Historical Society.

Time will admit of but little more than an allusion to the settlement of the Huguenots in the southerly part of the United States. The one in South Carolina was of the same date with that of Massachusetts. Dr. Ramsay, whose distinguished second wife was of the Huguenot family of Laurens, states, in his "History of South Carolina," that, "besides the French

refugees who came directly from France, there was a considerable number, who, after a short residence in the Northern countries of Europe and of America, particularly New York, repaired to Carolina, as a climate more similar to the one from which they had been driven than the bleaker regions to which they had first resorted." That was generally true; and hence, no doubt, the existence of so large and influential a French element in Southern society. Counter removals, however, occurred: for instance, that of Augustus Jay, a distinguished merchant, and the ancestor of John Jay, who, for commercial purposes probably, removed from Charleston to Philadelphia, and from thence to New York.

Neither history nor biography has yet done its whole duty in relation to the French settlers and their descendants in South Carolina. The names of Laurens, Legare, Du Pont, Marion, Huger, Manigault, Prioleau, Poinsett, and others, deserve further commemoration; and, when the excitement and devastations of civil war shall give place to the amenities of literature, we trust that the South-Carolina Historical Society may add largely to the valuable but incomplete memorials left by Dr. Ramsay.

In alluding to the settlements of the French Huguenots in America, it would be improper to pass, without some notice, that in Virginia. It was upon the left bank of the James River, in Henrico County, near the rapids that fall into tide-waters at Richmond.

The region where they were settled is said to be remarkably fertile and beautiful; and, in the year 1700, they became of so much importance, that they were erected, by the Virginia Legislature, into a separate religious community, by the name of King William's Parish. But little is known of the settlement, progress, and fate of this Colony. Upon the opposite side of the James River is the county signalized by the name of the redoubtable Indian chief Powhatan, and the alleged adventure of his daughter Pocahontas and Capt. Smith. All those regions are in full view from the Capitol at Richmond; and, when to their natural beauty shall be added the charms of peace, few points in the Union will be more attractive for the traveller, whether for the purpose of collecting interesting facts for history, or pleasant incidents for romance.

Mr. President, though the number of the members of this Society is limited, our semi-annual re-unions seldom recur, without affording occasion for notice of the loss of associates. In the present instance, we have to record the death of Cornelius Conway Felton, late President of Harvard College. President Felton died on the 26th of February last, at the age of fifty-four years. He was born in West Newbury, Mass.; nurtured in the common walks of life; disciplined even by penury; while he early rose to literary distinction, and finally to a position of honor and learning, second to no other in America.

Though not addicted to American archæology as a specialty of learning, he was a universal scholar, and a most instructive as well as genial associate ; and those who were present at our last semi-annual meeting in this city will recollect the great interest he both took and imparted in the discussions upon that occasion.

But the forte of President Felton was, no doubt, in the department of Grecian archæology. That fact, with his intimate acquaintance with the modern as well as the ancient dialects of the Greeks, probably induced his election as a Corresponding Member of the Archæological Society of Athens.

Gov. Everett (certainly a most competent witness in this behalf) says of President Felton, " I know of no one who seemed to me to take a more scholarly survey of Hellenic literature ; who had read more widely and critically ; who had more thoroughly mastered the literature as well as the language of the ancient Greeks ; and who had penetrated further, and with a clearer insight, beyond the language and literature, into the manners, the character, and the genius of the people."

Indeed, with the aids of Roman history, and the lights of modern research, it is not improbable that President Felton knew more about the Greeks, their origin, languages, literature, and institutions, than they know about themselves ; and in that view, if not an American archæologist, he might justly be regarded as the archæologist of civilization.

With the various literary associations to which President Felton belonged, the American Antiquarian Society would reverently place their wreath upon his tomb.

For the Council.

IRA MOORE BARTON.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following Report:—

<i>Librarian's and General Fund, Oct. 19, 1861</i>	\$21,066.04
Received for dividends and interest since	690.00
	<u>\$21,756.04</u>
Deduct payment for salary and incidental expenses	717.05
Present amount of Librarian's and General Fund	<u>\$21,038.99</u>
<i>Collection and Research Fund, Oct. 19, 1861</i>	\$8,486.82
Received for dividends and interest since	292.00
	<u>\$8,728.82</u>
Deduct payment for incidental expenses	000.00
Present amount of Collection and Research Fund	<u>\$8,728.82</u>
<i>Bookbinding Fund, Oct. 19, 1861</i>	\$6,087.41
Received for dividends and interest since	179.00
	<u>\$6,266.41</u>
Deduct for bookbinding	18.00
Present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,253.41</u>
<i>Publishing Fund, Oct. 19, 1861</i>	\$6,184.76
Received for dividends and interest since	178.00
Donation of Hon. Ira M. Barton, in cash	50.00
	<u>\$6,407.76</u>
Deduct payment for publishing	75.19
Present amount of Publishing Fund	<u>\$6,332.57</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00	
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00	
Citizens' " "	1,500.00	
Fitchburg " "	600.00	
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00	
North " "	500.00	
Oxford " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond " "	2,800.00	
Shawmut " "	3,700.00	
Worcester " "	1,100.00	
Central " "	100.00	
Northern Railroad (N.H.) Stock, twelve shares	615.00	
Three Notes with Mortgages	8,000.00	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	228.99	
		\$21,088.99

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in —

Bank of North America Stock	\$500.00	
Bank of Commerce Stock	800.00	
Oxford Bank Stock	200.00	
Webster " "	800.00	
Worcester Bank Stock	800.00	
Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Bonds	300.00	
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, eight shares	410.00	
Three Notes with Mortgages	3,700.00	
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	1,000.00	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	218.82	
		\$8,728.82

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$2,500.00	
Webster Bank Stock	2,500.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00	
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock, ten shares	512.50	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	440.91	
		\$6,253.41

The Publishing Fund is invested in —

Central Bank Stock	\$500.00	
City " "	800.00	
Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00	
National " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	300.00	
Shawmut " "	500.00	
Note	500.00	
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	3,000.00	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	332.57	
		\$6,832.57

Aggregate of the four funds	\$42,353.79
Aggregate of cash on hand, included in the foregoing Statement	1,216.29

HENRY CHAPIN, *Treasurer.*ANTIQUARIAN HALL, WORCESTER,
April 26, 1862.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

On the 24th of October next, this Society will have attained to the age of fifty years. There will then have been a century of semi-annual meetings. At half of these, it has fallen to the lot of your present Librarian to exhibit a report of increase and advancement. During this time, the growth of the Society's collections, if gradual, has been constant. There have been periods of special abundance, but none of absolute famine, and none in which the indications of progress have been otherwise than favorable. Whatever has been gained has been without assessments upon members, and with very slight drafts upon the pecuniary resources of the Institution. Economy has indeed been a necessity as well as a principle of the Society in the management of its finances. Regarding its vested funds as the only reliable guaranty of permanent and active vitality, its literary wealth has been left dependent upon the free contributions of its

members, and the interest in its objects which it could create in the community at large. This has been a safe and thrifty, if not a brilliant policy ; and, moreover, is one which public institutions have not always the self-denial or prudence to adopt. Cicero's exclamation, in the "Paradoxa," "*O dii immortales, non intelligunt homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia!*" was adduced in substance as a maxim by our President in one of the reports prepared by him on behalf of the Council ; although, while commending parsimony as a virtue to the Society, he has, with human inconsistency, illustrated an opposite doctrine by his private example. But the Society has deemed it wise to be liberal, or even lavish, in the use of its literary and historical wealth. Acting upon the rule of taking a cordial interest in every inquiry for information, it has laid open its stores freely to every applicant ; and, when these have proved insufficient, has endeavored to point out other and more productive channels of research. The opportunity of appreciating the utility of our collections, thus afforded to all classes of people, has been a fruitful source of increase. Most persons are disposed to aid in extending those advantages whose practical convenience they have experienced, especially when enabled to perceive how this could be done with little cost or trouble to themselves.

So the collections have gradually risen upon the generous foundation laid by our first President. Mul-

tiplied if miscellaneous deposits from the community without, continued contributions from members within, not infrequent instances of special liberality appropriated to the supply of particular wants, and occasional opportunities of "*turning* our spare stock," to use a farmer's phrase, into something of which we had more need, have been the means by which our accumulations were made, without impairing those fiscal resources of the Society that are required to sustain the machinery of its internal and external operations.

With a prevailing sameness in the character of our accessions, they are not entirely without variety at different periods. At one time, the prominent feature will be the addition of a large number of bound volumes ready for the shelves; at another, it will be tracts and fugitive materials for history, not less valuable after arrangement and consolidation; at another, newspapers; at another, manuscripts; each in its turn occupying the place of importance in the list, and all, at times, equally entitled to the honors of notice. Departments lamentably deficient have sometimes been unexpectedly and effectively supplied by single benefactions. Our department of biography was made respectable by one liberal giver. Our costly collection of English local histories and topographical manuals came from the same source. From another liberal hand we have our Mexican history and archæology, comprised in the ponderous folios of

Lord Kingsborough; from another, much of our stores of ancient legal and judicial lore; from another, the large portraits of Columbus and Vesputius, that appropriately adorn our walls; and from the donor of the rich materials of personal and family history, before mentioned, we have those works of sculpture which exhibit the form of man endowed with its highest and divinest attributes, and impart a meaning and a grace to the memorials of his history around them.

It has been sometimes remarked, that the lists of donors attached to our reports present nearly the same names at each recurring period. To a certain extent, this must be true of any institution. Its immediate friends and supporters cannot be expected to change suddenly or frequently. But while some of our contributors habitually lay aside for our use such appropriate matters as come in their way, and a few employ their leisure in almost daily exertions to seek out and secure for our possession whatever they deem to be of historical value, there are others, whose gifts, depending upon opportunity and convenience, are received only at intervals, and, however great in amount or importance, are less frequently the subjects of notice in the semi-annual statements.

It is not intended here to refer to the means of progress, resulting from private liberality, which are outside of the particular sphere of the Librarian's duties; but perhaps it will be thought advisable by

the Society, when it next assembles, to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary by arrangements providing for a retrospection of its past history, as a basis on which to rest the hopes of its future usefulness.

It appears from the records of the last six months, that the number of donors has been one hundred and two; and, of these, twenty-six are members of the Society.

The last, as they stand in the order of the time of their earliest donations, are as follows: —

Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, seven pamphlet documents.

Frederic W. Paine, Esq., twenty-three books, sixty-three pamphlets, the *London Evening Mail*, the *New-York Tribune*; *Vanity Fair*, and the *Worcester Palladium*, in series; with illustrated papers, advertisements, cards, handbills, envelopes, autographs, &c., &c., in number and variety too great to describe.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, five pamphlets, and a collection of cards, notes, advertisements, &c.

Nathaniel Paine, Esq., twenty-one books, three hundred and fifty-two pamphlets and unbound magazines; with a multitude of illustrated newspapers, handbills, envelopes, and autographs.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury, eight pamphlets; a bust of President Walker; the *History of the Williams Family*; *Breval's Travels*, in four folio volumes; and *Knox's Campaigns in North America*, two quarto volumes. The two last-named works, now of much rarity, were procured especially for the Society.

James Lenox, Esq., his collations of the folio King James's Bibles and the folio editions of Shakspeare; and a patriotic article on *England and America*, from the *Princeton Review*.

Rev. William Barry, various tracts from Chicago.

Hon. Charles Sumner, his speech on the war.

George F. Houghton, Esq., a paper from the geological survey of Canada.

Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Felt, the improved edition of his History of Ipswich, and his reply to the New-England Congregationalism of Hon. Daniel A. White.

Rev. Edward E. Hale, two numbers wanting in our series of Blackwood; and a manuscript monograph, by himself, on the origin of the name of California.

Rev. Dr. Seth Sweetser, forty-two selected pamphlets.

Dr. Edward Jarvis, thirty-one documentary tracts, and an autograph note of Gov. James Sullivan.

Joel Munsell, Esq., eighteen pamphlets.

Hon. George F. Hoar, two hundred and sixty-five miscellaneous pamphlets.

Hon. J. R. Bartlett, Rhode-Island public documents.

Hon. Charles Hudson, a copy of his History of Marlborough.

Dr. George Chandler, two books, two hundred and thirty-four pamphlets, four engravings, and several specimen newspapers.

Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, files of the Political Focus, printed at Leominster, Mass., in 1798-9; the Telescope, or American Herald, printed at the same place in 1800; the Berkshire American of 1826-8, and the New-England Galaxy of 1825-6.

J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., various tracts relating to the war; several rebel and other curious newspapers; and Mr. Dawson's paper on the Declaration of Independence by Massachusetts, in 1776.

Rev. George Allen, an engraved portrait of Gen. Scott.

Hon. Edward Everett, a collection of notes, cards, advertisements, &c.

Hon. Isaac Davis, seventeen volumes of books, and thirty-seven pamphlets.

George Brinley, Esq., Memorial of Hon. Thomas Williams, of Connecticut.

Hon. Levi Lincoln, the National Police Gazette, vol. i., 1845-6; two volumes of mixed tracts; four volumes of manuscript letters of our first President, Dr. Thomas; one volume of manuscript

papers of the Revolution ; and files of the National Intelligencer of 1853, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

Hon. Solomon Lincoln, a pamphlet copy of Judge Thomas's speech, in Congress, on the Confiscation Bill.

The list of donors who are not members of the Society includes institutions with which we have an interchange of publications, as well as individuals who have in some way favored the Society with their remembrance. Among the last are some whose continuous gifts assume the character of regular contributions. Of these we may mention Mrs. H. P. Sturgis, of Boston ; Clarendon Harris, Esq., of Worcester ; Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of Roxbury ; the Misses Gay, of Suffield, Conn. ; and William Lawton, Esq., of New Rochelle, N.Y. Rev. Thomas W. Higginson, Hon. George W. Richardson, Benjamin Butman, Esq., of Worcester, and Miss E. A. Haven, of Portsmouth, N.H., are placing themselves in a similar relation, and renew their claims to the gratitude of the Society.

Mr. Lawton, besides other valuable favors, has been at great pains in perfecting and continuing the series of newspapers from California, containing miscellaneous memorials of the aborigines of the Pacific coast, which, during several years, have been published in that fugitive manner by Mr. Alexander S. Taylor. Although rambling and desultory, these essays contain much curious information ; and, it is stated, are not likely to be reproduced in another form.

Our former townsman, Horace Davis, Esq., has

sent us an extract from a newspaper, upon similar topics, — it may be, written by himself; and has renewed his promise of continuing to direct his attention to that subject.

The commendable practice of filing away the family newspaper, for preservation, has brought us valuable donations from neighbors whose pursuits do not often cross our path. Mr. Joseph Pratt, of Worcester, has generously transferred to our library eighteen annual volumes of the "American Traveller," bound; thirteen volumes of the "Trumpet," bound, — to June 9, 1849; with files of the same, in continuation, to the end of 1861; and complete files of the "New-York Tribune," from 1850 to the end of 1861. Mr. Lewis Russell, of Worcester, has given us six annual volumes of the "Christian Freeman and Family Visitor," ending with 1858.

We are indebted to Mr. John Keith, of Worcester, for a bundle of interesting family letters taken from a house on Mason's Hill, in Virginia, by his brother, an officer in a New-York regiment. Capt. C. G. Thornton, of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, at Ship Island, has sent us a specimen of New-Orleans currency. Among the miscellaneous deposits of our friends have been sundry minor trophies, which we may venture to hold till they shall be claimed under a stronger or more equitable title.

From Mr. George W. Gale, now of Worcester, but for several years a manufacturer of paper in the city

of Mexico, we have received some specimens of the materials he was in the habit of transmuting into that useful fabric. One is a stamped paper of 1649, having upon it an old Spanish account. Another is a programme of theses to be defended by a certain Don, blessed with numerous names and titles, at the Royal University, in 1786, printed in Mexico on silk, and trimmed with silver lace. Mr. Gale also presented a small picture of the Madonna and Child, from a house near the field of battle of Contreras; a bullet having passed through the eye of the child.

Mr. Edwin M. Barton, of Worcester, has made several appropriate donations.

Mrs. Salisbury has kindly presented an excellent profile likeness, framed, of Hon. Edward Bangs, one of the first elected Councillors of this Society.

There is reason to express obligation to George Alcott, Esq., of Charlestown, N.H., Col. S. H. Long, of Washington, D.C., C. J. Hoadly, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., S. H. Grant, Esq., Rev. J. C. Brigham, and Mr. Thomas F. De Voe, all of New York, for particular favors. The "Market Book" of Mr. De Voe, of which he has sent us a beautiful copy, is entitled to an honorable place among the curiosities of literature.

Henry Ward Poole, Esq., who is acting as agent for this Society in Mexico, has transmitted, as a donation from himself, three Spanish volumes (one of which is a grammatical treatise on the native Mexican

language), and a large parcel of small religious tracts and calendars circulated by the Catholic Church. He expresses the intention of forwarding at another opportunity the collections he is making on behalf of the Society.

William F. Poole, Esq., of the Boston Athenæum, has placed in my hands two manuscript volumes received from his brother, which the Society can take, if they think proper to purchase them. One is an unpublished work of Venegas, the author of the "History of California," — being the life and virtues of Juan Baptista Zappa, of the Company of Jesus, in a folio of three hundred pages, very neatly engrossed ; the other, a volume of instructions for the viceroys of New Spain, showing the condition of the country, under the Spanish rule, between 1789 and 1798, — also very neatly and plainly written.

There remains to be noticed a gift which will be regarded as of peculiar interest and value.

The widow and children of Samuel Jennison, Esq., the late lamented Treasurer of the Society, have transferred to the library his entire collection of biographical sketches and notes of personal history, whose preparation was the favorite employment of his life. Many of these are written out in full ; but those relating to persons yet living appear to be chiefly memoranda of facts and dates for future use, with occasional comments interspersed. Properly arranged in suitable volumes, with space provided for

continuance or completion, they will constitute a record of constantly increasing curiosity and importance.

It is remarkable how wide a field Mr. Jennison embraced in his observations. He seems to have comprehended in his plan everybody that he knew, and almost everybody of whom he had heard. I have no doubt that every member of the Society will be found upon the list. It may be a formidable reflection to quiet persons, that a stranger is watching them, and taking notes of when and where they were born, when and whom they married, and what part they are playing in the drama of life; but after-generations will be thankful for such information.

In that strange comedy, with a strange title, "The Funeral," by Sir Richard Steele, the undertaker (an earlier type of the class of Old Mortalities than the more celebrated character delineated by Sir Walter Scott), having been badgered by some gay noblemen, turns upon them, and says, —

"Look you, gentlemen! I have a book at home, which I call my 'Domesday Book,' where I have the age and distemper of every man of quality in town, and know when you should drop."

So look you, gentlemen! The Antiquarian Society has a book at home, no matter what it is called, where are recorded your ages and qualities; and it knows to what height of reputation you should rise, and what great things you ought to accomplish.

An important and highly curious archæological document has been transmitted to the Society, — the result of a correspondence between our President and Dr. James H. Salisbury, of Newark, Ohio. Several years ago, the Society made an appropriation for a survey of the peculiar earthworks of Wisconsin, by Mr. I. A. Lapham. These earthworks, it will be remembered, though but slightly raised above the surface of the ground, are, some of them, of very large horizontal dimensions, and exhibit the forms of birds, beasts, reptiles, war-clubs, arrow-heads, and other regular figures. They are often grouped in large numbers, accompanied by crosses, straight lines, and curved, angular, or circular embankments. The numerous plans and descriptions prepared for the Antiquarian Society, were, on account of the great expense required for their publication, transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, and, by the greater means of that body, carried through the press. But, though conducted with great care and fidelity, these surveys throw no satisfactory light upon the origin or purpose of the structures themselves. It was simply shown how they were shaped, and in what manner they were associated together in groups, or placed in particular solitary positions; that they were not mounds of sepulture, for they contained no remains or relics of their own period; and that they could neither have been used for defence, nor for the ceremonial purposes indicated by many of the earthworks of the Ohio Valley.

The discovery of Dr. Salisbury, and his brother, Mr. C. B. Salisbury, is, that analogous figures, and, to some extent, exactly similar ones, are found engraved upon rocks so situated as to afford protection from the action of the elements, and are so arranged and combined as to present the appearance of a significant inscription.

It will be seen that these new conditions open a fresh field of speculation and research, and point to results of whose importance we can as yet form no just anticipations; while the investigations are an apt and fitting sequel to those which the Society commenced some years ago. The Messrs. Salisbury entitle these communications "A Memoir upon Ancient Pictographic or Symbolic Rock and Earth Writing in Licking and Fairfield Counties, Ohio; with accurate Surveys and Descriptions of the Ancient Earthworks of Newark." The inscribed rocks being in the neighborhood of Newark, they have added to their descriptions and illustrations of them a new and more particular survey of the magnificent remains of aboriginal labor and art which exist at that place, developing many new and noteworthy features, and correcting and enlarging previous accounts.

As the paper, with its elaborate and beautiful drawings, its minute explanations, and its learned comparisons, will undoubtedly be referred to an appropriate Committee for the consideration of its merits, it is inexpedient to speak of it more specifically here.

The accessions of the last six months, besides manuscripts and miscellaneous matters of more than ordinary interest and numbers, consist of one hundred and seventy-six books, and one thousand six hundred and forty-one pamphlets.

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian*.

LIST OF DONORS.

Edwin Lamson, Esq.	Boston.
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The Society of Antiquaries of London, G.B.

The Proprietors of the —

Worcester Weekly Spy.

Christian Watchman and Reflector.

Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.

Fitchburg Sentinel.

THE NAME OF CALIFORNIA.

My attention was accidentally directed, a few weeks since, to what I think will prove the origin of the name of *California*, as applied to the peninsula so known. So far as I have seen, this account of the origin has escaped the attention of the historians; but I take the liberty to mention it to the Society, that I may ask if any of the chroniclers of California have alluded to it.

The name of California was given by Cortes, who discovered the peninsula in the year 1535. For the statement that he named it, we have the authority of Herrera.* It is proved, I think, that the expedition of Mendoza, in 1532, did not see California: it is certain that they gave it no name. Humboldt saw, in the archives of Mexico, a statement in manuscript, that it was discovered in 1526; † but for this there is

* Decade viii. book vi.

† It would be very desirable to have a new examination of the manuscript alluded to.

no other authority. It is certain that the name does not appear till 1535.

No etymology of this name has been presented, satisfactory to the historians. Venegas,* the Jesuit historian of California, writing in 1758, sums up the matter in these words:—

“The most ancient name is California, used by Bernal Dias, limited to a single bay. I could wish to gratify the reader by the etymology and true origin of this name; but in none of the various dialects of the natives could the missionaries find the least traces of such a name being given by them to the country, or even to any harbor, bay, or small part of it. Nor can I subscribe to the etymology of some writers, who suppose the name to be given to it by the Spaniards, on their feeling an unusual heat at their first landing here; that they thence called the country *California*, compounding the two Latin words *calida* and *fornax*, ‘a hot furnace.’ I believe few will think the adventurers could boast of so much literature.”

I believe the Californian authors of our own time agree with Venegas in rejecting this forced etymology. The word to be made from it should be “Calidaforracia.” Dr. Bushnell, who says the heat of the interior valleys is that of a baker’s furnace, speaks of a region which Cortes never saw. It must be recollected, that, though Bernal Dias only uses the name for the bay, we have Herrera’s better authority for saying that Cortes saw it to the peninsula. But

* The work of Venegas is chiefly due to the labors of Father Andres Marcos Buniel, according to Greenhow.

neither peninsula nor bay is the oven described by Dr. Bushnell.

Clavigero, in his "History of California," after giving this etymology, offers as an alternative the following, as the opinion "of the learned Jesuit, D. Giuseppe Compoi:" "He believes that the name is composed of the Spanish word *cala*, which means 'a little cove of the sea;' and the Latin *fornix*, which means 'the vault of a building.'" He thinks these words are thus applied, "because, within Cape St. Lucas, there is a little cove of the sea, towards the western part of which rises a rock, so worn out, that on the upper part of the hollow is seen a vault, as perfect as if made by art. Cortes, therefore, observing this *cala*, or cove, and this vault, probably called this port *California*, or *cala* and *fornix*; speaking half in Spanish, half in Latin."

Clavigero suggests, as an improvement on this somewhat wild etymology, that Cortes may have said *Cala fornax*, "Cove furnace;" speaking, as in the Jesuit's suggestion, in two languages.

I am told that the Rev. Dean Trench, in one of his etymological works, suggests the Greek *καλή πορνεία*, — implying that the province seemed to the early settlers to have the attractions of a "beautiful adultery." I have not myself found this passage: but I remember that Mr. Powers, the sculptor, represents California as a naked woman, seductive in front, but concealing a thorn bush in her hands behind; and he describes

his statue as intended to represent her false seductions. Of this etymology, it is enough to say, that Cortes and his men knew nothing of the seductions, — never finding gold or any thing else tempting there ; and that the theory requires more, yet worse, scholarship at their hands than that of *calida fornax*.

Of all such speculations, Mr. Greenhow says very fitly, “None of them are satisfactory, or even ingenious.”

It is in the worthless romance of the “Sergas of Esplandian,” the son of Amadis of Gaul, — a book long since deservedly forgotten, — that there is to be found, I believe, the source from which the adventurers transferred the name “California” to the new region of their discovery.

Towards the close of this romance, the various Christian knights assemble to defend the Emperor of the Greeks and the city of Constantinople against the attacks of the Turks and Infidels. On this occasion, in a romance published first in 1510, — twenty-five years before Cortes discovered the American California, — the name appears, with precisely our spelling, in the following passage : —

Sergas, ch. 157. — “Know that, on the right hand of the Indies, there is an island called California, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise, which was peopled with black women, without any men among them, because they were accustomed to live after the fashion of Amazons. They were of strong and hardened bodies,

of ardent courage, and of great force. The island was the strongest in the world, from its steep rocks and great cliffs. Their arms were all of gold ; and so were the caparisons of the wild beasts which they rode, after having tamed them : for in all the island there is no other metal. They lived in caves very well worked out ; they had many ships, in which they sailed to other parts to carry on their forrays. . . .

“ In this island, called California, are many griffins, on account of the great savageness of the country, and the immense quantity of wild game to be found there. . . .

“ Now, in the time that those great men of the Pagans sailed [against Constantinople] with those great fleets of which I have told you, there reigned in this Island of California a queen, very large of body, very beautiful, in the prime of her years, desirous to achieve great things ; strong, brave, eager, and of good courage, — more than any of those who had before this held her kingdom. And, hearing tell how the greater part of the world was moving against the Christians, not knowing what sort of thing the Christians were, and having no knowledge of other countries but those which were near her own ; desiring to see the world and its various races ; thinking that, with the great power which she and her people could bring, of all that they gained, she would, from her strength and rank, obtain the greater part, — she talked with all those who were skilful in war, and told them that it would be well, if, embarking in their greatest fleets, they followed in the way in which so many great princes and lords were following. Animating and encouraging them, she set before them the great honors and inducements which such a course offered them ; above all, showing them how much more fame they would gain through all the world than if they remained in this island, where, doing only what their grandmothers did, they were only buried alive, — living like those who were dead ; passing their days, without fame or glory, as the brute beasts do.”

By these persuasions, she induces them to join in the attack on Constantinople ; and they sail with fifty

griffins, to act as a sort of flying armored squadron under their orders.

The name of this queen is Calafia. Arrived at the war, she fights with Norandel, the brother of Amadis; and afterwards, being overcome by the great hero Amadis himself, she is taken prisoner. In the Christian court, she is converted to Christianity, and marries Talanque, nephew of Amadis, and son of Galaor; with whom she goes back to California, promising to abolish its Amazonian customs. The griffins prove poor allies; preferring to attack the naked Turks, and leaving the Greeks in their armor.

The name "California" thus appears in several distinct passages in the history.

This romance, as I have said, is believed to have been printed first in 1510. No copies of this edition, however, are extant. But, of the edition of 1519, a copy is preserved: and there are copies of successive editions of 1521, 1525, and 1526; in which last year, two editions were published, — one at Seville, and the other at Burgos. All of these are Spanish.

It follows, almost certainly, that Cortes and his followers, in 1535, must have been acquainted with the romance; and, as they sailed up the west side of Mexico, they supposed they were precisely at the place indicated, — "in the right hand of the Indies." It will be remembered also, that, by sailing in the same direction, Columbus, in his letter to the sove-

reigns, says "he shall be sailing towards the Terrestrial Paradise." We need not suppose that Cortes believed the romance, more than we do ; though we assert that he borrowed a name from it to indicate the peninsula he found "on the right side of the Indies, near to the Terrestrial Paradise." If it is necessary to analyze very carefully his motive for borrowing a name from a romance then so generally known, it will be enough to say, that this romance credited the "Island of California" with great treasures of gold ; and that it placed it very near the East Indies, in quest of which all the adventurers of that time were sailing. There is, however, no more reason for giving a serious motive for such a nomenclature, than there is for the motive with which La Salle or his companions gave the name of La Chine to the point in Canada from which they hoped to reach China.

It is not strange that ecclesiastical historians, like Venegas, should, in the eighteenth century, have lost sight of this origin of the name. It was not until 1683 that the Jesuit fraternity succeeded in planting an establishment there. Even then, their establishment was not permanent. For a century and a half, therefore, after Cortes's discovery, the province was of no value to any one, and its name was of as little interest. Long before the Jesuits planted it, the romance which gave it name was forgotten.

After 1542, no edition of the "Sergas of Esplandi-an" was printed in Spain, so far as we know, till 1575 ;

and, after that of 1587, none for two hundred and seventy years more. The re-action had come. When the curate burned the books of Don Quixote, he burned this among the rest: he saved "Amadis of Gaul," but he burned "Esplandian." "We will not spare the son," said he, "for the virtues of his father." These words show Cervantes's estimate of it as early as 1605. It is not surprising, then, that an ecclesiastic like Venegas should not know, in 1758, the wild geography of the romance two centuries and more after it was written. D'Herbelay, the early French paraphraser of this romance, retains the whole story of the queen, but transfers the situation of California to the source of the river Borysthenes, near the descent of the Riphean Mountains.

The only effort to introduce it to modern readers, in any European country, until the recent Spanish reprint of 1857, is in the wretched paraphrase by Tressan, published in France in the last century. This author, as if to add to the probability of the tale, omits the name "California" in each of the passages relating to it; so that, even in his forgotten work, we do not get hold of the lost clew.

The original work is now so rare, that I think the copies in the valuable library of Mr. Ticknor are the only ones in Massachusetts. To his invaluable collection, and to that kind courtesy which opens it to every student, and illustrates it from the treasures of his own studies, am I indebted for all the autho-

rities of value which I am able to cite here. There is no copy of the "Esplandian" in our leading public libraries. In the large public libraries of the city of New York, there is no copy of any of these romances, which made the lay literature of the first century after printing was invented; but in the small yet well-selected library of the Free Academy of New York, and in that of Congress, I found the "Amadis" and "Esplandian," in the recent Spanish edition, edited by D. Pascal de Gayangos.

The "Esplandian" was written by Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo, the translator of the "Amadis." In ascribing to it the origin of the name "California," I know that I furnish no etymology for that word. I have not found the word in any earlier romances. I will only suggest, that the root *Calif*, the Spanish spelling for the sovereign of the Mussulman power of the time, was in the mind of the author as he invented these Amazon allies of the Infidel power.

EDWARD E. HALE.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

OCT. 21, 1862.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
6, WATER STREET.
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Wm. J.

the society

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1862, IN WORCESTER.

THERE was a large attendance of members; Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS read the Report of the Council.

The Librarian read his Report.

The Report of the Treasurer, Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, was read by the President.

On motion of Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, these were referred to the Publishing Committee, to be printed at their discretion. Gov. Lincoln also offered the following resolution:—

“*Resolved*, That the American Antiquarian Society thankfully accept the volumes of collections of extracts from the public papers, and daily records and documents, relating to the war of Secession, presented by Pickering Dodge, Esq.; and gratefully recognize his generous offer to continue the collection and preservation of such interesting materials, to be deposited with this Society, for the use of the future history of the country.”

GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer, to report to the Council.

Voted, To proceed to the election of President.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., and Dr. JOHN GREEN, were requested to collect and count the votes. They reported that the whole number was for Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY.

Mr. SALISBURY, on signifying his acceptance of the office, made the following remarks:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,—

I thank you for the renewed evidence of respect and confidence with which you have honored me. I cannot conceal from you how small is my share of the work which has produced the satisfactory results which have been reported to you. In my endeavors to perform the duties of my position, I have been aided and encouraged by the wise arrangement of presiding officers adopted by this Society, according to a safe rule of strategy, in placing the greater force in the reserve, on either side of the presidential chair. I shall hope still to be sustained, as in time past, by the reverence of age and the tireless energy of youth; by the patriarch of historical scholars in this Commonwealth on the one side, and on the other by him who renews his youth, like the eagle, in the intellectual efforts of the eightieth year of his honorable

and most industrious life, completed in this present week.

In connection with these personal allusions, I cannot forbear to digress so far as to call attention to the fact, that another veteran of our Society — Hon. Rejoice Newton, who performed the important duties of your Recording Secretary for thirty-nine years — is present at this meeting, enjoying perfect health, after having passed his eightieth birthday on the 18th instant.

Without disparagement of the valuable services of the wise men who were my predecessors in this office, I must take notice of the fact, that the happy progress of the bark in which the hopes of this Society are freighted, for the past fifty years, has not chiefly depended on any nominal pilot since the distinguished founder, who laid the keel, and put on board the first and best part of the cargo. Our Association is no modern craft, driven by a single engine. It resembles more an ancient *quadrème*, greatly aided, indeed, by the favoring gales of Aquilo, Eurus, Notus, and Zephyrus, but sustained in its way by the unremitting labors of its own crew.

“Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant.”

And at the stroke-oar, which is the real rudder of our course, —

“Princeps ante omnes . . . Palinurus agebat;”

a Palinurus whose watchful service labor does not impair, and Somnus cannot overcome.

Though the reasons, set forth in the Report of the Council, for the omission of a public celebration of the happy termination of the first half-century of the existence of this Society, must be sufficient, the members everywhere will observe with high satisfaction that the period has given occasion to engage a filial hand to add a new and beautiful column to the monument of the illustrious founder.

The excellent Report of our associate prompts me also to bring to notice an omission in his account of the sale of the estate given by the founder for the occupation of this Society. The Society should not forget that it was indebted to the generous example and influence of our friend, and other members of his family, for the gratuitous relinquishment of claims to the reversion of this property by the heirs of Dr. Thomas.

A Committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis, Hon. Ira M. Barton, and Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, was appointed to report a list of names for the other offices of the Society. The gentlemen named in the following list, having been recommended by them, were unanimously chosen:—

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D.	BOSTON.
HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D.	WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D.	WORCESTER.
GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D.	BOSTON.
CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.
HON. IBA M. BARTON	WORCESTER.
HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D.	BOSTON.
HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW	BOSTON.
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.	WORCESTER.
HON. DWIGHT FOSTER	WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE	BOSTON.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D.	CAMBRIDGE.
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Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D.	BOSTON.
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Recording Secretary.

HON. EDWARD MELLEN, LL.D.	WORCESTER.
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Treasurer.

HON. HENRY CHAPIN	WORCESTER.
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Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.	WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE	BOSTON.
CHARLES DEANE, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.

Voted, To proceed to the election of members.

The following gentlemen, having been recommended by the Council, were unanimously elected : —

BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Esq.	St. Augustine, Fla.
HON. HENRY W. CUSHMAN	Bernardston, Mass.
WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq.	New Rochelle, N.Y.
PICKERING DODGE, Esq.	Philadelphia, Pa.

On motion of Judge Thomas, *Voted*, That the Council be requested to make arrangements for a suitable commemoration of the close of the first half-century of the existence of the Society.

The meeting was then dissolved.

EDWARD MELLEN,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

At the close of half a century, the Society might, under other circumstances, fairly look for a careful and elaborate history of its rise and progress. Such history would make an appropriate part of its semi-centennial commemoration. That commemoration is not given up, but deferred to happier and more peaceful times: God only knows how long deferred. We are too much absorbed in the thoughts and cares and anxieties of the present and near future for a patient retouching of the monuments of the past. The clink of the hammer and of the chisel are lost in the din of arms. Old Mortality himself would be startled from his labor of love by the cry of an afflicted country: "Let the dead bury their dead: take up your cross, and follow me." A rapid glance at some of the landmarks on our path must therefore suffice.

Our history goes back a hundred and seven years, to the printing-office of Zachariah Fowle, on Middle Street, in the Provincial town of Boston; and to the lad, of the venerable age of six years, raised upon a

bench eighteen inches high to stick the types for the ballad of the "Lawyer's Pedigree." Our life is bound up in the lad's life. There is in him the germ of noble manhood. In this school of early struggle and narrow fortune, he will develop it. The printing office is one of the best of colleges; and printing, the most encyclopedic of arts. In diffusing knowledge, he acquires it. In lighting the torch for others, he kindles his own. Self-developed, he is strongly developed. We are apt to overvalue the *facilities* of culture. There may be too much nursing and dandling. Sturdy vigor and self-reliance come from effort and trial. The lad has a hard road to travel, and he must go on his own feet. In eleven years, he had got well the elementary branches of learning; could think for himself; write good, plain, sensible English, with a dash of satire in it; and make tolerable verses for the poet's corner.

At the age of seventeen, he finds his way to Nova Scotia, and into the service of one Henry, a somewhat heavy-moulded Dutchman and indifferent printer. The principal work of editing and printing the "Halifax Gazette" devolves upon him, because the master is indolent, and the boy able and willing. He is found quite competent to the task. He carries his Boston love of liberty with him; hates the Stamp Act cordially, and puts his paper in mourning for its passage, to teach his readers by example how the thing had been done in the Pennsylvania journals. He

cuts the stamps from the paper sent from England; and then announces, that, as no more stamped paper could be had, the "Gazette," in future, would be printed without stamps. Having some inbred notions of English liberty, he declines to be arrested without legal warrant, and baffles Provincial power by Yankee tact and good sense. He is in training for a wider field.

He leaves Halifax, and, after some wanderings, gets back to Boston. At the age of twenty-one, in company with his old master, Zachariah Fowle, he starts the "Massachusetts Spy," triweekly; prints it for three months, and gives it up. He is not discouraged. He is of the men who get new strength from contact with the earth, new vigor from a fall. In March, 1771, he starts a weekly paper with the same title. He opened its columns at first to Whigs and Tories, but found this course satisfied neither party; and, being himself a true Whig, he gave the paper unreservedly to the cause of the people. The "Spy" was a power in the Massachusetts Bay. It was edited with pluck and good sense, and among its contributors were some of the best writers of the Province. The Government tried to buy the publisher: he would not be bought. It tried to drive him: he would not be driven. It tried to alarm him; but he was without fear. For an essay, which disturbed the serenity of the Governor and Council, he was summoned before them. Knowing his rights, and how to

maintain them, he refused to go. He had read a little book, called the "Englishman's Right," by Sir John Hawles, reprinted by his friends, Edes and Gill, in 1772. The Government officials tried to indict him; but the grand jury said, "Ignoramus."

Threatened with violence by the British soldiery then holding the rebel town of Boston, he, in April, 1775, packed up a press and types, and, with the aid of Gen. Warren, got them over the Charles River in the night, and thence to Worcester. On the 19th, the young printer was at Lexington with the Provincial militia, opposing the progress of the king's troops to Concord. On the 20th, he came to Worcester, and opened his printing-office, and resumed the publication of the "Spy." With four years' interruption, he continued its publication to 1802. Two of these four years (1776 and 1778), he leased the establishment to others. The other two years (1786 and 1787), in consequence of the law of the State taxing advertisements in newspapers, he substituted for the "Spy" the "Worcester Magazine," in pamphlet form.

Few men rendered better service to their country. Through the dark days of the Revolution, through the darker days of confusion and disorder which followed, he "bated not a jot of heart or hope." The war was fought with the pen as well as with the sword, and he was among its best soldiers. Happy, thrice happy men were our fathers, who lived to see their toils and sacrifices consummated and crowned by

“liberty in law ;” by Union under a Constitution in which central power was reconciled with local independence, the gentlest restraint with the highest security, the broadest equality with the firmest order ; by a Government felt only in its blessings, under whose benign influence the nation sprang up to greatness, our commerce whitening every sea, the stars on our banner kindled by the light of a never-setting sun, — the fear of kings ; to struggling humanity, inspiration and hope.

“ But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world: now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.”

Pardon the digression.

After the war, our founder embarked in a large business, which he conducted with skill, enterprise, and judgment, and, as the fruit of these, with the highest success. His business was with books. He manufactured the paper of which the books were made, printed them, bound them, and sold them at wholesale and retail. His business would be regarded as very extensive, even in this age of the multiplication of books. Viewed with reference to the time and place (a village then so far in the interior), it affords striking proof of his indomitable energy and skill. As editor of a newspaper and almanac, as printer, publisher, and bookseller, the name of Isaiah Thomas became, throughout the country, a household word. No traveller passed through the village, without stop-

ping to see his establishment; and he was spoken of, now as the Baskerville, and now as the Didot, of America.

With private enterprise he united public spirit and generous hospitality; and, for half a century, the most distinguished citizen of Worcester was its first printer.

Mr. Thomas acquired in thirty years a competent fortune, and in 1802 sold his business to his son, who bore his name and shared his tastes. Our founder was a man who could not be idle. He read and loved books as well as made them. Several years were devoted to gathering the materials for and writing the "History of Printing in America;" a work which, of itself, would have given him a permanent and honorable place in the history of American letters.

In his business as bookseller, in collecting the materials for his history, as a bibliomaniac by nature, he had collected a library especially rich in American history. His researches had taught him the value of such a collection; his observation and experience had shown him how quickly the sources of our history were drying up, how rapidly the monuments of the past were crumbling and wasting away.

He saw and understood, no man better, from what infinitely varied and minute sources the history of a nation's life was to be drawn; and that the only safe rule was to "to gather up all the fragments, so that

nothing be lost." He conceived the project of this Institution, of making his own library the basis of its collections, and of giving to the cause of good letters a large part of the fortune he had acquired in their service. Never did a man pay more liberally the debt he owed to his profession than did the Worcester printer in the history of the art, and in the founding and endowing of this Institution.

Our charter was granted on the 24th of October, 1812. The persons incorporated were among the most eminent citizens of the Commonwealth in the different walks of cultivated life. Of this goodly fellowship, but two survive, — Josiah Quincy and Levi Lincoln; to speak of whose record is to repeat familiar history; to praise whom is to gild refined gold. *Fortunati ambo! seri in cœlum redeant.*

Upon the organization of the Society, Mr. Thomas was elected President, and continued to hold the office till his death in the spring of 1831.

The library given by him, consisting of about three thousand volumes, was kept for eight years at his mansion, on Court Hill; he constantly adding to its stores. In the fall of 1820, it was removed to Antiquarian Hall, erected for the Society, by Mr. Thomas, at an expense of about ten thousand dollars. Upon his death, in 1831, he gave, by his will, funds for the support of a permanent librarian and other purposes, amounting, in the aggregate, to twenty-four thousand dollars. His entire gifts to the Society, in books, building, and

legacies by his will, exceed forty thousand dollars. He gave also to the Society unwearied devotion and the most vigilant care and oversight.

The Society went on quietly, without parade ; successfully accomplishing the purpose, gradually becoming more and more clearly defined, of collecting and preserving the materials of American history. It has published four volumes of Collections and Transactions, which, where original, are marked by profound learning and thorough research ; and, where republications, by careful editing and annotations. It is not too much to say, they are among the most valuable contributions that have been made to American history.

After the "Antiquarian Hall" had been used for thirty years, it was found to have great defects, and especially that the ground on which it was built was full of water ; so that the building was extremely damp, and the books suffered from mould. Upon thorough examination of the hall and lot, and an estimate of the expense of draining the land and raising and thoroughly repairing the building, it became manifest that the best economy was to dispose of the old building, and to erect a new one upon a more favorable site, and adapted to the growing wants of the library. It was easy to reach that conclusion, but not easy to carry it into execution. The want of the Society was a common one, — want of sufficient funds. But never was an institution so fortunate as ours in

having the right man at the right place. The munificence of the last President, rivalling that of the first, breached the chasm; gave us an admirable lot for the building, and the sum of five thousand dollars towards its structure. To these he has added a fund, for binding books and pamphlets, of five thousand dollars; and a contribution, to the Publishing Fund, of about four thousand dollars; some of the most valuable contributions to the library, and the admirable statues of Moses and the Christ. The entire contributions, including the land for the building, cannot fall short of twenty thousand dollars.

The Society will start on its second half-century in good condition,—with its hall erected, at a cost, excluding the land, of \$18,000; a library of over thirty thousand volumes; a permanent fund of \$42,534; and many friends, favored of fortune, waiting anxiously for a favorable opportunity to illustrate their beneficence.

For the additions to the library during the last six months, and for the present condition of the funds, the Council refer to the Reports of the Librarian and Treasurer, herewith submitted. But, saith the wise man, “better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof.”

When this Institution was founded, the country was at war with a foreign foe. The close of our first half-century finds us amid the convulsions of civil war, in a struggle for national life. The writer of

this brief Report confesses that he has found it impossible wholly to withdraw the mind, even for an hour, from the theme which fills every heart, and trembles on every lip; which breaks into prayer, melts into tears, kindles into flame; the last thought at night, the first thought of morning, — our country, our distracted, afflicted country; perplexed, but not in despair; cast down, but not destroyed; wrestling, we fondly trust, with adversity, as Jacob wrestled with the angel, to wring from it its blessing; veiled and eclipsed as the sun, to come forth again with life and light and glory in its beams.

For the Council.

B. F. THOMAS.

NOTE.

In the permanent fund above named is included the Publication Fund, raised by the contributions of forty-two gentlemen, whose names are herewith printed. The most grateful acknowledgments of the Society are due to them for their liberality.

It appears from the accounts of our late Treasurer, that one of the sums, understood to have been remitted to him, by some mischance failed to reach his hand. In one or two cases, the original subscription has been increased.

The sum of six thousand dollars, first proposed to constitute the fund, being found quite inadequate to the object intended, the Council have not regarded the subscription as closed, in the hope that additions may yet be made to its amount.

Subscribers to the Publication Fund.

James Lenox	New York	\$250.00
Levi Lincoln	Worcester	200.00
Isaac Davis	"	200.00
P. Dexter Tiffany	"	200.00
Edward Everett	Boston	100.00
Nathan Appleton	"	100.00
Pliny Merrick	"	100.00
Charles C. Little	Cambridge	100.00

George Folsom	New York	\$100.00
John Green	Worcester	100.00
Jared Sparks	Cambridge	50.00
George Livermore	"	50.00
Charles Deane	"	50.00
Rejoice Newton	Worcester	50.00
Frederic W. Paine	"	50.00
George T. Rice	"	50.00
Samuel Jennison	"	50.00
Thomas Kinnicutt	"	50.00
George Brinley	Hartford, Conn.	50.00
S. F. Haven	Worcester	50.00
Ira M. Barton	"	50.00
Charles Lowell	Cambridge	30.00
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff	Boston	30.00
Henry Jackson	Newport, R.I.	25.00
John C. B. Davis	New York	25.00
J. Wingate Thornton	Boston	25.00
Ebenezer Torrey	Fitchburg	25.00
Increase A. Lapham	Milwaukie, Wis.	25.00
Neville B. Craig	Pittsburg	25.00
Robert C. Winthrop	Boston	25.00
John P. Bigelow	"	25.00
Edward E. Hale	"	25.00
George Bancroft	New York	25.00
J. S. Farnum	Worcester	25.00
Dwight Foster	"	25.00
Charles C. Jewett	Boston	25.00
George F. Hoar	Worcester	25.00
A. H. Bullock	"	25.00
T. Bigelow Lawrence	Boston	25.00
William A. Wheeler	Worcester	25.00
George Chandler	"	25.00
Stephen Salisbury	"	3,545.00

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

IN a more favorable condition of public affairs, the termination of half a century from the incorporation of this Society would doubtless have been commemorated by special observances; but, under the sad uncertainties of the present moment, neither retrospections nor anticipations can be indulged in with the satisfaction and pleasure which should characterize such occasions.

The semi-centennial anniversary of our Institution happens to be coeval with an epoch in the life of the nation, whose importance overshadows all things else; and, while the existence of the nation itself is at stake, any celebration connected with its history would seem to be inappropriate. But war is always History's period of renewal; in a sense, its Spring-time, when new heroes are budding, who may develop into blessings or curses, and fresh events are bursting into life, which will be fruitful of good or ill to distant generations. In such times, the duties of the antiquary relate rather to that which is, and is to be,

than to that which has been ; and, in his office of collector, he is bound to provide for the antiquity of the future, even at the risk of neglecting the antiquity of the present : since, in the latter case, the means of information are already fixed, even if undiscovered ; while, in the former case, they are to be created and preserved by his labors.

It was in a period of war that this Society began its existence ; and doubtless a consciousness that our country was entering upon a new career as a belligerent power, and assuming for the first time all the duties and responsibilities of one of the great sovereignties of the world, may have had an influence upon the minds of its founders. Some of them were in active life when the nation came into being ; and, in the chain of causes, we may perhaps find, in another and earlier war, the source from which this Institution sprang. It was on the 19th of April, 1775, that its originator and principal founder transferred his printing establishment from Boston to Worcester ; and the first publication, in a book form, that here issued from his press, was a narrative of the military operations of that eventful day. It was the first book ever printed in Worcester. The first thing ever printed in this place was his newspaper, the "Massachusetts Spy, or American Oracle of Liberty," of May 3 ; having at its head the patriotic and significant motto, "Americans ! liberty or death ! join or die !" Our copies have upon them the testimony of Mr. Thomas,

in his handwriting, that these are the first specimens of typography which Worcester produced. The previous number of the "Spy" was printed in Boston, on the 6th of April; and under the title was the figure of a serpent, divided into parts, each part representing a State, except that designed for New England, which was all one, — as if incapable of division. This prostrate and helpless form a dragon stood ready to devour; and above it were the same warning words, "Join or die!"

The "Oracle of Liberty" *then* is not less an oracle *now*, — as full of truth and meaning to us as it was to our fathers.

Dr. Thomas seems to have formed at this period his habit of preserving the memorials of passing events as they appeared in print, which, with his illustrations of typography and miscellaneous historical collections, in process of time grew into a library valuable both for its extent and its peculiarity. It is understood that his desire for the perpetuation and increase of these results of his wise forethought and considerate prudence suggested the design of that organization, which, as the American Antiquarian Society, is represented here to-day, at the end of fifty years, with increased obligations to honor his memory and imitate his example.

In the last Annual Report of the Council to the Society, prepared by Judge Merrick, the importance of securing every occurring memorial or illustration of

the great crisis through which our country is passing was urged and enlarged upon ; and, although no specific action in reference to that object was taken at the meeting, the recommendations of the Council were understood as intended to stimulate the efforts of the Society and its officers in that direction. Your Librarian has endeavored to make the best use of his means and opportunities ; and many friends of the Institution, as well as members, have contributed to the purpose.

Single newspapers from the Rebel States, specimens of their currency, their postage-stamps, and other significant emblems of the condition of social and business life among them, political and patriotic broadsides typographical and pictorial, and other minor forms of popular expression, and many of the serious and substantial publications which aim to influence public affairs or narrate their movements, have been gathered for us. Frederic W. Paine and Nathaniel Paine, Esqs., have, as usual, been unwearied in their good offices. I find also entries of this class of donations connected with the following names : The American Tract Society ; J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. ; Capt. Charles C. J. Thornton, of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, stationed at New Orleans ; Rev. E. M. Stone, of Providence, R.I. ; Rev. Edward E. Hale ; Rev. William A. M'Ginley, of Shrewsbury ; Charles J. Hoadly, Esq., of Hartford, Conn. ; William Lawton, Esq., of New Rochelle, N.Y. ; Andrew M. Davis,

Esq.; Capt. Thomas W. Higginson; Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee; Rev. Samuel May, jun.; the Chicago Historical Society; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; Rev. Dr. Seth Sweetser; Joseph Willard, Esq.; Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D.; Dr. Edward Jarvis; Rev. George Allen; Pickering Dodge, Esq.; Hon. Levi Lincoln; and Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas. In many of these cases, the gifts are of more than a single matter, and some of the names occur several times. Mr. Thornton has been frequent in his remittances; and Capt. Thornton has sent, by his hand, valuable contributions from the region where he is stationed. Mr. Bradlee has supplied a variety of papers, and specimens of currency; the Tract Society, its series of tracts for soldiers; Rev. Mr. May, a collection of antislavery tracts for the war, and other useful matters; Rev. Dr. Sweetser, a choice parcel gathered by himself; and Dr. Jarvis, a variety of sanitary publications. The largest donation of this kind has recently been received from Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, consisting of the numerous and diversified documents that fall into the hands of a member of Congress, relating to the operations of Government, or calling attention to the views and plans of individuals seeking to influence those operations from personal or patriotic motives; with others, selected for their merit or historical interest. The Society is under great obligation to him for his care in accumulating these for the library.

The most elaborate and important gift in this department is one for which the Society and the country are equally indebted to Mr. Dodge. He began, at the commencement of the war, to clip, from newspapers representing different parties and policies, descriptive, argumentative, and statistical articles referring to events as they occurred, for the purpose of forming a documentary history of the Rebellion compiled from such contemporary sources. Out of these materials he has, with remarkable skill, constructed convenient octavo volumes, each embracing about the period of a month, handsomely bound, and provided with a carefully prepared table of contents. With the circumstances of leisure, and a warm interest in the undertaking, Mr. Dodge unites other advantages for the preparation of such a work. Himself a loyal Northerner, he is connected by marriage with ardent secessionists at the South; and his residence in Baltimore last winter, on account of his health, enabled him to secure a large number of Southern papers for that portion of his compilation whose materials are least accessible, and are likely to have the special merit of rarity. Twelve volumes are already completed; and Mr. Dodge is now actively pursuing his patriotic labors in Philadelphia, where he has many facilities, and expects to remain till the return of warm weather. I may be permitted to add from my own private knowledge, that he has spared no expense for the extension of his resources, and no

industry and patience in the processes, intellectual and mechanical, of reducing them to a form as permanent, and available for reference, as ordinarily printed volumes. His collections, finished and unfinished, are secured to the Society, in case of accident to himself, by a regular form of conveyance. Three volumes have been deposited as ready for our shelves, and were accompanied by the following letter:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1862.

To S. F. HAVEN, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of sending you herewith the first three volumes of a newspaper-scrap history of the war of Secession, which I have commenced, with the hope that the entire work, when completed, may be deemed worthy a place on the shelves of the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

The *material* of the first two volumes is limited to three papers only,—the “New-York World,” the “New-York Times,” and the “Worcester Spy.” The succeeding volumes, nine of which are at present completed, each comprises cuttings from twelve to fifteen of the prominent newspapers of the day, both Union and Secession.

The extracts which I have selected are political papers of every description; speeches of public men; the daily telegraph news; letters descriptive of battles and military movements; the opinions of the press, foreign and domestic; in a word, every subject connected with the unhappy struggle in which we are now engaged.

In conclusion, may I ask of you the favor to offer the volumes to the notice of the Society at the annual meeting? And, should they consider them worthy their acceptance, have the kindness to communicate with me upon the subject, and oblige

Your friend, &c.,

PICKERING DODGE.

Of the numerous running records or histories of the war, some have been secured already, by gift or purchase, so far as they are printed ; and others are promised to be deposited when they reach their end.

In order to carry out one of the specific purposes designated by the founder of the Society as an object of constant attention, your Librarian was instructed to make the aboriginal remains of this continent a matter of personal study and research. In fulfilment of this duty, he has endeavored to keep himself informed with regard to all real or supposed discoveries, and the theories to which they give rise ; and also respecting changes of speculative opinion affecting ethnological questions applicable to this country. The theoretical history of man has derived some light from discoveries on this continent ; but upon them it has, in turn, shed but little thus far, because the scientific axioms which serve as the basis of reasoning and comparison are so unstable. There are principles which physiologists and philologists must first settle to the general acceptance of the learned, before it can be practicable to determine the place which the American Indian holds in the human family with reference either to his age or his race. This they have not yet done ; and hence attempts to trace connection with other countries by means of physical and linguistic characters have not attained to reliable results. The American race is as yet an isolated one, and is to be studied as such.

Within the United States, the region east of the Rocky Mountains has not only been nearly denuded of its aboriginal inhabitants, but the remains of native art have been so thoroughly scrutinized, that, except in the case of unusually close observers like Dr. Salisbury, little more is to be learned. He has given a new interest to the interpretation of the pictorial earthworks, and strengthened the probability that they are, if not letters and words, at least signs of ideas, both single and combined. In connection with his investigations at Newark, Ohio, which were explained to the Society at its last meeting, Dr. Salisbury has entered into a comparison of the characters on the tablets of Palenque and Copan, and an examination of their resemblance to many letters in several of the ancient alphabets of the Eastern continent. He has sent to the Society the analytical chart and paper prepared by himself and his brother on that subject, as associated with their memoir on inscribed rocks near Newark; and in reply to suggestions made by some gentlemen, that the latter supposed inscriptions might possibly be natural marks, or the tracks of birds left at some former geological period, like those in the sandstones of Connecticut River, which, in his drawings, they somewhat resemble, he has submitted the following observations: —

“The great similarity of many of the ancient markings on Salisbury Cliff to bird-tracks, might suggest, to those not familiar with the position of the rocks and the carved appearance of the

characters, the idea of their having been produced, perhaps, by marsh-birds, before the materials were indurated, and when the face of the cliff was in a horizontal position.

“The following facts, briefly stated, will dispel all doubts upon this subject. This cliff is a coarse-grained sandstone, belonging to the conglomerate series underlying the coal formation of Ohio. It, with all other rocks in this vicinity, is undisturbed, or lies in the original horizontal position in which it was deposited.

“If these markings were *bird-tracks*, they would conform, mainly, to the plane of stratification, and the depressions forming the markings would show more or less bending in the *laminæ* of the rock. The characters on the cliff are at right angles to the plane of stratification, and show unmistakable evidence of having been carved out; as there is no bending of *laminæ*, as is always produced by impressions in material sufficiently soft and plastic to yield to a moderate pressure and retain the impression.

“The markings at the south-east side of Scofield Mound Hill, near Lancaster, Ohio, are on the same kind of rock, on the north perpendicular wall of a cave, and are at right angles to the plane of stratification. These two *bird-track* characters are much less exposed and worn than those on Salisbury Cliff, and show the marks produced by the tools used in carving them.”

If Dr. Salisbury's views of the wholly artificial character of the inscriptions he has examined and copied need confirmation, it might be found in numerous analogous marks upon rocks existing in several localities at the West, and of a nature beyond dispute; and in California and New Mexico they are also found, accompanied by the same significant emblem, — the human hand, — in similar association with more purely artificial signs.

On the further side of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific Ocean, remnants of most of the original

tribes are still to be found. No digested and comprehensive view of them as they exist—exhibiting their peculiarities of form, habits, dialects, and capacities, or of the remains of antiquity scattered through their country—has been printed. Much has been written in a casual way; but the facts have not been examined as a whole, or subjected, in combination, to philosophical study.

Your Librarian has exerted himself to ascertain the nature and extent of existing information, and where it may be found. The reports to Government of leaders of exploring expeditions, of boundary commissioners, railroad surveyors, &c., contain a large amount of valuable facts and observations gathered in the performance of their duties. It was hoped to receive before this, from Dr. Newberry, who was attached to the survey for the Pacific Railroad, a paper embodying the information he had collected; but, being appointed on the Sanitary Commission at the outbreak of the war, he has been too actively employed in that service to find time for literary labor.

Besides official reports and regularly published narratives, there is a class of documents, in their aggregate perhaps equally useful, but of a more perishable nature. These are incidental communications to the newspapers of that region, from intelligent settlers, of observations and discoveries made in their private travels and explorations. In the process of prospecting for gold, many things have been

noticed relating to former occupants of the country, which the observers have thought worth mentioning in the papers, sometimes with comments and speculations which may or may not have much weight. Some of these have been collected and reprinted in the "California Farmer," and the pains so kindly taken by Mr. Lawton to obtain them for us have been previously mentioned. Such newspaper fragments of archæology and history continue to be printed and to be sent to us by Mr. Lawton. A few from different sources have also been forwarded by Horace Davis, Esq., from San Francisco.

Your Librarian may be able to exhibit at another meeting a summary of resources now available for a solution of the ethnological mysteries of the Pacific slope of the United States. The curious detection, by Rev. Mr. Hale, of the probable origin of the name "California," will be called to mind in this connection. The Society will be glad to know that he is following up the hint which he derived from a continuation of the old Spanish romance of "Amadis de Gaul," and is enlarging the paper read at our last meeting.

The exploits of the Spanish adventurers in New Mexico and California, while seeking the golden *graal*, were as Quixotic as any of Amadis or Esplanadian; and we hope he may find it convenient to extend his researches to them. If he would prepare an historical account of the discovery of the regions

embraced in those countries, the native archæology might be contributed as an appropriate sequel.

The Society will be interested to know that an associate (J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq.) has made some progress towards the preparation of an analytical dictionary of the Indian words employed by Eliot in his translation of the Bible. It promises to be a philological and philosophical work of great value. The dialect is one that extended as far west and north-west as the great lakes, and as far south as Delaware; and it exhibits fairly the peculiarities of grammatical structure belonging to Indian forms of speech throughout the continent. Mr. Trumbull is able to show that Eliot was a thorough master of the language; and that the apparently different ways of spelling the same word, attributed to carelessness by Gallatin and Duponceau, was, in fact, a change required for the expression of different shades of meaning. One result of the successful prosecution of Mr. Trumbull's design would be, to furnish easy and accurate means for the translation of the numerous Indian names that are still attached to places and objects; and this Society cannot but feel the strongest desire for its accomplishment.

The list of donors comprises about a hundred names. Special references are due, in addition to those already made, to F. W. Paine, Esq., for the "London Evening Mail," the "New-York Tribune," the "Worcester Palladium," and "Vanity Fair," in

series, besides numerous miscellanies, books, pamphlets, and papers; to Nathaniel Paine, Esq., for seventy-one books and a hundred and thirty-three pamphlets; to Mr. John Harvard Ellis, for a hundred and twenty-nine almanacs, registers, and miscellaneous volumes, and two hundred and seventy-five pamphlets; to Hon. Isaac Davis, for a hundred and twenty-two pamphlets; to Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, for a continuation of municipal documents of the city of Boston; to Rev. George Allen, for a volume containing a list of the officers of the English army in India from 1760 to 1837, procured by him specially for our library, and also for an engraved view of the Ohio State Fair Grounds, which are nothing less than that remarkably perfect and beautiful Indian enclosure at Newark — having a bird-shaped mound in the centre — which was first accurately surveyed and described by Dr. Salisbury; to George Allen, jun., Esq., for a series of Boston school-reports, beautifully bound; to Hon. Stephen Salisbury, for two hundred and fifteen pamphlets; to Col. James W. Sever, for the Artillery-election sermons of 1735, 1738, and 1752, Dr. Chauncy's Thursday Lecture of 1778, and a Fast-day discourse of 1799, entitled "The Devil let Loose;" to Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, for a handsomely engraved recruiting handbill of the Revolution, and five volumes of ancient magazines, rescued from the paper-maker, and also for a copy of Warcup's folio "History of Italy," published in 1660, and an "Inquiry into the

Nature and Place of Hell," printed in 1714; to Hon. Levi Lincoln, for twenty-three books and fifty-six pamphlets, — among the former, the legislative documents of Massachusetts of the last session, handsomely bound, and Ouvaroff's account of the "Eleusinian Mysteries;" to James B. Congdon, Esq., for an additional collection of New-Bedford city documents; to J. W. Tucker, Esq., for continuation of Roxbury city-documents, in neat binding; to Rev. Daniel T. Taylor, for continuation of Second-Advent papers; to Hon. Edward Mellen, for a copy of Mr. Barry's elaborate History of Framingham and some of the adjoining towns, which has become a very rare book; to Rev. Dr. Felt, for the long-anticipated second volume of his "Ecclesiastical History of New England;" to Mr. Martin Russell, for four years of the "Christian Freeman and Family Visitor;" to Mr. Stephen Salisbury, jun., for a grammar and dictionary of the Maya language, a spelling-book of the same, and two Yucatecan tracts, as a foretaste of the fruits of a visit to Yucatan, from which we may expect to derive other and various advantages; to Pickering Dodge, Esq., for the Bible in Latin, printed in Venice, in 1478, by Leonardus of Ratisbon, at the expense of Nicholas of Frankfort (a fine copy), a manual or service-book of the Church of Rome in Latin, ascribed to the early part of the seventeenth century, and a general table of Europe, representing the present and future state thereof, printed in 1669;

to Hon. Solomon Lincoln, for fifty-eight select pamphlets; to Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, for a copy of Major Delafield's illustrated "Report on the Art of War in Europe," with four other important Congressional volumes, and two hundred and thirty-two pamphlets; to Miss Eliza Susan Quincy, for a copy of the "Memoir of the Life of Eliza S. M. Quincy," privately printed.

We have from Prof. Theophilus Parsons some manuscripts of his grandfather, Rev. Moses Parsons; and from J. W. Thornton, Esq., a manuscript genealogical synopsis of the Brainerd Family.

The entire list of donors is herewith attached.

In the collections since April, we have three hundred and thirty-three volumes of books, and a thousand five hundred and twelve pamphlets. We have also made up and had bound three hundred and sixteen volumes of tracts and magazines; thus adding six hundred and forty-nine volumes to the shelves of the library.

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*

LIST OF DONORS.

The American Tract Society.

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The Proprietors of the —	
Worcester Spy.	
Christian Watchman and Reflector.	
Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.	
The Fitchburg Sentinel.	

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following Report:—

Librarian's and General Fund, April 25, 1862	\$21,088.99
Received for dividends and interest since	422.00
	<u>\$21,460.99</u>
Deduct payments for incidental expenses	898.50
Present amount of Librarian's and General Fund	<u>\$21,067.49</u>
Collection and Research Fund, April 25, 1862	\$8,728.82
Received for dividends and interest since	182.00
	<u>\$8,910.82</u>
Deduct for payment of salary and incidental expenses	800.00
Present amount of Collection and Research Fund	<u>\$8,610.82</u>
Bookbinding Fund, April 25, 1862	\$6,258.41
Received for dividends and interest since	179.00
	<u>\$6,432.41</u>
Publishing Fund	\$6,382.57
Received for dividends and interest since	188.00
	<u>\$6,520.57</u>
Deduct payments for publishing	98.46
Present amount of Publishing Fund	<u>\$6,424.11</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00
Citizens' " "	1,500.00
Fitchburg " "	600.00
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00
North " "	500.00
Oxford " "	400.00
Quinsigamond " "	2,800.00
Shawmut " "	3,700.00
Worcester " "	1,100.00
Central " "	100.00
Northern Railroad (N.H.) Stock (twelve shares)	615.00
Three notes, with mortgages	6,000.00
Cash in hands of Treasurer	2,252.49
	<u>\$21,067.49</u>

Amount brought forward \$21,067.49

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in —

Bank of North America Stock	\$500.00	
Bank of Commerce "	800.00	
Oxford Bank Stock	200.00	
Webster " "	800.00	
Worcester Bank Stock	800.00	
Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Bonds	800.00	
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock (eight shares)	410.00	
Three notes, with mortgages	8,700.00	
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	1,000.00	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	100.82	
		<u>8,610.82</u>

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$2,500.00	
Webster Bank "	2,500.00	
Quinsigamond Bank "	800.00	
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock (ten shares)	512.50	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	619.91	
		<u>6,482.41</u>

The Publishing Fund is invested in —

Central Bank Stock	\$500.00	
City " "	800.00	
Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00	
National " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	800.00	
Shawmut " "	500.00	
Note	500.00	
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	8,000.00	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	424.11	
		<u>6,424.11</u>

Aggregate of the four Funds \$42,584.83

Aggregate of cash on hand included in the foregoing statement . \$3,897.33

HENRY CHAPIN,
Treasurer.

ANTIQUARIAN HALL, WORCESTER,
Oct. 20, 1882.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AT THE
SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, IN BOSTON,
APRIL 29, 1863.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
5, WATER STREET.
1863.

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1863.

1863. June 20
List of
the Society.

PROCEEDINGS.

AT THE HALL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND
SCIENCES IN BOSTON, APRIL 29, 1863.

THERE was a very full attendance of members ; the President, HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

After the reading of the record of the last meeting by the Recording Secretary, the President read the Report of the Council to the Society.

The Librarian read his Report.

The Treasurer read his Report.

GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer ; to make their Report to the Council.

The several reports which had been laid before the Society were referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

A paper communicated by Professor DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., of Toronto, C.W., on "Indications of Ancient Customs, suggested by certain Cranial Forms," was read by Dr. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF.

On motion of **GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq.**, it was *voted*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Professor Wilson for his learned and able memoir ; and that the same be referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed with the proceedings of the meeting.

An elaborate archæological memoir, accompanied by numerous drawings and other illustrations, by **J. H. SALISBURY, M.D.**, and **C. B. SALISBURY**, of Lancaster, O., was laid before the Society, having the title of "Ancient Monuments and Inscriptions of and near the Summit between the Head Waters of Hocking and Licking Rivers, O."

This paper, which had been mentioned by the President and the Librarian in their several reports, from its nature and extent, could only receive from the meeting a recognition of its apparent value, and a reference to the Council for such disposal as the means and interests of the Society might render expedient.

A paper descriptive of a method of interpreting the inscription on the celebrated Grave Creek Stone, and those of some other inscribed stones found in this country in the seats of ancient Indian habitation, by **BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Esq.**, now of New York, was laid before the Society.

This was also left with the Council for such action as they might deem expedient ; the hour of adjournment having nearly arrived.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the American Academy for the use of their Hall for this meeting.

Attest : **EDWARD MELLEN,**
 Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council have the satisfaction to report to the American Antiquarian Society, that the quiet work here undertaken has not been impeded in the last half year by the anxieties and embarrassments of the time. Such a favorable result suggests a brief consideration of the effect of the present condition of this country on the labors of the historian. The remark of the Roman advocate, that, in a conflict of arms, laws are silent, though uttered for no graver purpose than the justification of a private outrage, has become an aphorism; and the experience of mankind has proved, that, in war, not only the ordinary course of civil justice is interrupted, but all good works and all good influences are more or less thwarted and obstructed. Burke says, "Wars suspend the rules of moral obligation; and what is long suspended is in danger of being totally abrogated. Civil wars strike deepest of all into the manners of the people: they vitiate their politics; they

pervert their natural taste and relish of equity and justice." The United States has entered, with reluctance and by compulsion, into a domestic war for the suppression of an unprovoked rebellion; a war, on the issue of which are staked not only the national existence and the well-earned acquisitions and happiness of the existing population, but equally the hopes of the victims of tyranny, and the progress, and even the continued assertion, of the principles of free government in any nation of the earth. De Tocqueville expresses the common opinion of the wisest observers of national affairs, in the remark, that "democracy is rapidly acquiring a more extended sway." How striking, at this moment, are the following words of this same author, published more than ten years since!—"When I consider the present condition of several European nations,—a condition to which all the others tend,—I am led to believe, that they will soon be left with no other alternative than democratic liberty, or the tyranny of the Cæsars." The last branch of this alternative is now accepted with joy as a prophecy on the eve of fulfilment by the minions of arbitrary power, who assert, and are persuaded, that the game of self-government, under most favorable circumstances, has been played out, as a farce, for the mockery of mankind. With the support of sympathy in Europe, a conspiracy of American citizens avow and carry on their design to overthrow the only strong and independent Republic

on the earth, and to establish an empire "on the corner-stone of domestic slavery." If this well-arranged and powerful plot could be successful in this age of the world, the light of Christianity would be extinguished in utter darkness; the labors and sufferings of the generations of men would be without warning, example, or progress; the toil of the historian would be abandoned as weary folly; the library of this Society, your publications, and the hoarded treasures of your archives, which have guided and sustained the fruitful studies of many scholars, would be worthless rubbish; and such interesting sessions as you have here in time past enjoyed would be idle ceremonies, unworthy of repetition. But there is no such occasion to distrust the providence of a just God. Amid the dangers of the time, there are indications of moral and physical strength in the Republic, full of encouragement to the patriot and to humanity, and full of interest to those who collect the facts and those who study the philosophy of history. In the resistance of this Rebellion, treachery and every form of exasperation, from professed friends and avowed enemies, have been met with forbearance, indulgence, and a general absence of vindictive language and acts. This can only result from reciprocal confidence, and confidence in the result on the part of the Government and the loyal people, — most important elements of strength. After a long period in which military organization was no more than a form,

promptly, at repeated calls, the best men of our country, in armies of amazing numbers, have volunteered for the labors and perils of the camp and the battle-field; and, for this military service, the people wisely consider, that a compensation much greater than the pay of European soldiers is not beyond the desert of their brothers in the field; and to this they add frequent honorary gifts, constant contributions of comforts, and the oversight and support of needy families of the absent. And though this people has been accustomed to an exemption from taxation, which Europeans have regarded as one of the best privileges of the country, the taxes for the war, of large amount, and exacted from all their possessions and all their doings, have been paid with a readiness and good-will not common in such transactions. The large expenditures of the Government do not seem to exhaust the wealth of the country; but, to some extent, the harvest is made larger by the drainage.

The historian must regard it as the best evidence of the moral strength of a State, that it is able to rise superior to the evils and trials of an inevitable war. For such discipline, the United States had no preparation. The general expectation of a short and decisive contest was but echoed by those who assumed to lead public opinion. This people had not learned to what extent the science and other resources of modern times must prolong the struggle. The day is

past when a Murat or a Napoléon could gallop over a continent in an uninterrupted series of victories. To allude to the delays, disasters, and defeats, the unsatisfactory though certain progress, the waste of treasure and of more precious lives, the instances of incompetency, treachery, and outrage, and the unexplained inefficiency, and omission of discipline, which must occur in any extended war, is but to hint at some of the ingredients of the bitter cup which this people has tasted with patience, and unimpaired trust in the Government of their own choice. In the indulgence generally entertained towards erring brothers, rebel partisans have had opportunity to attempt to mislead and alienate loyalty, and to oppose and circumvent the civil policy and the military movements of the Government; and this mischief is aggravated by the undoubted right and ordinary practice of every citizen to judge the conduct of his official agents. In addition to all this, let the uncertainties and vices of a state of war be considered, and it will be amazing to contemplate, in the loyal States, a general prevalence of productive industry; of more than comfortable living; of luxurious and extravagant expense; of progress in art, science, and literature; of respect for private rights and public duties; of social virtues, and religious observances; and if, as we may confidently expect, with the continued blessing of God, the United States shall be carried through this calamity strong and entire, the permanency and

superiority of a Republican Government will be proved to the conviction of the civilized world. No other frame of government could have endured such a fiery trial without being crumbled into anarchy, and finally fused into despotism.

The more important part of this communication will be found in the annexed Report of Samuel F. Haven, Esq., the Librarian of this Society. He has raised the business of his office above the mere reception and custody of closed volumes, to the task of giving encouragement and direction to the completion of the several departments of the library, and of opening their contents to all who desire information, by personal aid, and by every facility of research and consultation. He has not suffered his own labors for the advancement of learning to be diminished by regard to private sorrow or physical weakness, in a period when the increased activity of friends and members of the Society has given a rare opportunity to enlarge the library, particularly in the evanescent materials of the history of this remarkable era. In the last six months, seven hundred and sixty-four bound volumes, three thousand two hundred and nineteen pamphlets, and a large number of valuable newspapers, have been added to the library; and the character and value of this large acquisition are well described by the Librarian.

It is proper also to acknowledge the important service rendered by Mr. Haven in his large correspond-

ence in relation to investigations intimately connected with the action or the interests of this Society, by which many have been induced to mature the fruits of their studies, to be given to the world through your agency and otherwise. In the last half-year, the active liberality of friends and members has not been confined to donations of the published writings of others. The Council have the pleasure to lay upon your table for inspection a large manuscript relating to ancient earth-works in Licking, Fairfield, and Perry Counties, Ohio, the third elaborate original contribution from your associate, Dr. James H. Salisbury, of Lancaster, Ohio. This is a full account of the interesting remains of ancient industry on the summit between the head waters of the Hocking and Licking Rivers. It is illustrated by numerous and excellent drawings, the work of Charles B. Salisbury, Esq., of Little York, Cortland County, N.Y., who shared with his brother, Dr. J. H. Salisbury, the labor of preparing this paper and those before presented. Mr. Charles B. Salisbury appears to be a gentleman of talents and disposition that will dispose the Council to propose the honor and advantage of his being associated as a member of this Society at the earliest opportunity. This manuscript will be carefully kept in your archives. That part of it which represents in detail forms and appearances, heretofore described in other localities, indicating system and purpose, will be of great value for refer-

ence, though it should not be expedient to print the paper in full. But there is much other matter that is new, and important to be published in your Transactions. The contents of this paper are sufficiently described in the Librarian's Report. The Council will only remark, that the Messrs. Salisbury have added their contribution of philology to many which have been offered for discovering the alphabet or alphabets to which the figures on the Grave Creek Mound stone and other marked stones, detached or fixed, in different parts of this country, should be assigned; and they point out the similarity of these figures to Celto-British letters and to letters of other alphabets. When a copy of the Grave Creek Mound inscription was submitted to Mons. Jomard, that distinguished linguist took notice of the resemblance of the characters to Phœnician letters. The diversity of the copies of these inscriptions is favorable to the greatest variety of interpretations. The Messrs. Salisbury have followed the example of Mons. Jomard, and other learned investigators, in forbearing to assign a meaning to these inscriptions.

The markings on the Grave Creek Mound stone, and on the stone axe found in Pemberton, N. J., in 1858, are treated with more freedom, and compelled to disclose a meaning, by Buckingham Smith, Esq., of St. Augustine, Fla., a member of this Society, in an essay which will be read at this meeting. Mr. Smith

is known for his researches into the history and languages of Mexico. He arrives at the opinion, that these inscriptions are Christian invocations in Spanish words, spelt with characters, which he deciphers by his own ingenious conjectures. The Council present this paper, as all contributions are published by this Society, in furtherance of appropriate discussions, without the adoption or the rejection of the argument or the result.

Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Professor in the University of Toronto, C.W., a member of this Society, has also transmitted an original paper, which will be read at this meeting, entitled "Indications of Ancient Customs, suggested by certain Cranial Forms." The world-wide reputation of Professor Wilson as an archæologist is established by repeated publications, and especially by his two great works, "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," and that entitled "Prehistoric Man, or Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and New World." In the paper now furnished, Professor Wilson concedes to this Society the advantage of giving to the world a sketch of his philosophical theories, and the grounds on which they are supported.

The Librarian has given an agreeable notice of the successful historical labors of your members beyond the limits of their co-operation with this Society. To this fit expression of fraternal sympathy and appreciation, which accords with the practice of this So-

ciety, the Council will add a few words to call attention to the discovery of an antiquarian "gem of purest ray serene," crystallized in the depths of the Reports of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, by our learned associate, Horace Gray, jun., Esq. In the ninth volume, from page 508, of Gray's Reports, just now published, there is a long note by the reporter, replete with recondite historical information and legal lore; a notable illustration of the fact, that the interests of the living generations are controlled by the principles and the business of the past, and therefore the labors of the antiquary have a present commercial value. It is worthy of a setting more conspicuous to public view.

The condition of the finances of the Society is distinctly set forth in the Report of Hon. Henry Chapin, the Treasurer; which is annexed as part of this Report. It will be seen that the Fund for Collection and Research, and the Bookbinding Fund, are sufficient for the cautious claims to which they are subjected. The Librarian's and General Fund gives an income not larger than is needed for ordinary expenses, with no accumulation for large repairs, which must at some time become necessary. At present, the building and its contents are in good condition. The Publishing Fund was made up of contributions of generous friends and members of the Society, from which six thousand and five dollars were received. It appears that nearly one-half of the

income of this fund is required for the ordinary printing of each year. This makes the process of accumulating a sufficient sum to defray the expense of publishing a volume of Transactions exceedingly slow; and doubly vexatious, when the material for additional volumes, acceptable and useful to the public, is brought in to be piled on the shelves of your archives. This fund is not half so large as it should be.

Membership in this Society, by your rules restricted as to numbers, and scattered over the extent of the continent, is an opportunity of duty and responsibility rather than a privilege; for the American Antiquarian Society is eminently a public institution, offering its treasures to all who can use them. The fealty which members owe to the Society, like the fealty of ancient knights, is rendered in personal service; and nobly have some of your associates satisfied the claim.

The Council have been informed, that the useful and honorable lives of two distinguished associates have been terminated in the last half-year. On the 2d of March last, Rev. Henry Jackson, D.D., pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Newport, R.I., died suddenly in the railway-cars, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Dr. Jackson was prominent as a citizen of Rhode Island, and a leader of the numerous and respected religious denomination to which he attached himself. "Though a thorough, decided

Baptist, he was a generous, sincere lover of all good men ; and, as far as possible, he loved to promote all useful institutions." He recognized his membership in this Society by expressions of readiness to promote its objects, by donations to the library, and by his contribution to the Publishing Fund. In 1854, he published a book entitled "Churches in Rhode Island," and in it announced that he would soon publish another work, on the "Ecclesiastical History of Rhode Island in the Seventeenth Century." He edited the publication of the diary kept by John Comer from 1711 to 1730 ; and, from time to time, furnished to the newspapers historical contributions, which excited much interest.

Neville B. Craig, Esq., born in one of the redoubts of Fort Pitt in 1787, died March 5, 1863. He was formerly editor of the "Pittsburg Gazette," and for many years prominently identified with public movements in Pennsylvania. He was a diligent collector of historical and antiquarian memorials relating to that region of country ; and, in 1846, commenced a monthly publication, "The Olden Time," devoted to the preservation of documents and other authentic information in relation to the early explorations and the settlement and improvement of the country about the head of the Ohio. This was continued a year or two, and gathered up many very valuable materials of history. In 1851, he published a history of Pittsburg. Mr. Craig was chosen a member of this

Society in 1847. He has manifested a continued interest in its purposes, and became a subscriber to the Publication Fund when proposals for that foundation were issued.

Respectfully submitted for the Council.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THERE has been no falling-off in the gifts of members and friends of the Society during the last six months. Even the high prices which have been offered for pamphlets and other printed matter, to be ground up for the manufacture of paper, have only served to remind the liberally disposed, that such wholesale destruction greatly enhances the importance of securing their preservation for historical purposes by depositing them where they will be carefully kept. Persons who are less thoughtful of pecuniary advantage to themselves than of the interests of posterity, have accordingly, in some exemplary instances, sent such transitory publications to our library, instead of selling them to the agents of the paper-mills; while others have taken pains to examine the stocks of the latter, and select for our use, at their own expense, literary and statistical documents too valuable to be destroyed. The Society will recognize their obligations for such considerate favors.

Seven hundred and sixty-four books and three thousand two hundred and nineteen pamphlets have been received since our last meeting. They are from one hundred and eighteen sources, of which a list is herewith given. A portion of them will be referred to more particularly, as having, for some reason, special claims to notice. I am admonished, however, of the necessity of brevity by the number of interesting communications which will occupy the attention of the meeting, and shall aim at greater conciseness than might otherwise be desirable.

Our President, with his usual observant care, was the first to arrest an accumulation of what is now technically denominated "paper-stock," gathered in our city; and a valuable portion was reserved at his charge. The selection thus made consisted of twenty-one volumes and nine hundred and seventy-nine choice tracts; many of the latter being of sufficient size and weight to be entitled to the name of books, although published in the pamphlet form: they are historical, statistical, and scientific, occasionally forming connected series. There were also, in addition, sundry files, more or less perfect, of quite valuable newspapers. He has also purchased for the Society the expensively printed publications of Buckingham Smith, Esq., on Sonora and the Pima dialect. Hon. Ebenezer Torrey has, in a similar manner, procured, at his own cost, sixty-eight books and seventy-eight pamphlets, with parcels of the "New-

York Ledger," "Vanity Fair," &c. Among them are twenty-three volumes of important newspapers, of some antiquity, and such books as that of Lord Sommers on the "Prerogatives of Kings, and the Privileges of the People;" Sullivan's "Treatise on the Feudal Law;" Coke's "Institutes," printed in 1670, in fine order; with other substantial works.

In not a few cases, the call of the paper-maker has led to an examination of the owner's private collections, resulting in our benefit. Joseph Mason, Esq., has presented a hundred and sixty-six numbers of the leading foreign and national reviews between the years 1836 and 1860; Edwin Conant, Esq., two hundred and twenty reviews, periodicals, and tracts of standard merit; and Anthony Chase, Esq., eighty-eight tracts.

Among the large contributions from private shelves are two hundred and eighty-three volumes and two hundred and seventy-three pamphlets, donated by Mrs. John Davis. Mrs. Davis has also deposited the MS. contract between Rev. Peter Whitney and Isaiah Thomas for the printing of the "History of Worcester County" in 1793, and various MS. historical notes of Mr. Whitney, with legal papers of the date of 1732.* In the contract for printing the history is a provision for a second and revised edition; and we happen to have the copy which Mr. Whitney had annotated for that purpose.

While there are numerous books of great value

comprehended in the donation of Mrs. Davis, there is one that has, besides its intrinsic merit (which is not small), the interest that always attends any degree of mystery. It is an octavo of three hundred and eighty pages, entitled "An Exposition of the Weakness and Inefficiency of the Government of the United States of America. Printed for the author, 1845." The anonymous writer says "he was born and educated in the country; has the experience of seventy years; and has held offices in the judicial, legislative, and executive parts thereof." "He is a slaveowner; has seen the operation of that scourge of society, and felt its influence." The book is in many respects a remarkable exposition of the tendencies and prospective results of political affairs as they existed in 1845, pointing to events that have since occurred, or are now seemingly in progress; and yet neither Mr. Seaton of Washington, nor Mr. Force, can say by whom the book was written. It probably attracted little attention at the time, and was not on sale in the market.*

Frederic W. Paine, Esq., has presented a hun-

* It is a rather singular coincidence, that while Mrs. Davis and your Librarian were endeavoring to discover the author of this book, and were also discussing the expediency of having it reprinted, an English gentleman has actually published a new edition:—

"The Weakness and Inefficiency of the Government of the United States of America. By a late American Statesman. Edited by a Member of the Middle Temple. London: Houlston and Wright. 1863."

The incognito seems to be still preserved. The "Westminster Review" for April, in a brief notice complimentary to its ability, says, "It was originally printed for the author in 1845, who, either repenting its acerbity, or shrinking from the consequences of its publication, suppressed it."

dred and forty-eight volumes, including Bell's edition of the British Poets, and various works of standard value not before in the library, also numerous smaller deposits of a curious and useful nature; Nathaniel Paine, Esq., nine books, a hundred and eighty-eight pamphlets, a variety of political caricatures, business handbills, and newspapers; Clarendon Harris, Esq., Robinson's "Catalogue of American Minerals," large maps of Boston and Roxbury, and sundry financial and statistical tracts; Col. Thomas W. Higginson, fifty-five tracts, and a collection of business handbills; Rev. George Allen, a fine copy of the "Atlas Anglicanus" of Emanuel and Thomas Brown, dedicated to George II.,—and thirty-two pamphlets; Col. George W. Richardson, two volumes and fifty-one pamphlets; Rev. Dr. Sweetser, twenty-eight pamphlets; Joel Munsell, Esq., twenty pamphlets and one volume; Hon. Ira M. Barton and Edmund M. Barton, fifty-one pamphlets, and specimens of French newspapers. Judge Barton has also presented a copy of White's "Digest of the Laws of Massachusetts," with his own MS. notes and additions, and an account of measures (*quorum pars magna fuit*) for revising and codifying the statutes adopted by the Legislature in 1832.

From Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., the Society has received the large donation of four hundred and forty-six miscellaneous tracts, besides the "Common-school Journal" from 1839 to 1844, and several parcels of

the "Christian Register." The pamphlets are apparently from the library of his father, the Rev. Dr. Hill; and, to some extent, illustrate the difference between those collections which gather in the library of a clergyman and such as are found in the office of a man of business, — one serving as the complement of the other.

Miss Jane R. Sever, at the instance of Gov. Lincoln, and at his charge and trouble, has been kind enough to send to the Society the remains of an ancient family library at Kingston, in this State. They are substantial, old-fashioned books, — classical, political, and religious, or narratives, and books of reference, — a hundred and thirty-five in number; some of them ponderous, and some of them rare, accompanied by a few pamphlets, forming a very acceptable and useful donation. Gov. Lincoln has himself added the "History of the Conquest of Java," by Major William Thom; "Historia Económico-Politica de la Isla de Cuba," by Don Ramon de la Sagra, 1831; the first volume of the "Chinese Courier;" the "Tri-weekly National Intelligencer" for 1862; and several tracts.

We have been indebted in times past to Mrs. Henry P. Sturgis, of Boston, for Chinese newspapers, and foreign matters of that kind as well as other kinds; and have now to thank her for the "London and China Telegraph," the "Illustrated London News," "Harper's Weekly" for 1862, Cape of Good Hope

postage-stamps, and a small parcel of autograph-notes from distinguished persons.

Jeremiah Colburn, Esq. of Boston, and Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of Roxbury, have also sent us autograph-letters of public interest, with various printed documents. A merchant's account-book, taken by our soldiers at Newbern, may not be regarded as legitimate plunder; but the muster and pay-roll of a defeated company is a fair and honorable trophy. Such a document, captured from Company B, Forty-fifth North-Carolina Regiment, has been forwarded to the library by Capt. J. W. Denny, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers; the fruit of his own valor and good conduct. It is a noteworthy fact, that nearly every member of the rebel company makes his mark, instead of signing his name, for the receipt of pay.

- Various books and articles taken from the enemy, and papers illustrative of affairs in the rebel States, have been forwarded to us by Mr. Charles Goodwin, who was employed in the library before he went into the army.

Hon. Amasa Walker, late member of Congress from the Worcester District, used great exertions during his service at Washington to procure valuable documents for this Society; and we are indebted to him for ten volumes of important publications (including the "Congressional Globe and Appendix"), with a copy of the "Congressional Directory."

Judge Thomas has continued his usual favors of the same nature by sending nine volumes and twenty-five pamphlets.

Hon. Henry Wilson has presented three volumes of the same character; and F. H. Seward, Esq., Assistant Secretary of State, has forwarded to the Society a volume of correspondence of that department, on foreign affairs.

Major L. A. H. Latour, our active associate in Montreal, not only remits regularly important educational and other publications from that city, but has made for the Society a collection of British and Colonial coins, which he is constantly enlarging.

From Hon. Edward Everett we have received a copy of Professor Brown's "Life and Writings of Rufus Choate," and a collection of cards and business notices.

From Henry Woodward, Esq., of Worcester, a copy of the elaborate "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," by Michael Bryan, continued to 1853 by George Stanley (a most valuable work of reference); also four other books and twenty-seven tracts.

From James Lenox, Esq., of New York, a copy of the beautiful fac-simile edition of the "Novum Belgium" of Father Jogues, and Darling's illustrated "Visit from St. Nicholas."

From the Hon. Pliny Merrick, four volumes of Putnam's "Record of the Rebellion," bound.

From J. Henry Elliot, Esq., of Keene, N.H., a parchment deed of land in South Carolina, dated in 1701; and a small tract, now very rare, giving an account of the murder of Joshua Spooner of Brookfield in 1778,—one of the most remarkable cases of crime that ever occurred in this country,—with a woodcut picture of the scene at the execution of the murderers.

From Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, the “Tri-weekly National Intelligencer,” from 1853 to 1862 inclusive; and from the same, through Mr. J. E. Tucker of the “Worcester-Palladium” office, a perfect file of the “Palladium” of 1862.

From Benjamin Butman, Esq., the “African Repository” of 1862.

From Mr. William O. Swett, ten numbers of periodicals for our imperfect sets.

From Mr. Charles M. Miles, a silver coin of the Central-American States.

From Mr. D. D. Prescott, of Oak Dale, a full-length portrait of Robert B. Thomas, the widely known author of the “Farmer’s Almanac.” The painting is rude in execution, but said to be an accurate and expressive likeness.

From the various State governments, societies, and institutions, mentioned among the sources of accessions, with which this Society has relations of exchange and correspondence, many valuable publications have been received, sometimes in considerable numbers.

There should be named particularly the State of Vermont, the State of Rhode Island, the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Society of Antiquaries (London), the Canadian Institute, the Smithsonian Institution, the Ulster-County (N.Y.) Historical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Oriental Society, the Essex Institute, the Chicago' Historical Society, on account of the number or character of their contributions.

Our agent and correspondent in Mexico, Henry Ward Poole, Esq., has transmitted, as a gift from the author, the first volume of an elaborate work on the native languages of Mexico, entitled "Cuadro Descriptivo y Comparativo de las Lenguas Indigenas de Mexico, por Don Francisco Pimentil," published in Mexico last year. It came through the American consulate at Acapulco, and has been a year on its passage; showing the uncertainty of communication between that country and the United States.

I place together the names of members of the Society from whom have been received literary productions of their own authorship.

From George Livermore, Esq., his most excellent and well-timed research respecting the "Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers."

From Usher Parsons, M.D., his "Sketches of the Officers who were in the Battle of Lake Erie."

From Hon. John R. Bartlett, volume eight of the "Rhode-Island Colonial Records," edited by him.

From Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D., and Rev. Edward E. Hale, printed discourses.

From Hon. Isaac Davis and Hon. Henry Chapin, historical addresses.

From Hon. Dwight Foster, "Arguments in an Important Trial," contained in a report of the trial.

From Pickering Dodge, Esq., volumes four, five, and six of his "War of Secession," composed of extracts from the newspapers, arranged and indexed.

From William S. Barton, Esq., "Account of the Duchess of Orleans and her Sons."

From Dr. James H. Salisbury, two scientific treatises on professional subjects.

Dr. Salisbury, in connection with his brother, Mr. Charles B. Salisbury; also heads another class of contributors to whom the Society are under more special, and perhaps higher obligations. These are the authors of memoirs and essays on archæological subjects carrying out the primary purposes of the institution, and communicated to it in manuscript for such uses as may be found expedient or practicable. The previous communications of the gentlemen above named have already been laid before the Society. They have now prepared another memoir, which may be regarded as a continuation or sequel of the others,

relating also to the antiquities of the West, and intended to supply omissions in accounts heretofore published. The aboriginal remains in Fairfield County, O., where the Messrs. Salisbury now reside, and those of the neighboring counties of Hocking, Perry, Muskingum, and Licking, save the prominent enclosures at Newark, were but partially described by Messrs. Squire and Davis in their large work on the antiquities of the Mississippi Valley. Those which have heretofore been omitted or unknown, Dr. Salisbury and his brother have now carefully surveyed, described, and delineated. They do not differ in their nature and apparent design from the earth-works with which the public is already familiar. Dr. Salisbury justly remarks, that there is little, if any thing, remaining to be learned on those particulars: but they are supposed to belong to a system of military and religious structures, indicative of a large and flourishing community in that region; and are not without traces of connection, even when far apart. As they are fast disappearing before the culture of those fertile lands, it is of great consequence to preserve, ere it is too late, an account of their location and peculiarities, which may have a decisive bearing on the elucidation of their mysterious history. Another portion of the labors of these gentlemen is of equal interest. There are many stories and traditions of traces of Welsh words, and indications of Welsh descent, claimed to have been observed by missiona-

ries and travellers among some of our Indian tribes; and, so far as testimony goes, the accumulation of evidence is somewhat remarkable, however improbable the statements themselves may be. In addition to this fact, there are inscriptions which have been supposed to bear a marked resemblance to the characters of the alphabets of the Celtic and its kindred dialects. Without undertaking to decipher such inscriptions, or to establish a particular theory respecting them, the Messrs. Salisbury, in connection with the singular marks on a stone found in their neighborhood, have made a minute study and analysis of such supposed characters, comparing them with those of the alphabets to which they are alleged to bear resemblance. Their process has been an elaborate and exhaustive one, and must determine to what, if any, ancient letters those marks are allied; showing how many of them are found in one alphabet, and how many in another, with their literal and phonetic value in each case. They prove to be most nearly corresponding to some forms of the Celtiberic, Celtibernian, or old British; and remarks on these alphabetic systems, with delineations, and a summary of facts pointing to Celtic communication with this country at some distant period, are comprehended in the paper, which is far too elaborate and extended to be fully described, much less read, at this meeting.

A paper, confined to the subject of supposed inscriptions upon stones found in the seats of ancient

Indian inhabitation, has been submitted by Buckingham Smith, Esq., late of St. Augustine, Fla., now residing in New York.

By assigning a definite literal value to the marks on the celebrated Grave Creek Stone, taking them in their order as they stand, and finding, in some of them, initials or ciphers used in the Catholic Church for words of sacred significance, Mr. Smith reads the three lines of the inscription as follows: —

“ORO A X^o SU SANT-
I pray to Christ his most
ISIMA MADRE HIJO ESPIRITU-SANTO
holy Mother, Son, Holy Ghost,
JESU CHRISTO DIOS,
Jesus Christ God.”

He observes similar characters on the Dighton Rock; being those which Mr. Schoolcraft and his Indian interpreter recognized as distinct from the emblems of the aborigines by which they are surrounded, and resembling the marks on the Grave Creek Stone. Selecting from the various copies that made by the Rhode-Island Historical Society in 1830, he thinks he can discover the invocation, —

“Jesu Christo Santissimo Jesus Maria Josef.”

A similar invocation, but in Greek characters, may be read, he thinks, on the stone axe found in Pemberton Township, N.J., in 1858. — See “Bulletin of the American Ethnological Society,” January, 1861.

Mr. Smith suggests that these inscriptions may

possibly have been derived from Spanish missionaries who penetrated the country at a very early period, of whom no account has been transmitted; and refers to the stone found in Onondaga County, N.Y., a well-authenticated relic, which has upon it the figures 1520, as perhaps determining the period of these memorials.

He says, that, of the many representations of that stone, there is a concurrence in thus much of the letters perceptible, divided by the figure of a tree intertwined by a serpent, thus:—

Leo De	n.
VI 1520	

And as, in the year of Christ 1520, Giovanni de Medici (Leo X.) sat upon the Papal throne, the words might possibly have been "LEO DEcimus PONTifex MAXimus."

A paper with the title, "Indications of Ancient Customs, suggested by certain Cranial Forms," from Professor Wilson of Toronto, is more completely within the bounds of legitimate science, resting, as it does, on definite anatomical facts. It is an abstract of views which the learned professor has already embodied in different publications, and is made to assume a shape adapted to the uses of this Society, and for reading at its meetings.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*

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The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following Report:—

Librarian's and General Fund, Oct. 20, 1862	\$21,067.49
Received for dividends and interest since	899.30
	<u>\$21,966.79</u>
Deduct payments for salary and incidental expenses	640.30
Present amount of Librarian's and General Fund	<u>\$21,326.49</u>
Collection and Research Fund, Oct. 20, 1862	\$8,610.82
Received for dividends and interest since	371.88
	<u>\$8,982.70</u>
Deduct payment for incidental expenses	117.50
Present amount of Collection and Research Fund	<u>\$8,864.70</u>
Bookbinding Fund, Oct. 20, 1862	\$6,432.41
Received for dividends and interest since	204.00
	<u>\$6,636.41</u>
Deduct for bookbinding	157.00
Present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,479.41</u>
Publishing Fund, Oct. 20, 1862	\$6,424.11
Received for dividends and interest since	196.85
	<u>\$6,620.96</u>
Deduct payment for publishing	72.55
Present amount of Publishing Fund	<u>\$6,548.41</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$1,000.00
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00
Citizens' " "	1,500.00
Fitchburg " "	600.00
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00
North " "	500.00
Oxford " "	400.00
Quinsigamond " "	2,300.00
	<u>\$7,300.00</u>

Amount brought forward	\$7,800.00
Shawmut Bank Stock	8,700.00
Worcester " "	1,100.00
Central " "	100.00
Northern Railroad (N.H.) Stock (twelve shares)	615.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad (thirty-seven shares)	2,407.40
Notes and mortgages	5,800.00
Cash	804.09
	<hr/> \$21,826.49

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—

Bank of North America Stock	\$500.00
Bank of Commerce "	800.00
Oxford Bank Stock	200.00
Webster " "	800.00
Worcester Bank Stock	800.00
Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Bonds	800.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock (eight shares)	410.00
Notes with mortgages	8,700.00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	1,000.00
Cash	854.70
	<hr/> 8,864.70

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—

Bank of Commerce Stock	\$2,500.00
Webster Bank "	2,500.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	800.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad (ten shares)	512.50
Cash	668.91
	<hr/> 6,479.41

The Publishing Fund is invested in—

Central Bank Stock	\$500.00
City " "	800.00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00
National " "	400.00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	800.00
Shawmut " "	500.00
Note	500.00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	8,000.00
Cash	548.41
	<hr/> 6,548.41

Aggregate of the four funds	<hr/> \$48,219.01
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Aggregate of cash on hand included in the foregoing statement	<hr/> \$1,874.11
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HENRY CHAPIN,
Treasurer.

ANTIQUARIAN HALL,
April 29, 1868.

INDICATIONS OF ANCIENT CUSTOMS,
SUGGESTED BY CERTAIN CRANIAL FORMS.

BY DANIEL WILSON, LL.D.

IN complying with the invitation to communicate to the members of the American Antiquarian Society, who have done me the honor to elect me a member of their learned body, some results of recent investigations into American craniology, I select one aspect of the subject in which it helps to throw light on the corresponding researches of European inquirers. Among the characteristic customs of greatest prevalence throughout this continent, none has attracted greater attention than that of artificial cranial distortion. To all appearance, the civilized nations of Mexico and Peru had developed independent phases of progress in arts, science, and social policy, without mutual intercourse or any knowledge of each other. Nevertheless, we trace the singular practice of moulding the human head into abnormal forms, alike among the civilized races of Peru, the ancient lettered architects of Central America and Mexico, and among barbarous tribes both to the east and west of the

Rocky Mountains. The earth-works of the Mississippi Valley mound-builders have been found to cover artificially flattened crania; and the student of American native civilization, as he turns from pondering over the marvellous bas-reliefs and hieroglyphics on the sculptured slabs of Palenque or Uxmal, is startled to find the very cranial forms and strange physiognomical contours of the architectural race of Central America reproduced among some of the most barbarous living tribes of Oregon and the Columbia River. But, now that the study of craniology has been carried out by many intelligent observers, the fact is becoming familiar to us, that artificial cranial deformation is no peculiarity of the American continent, either in ancient or modern times. The compressed crania of the Asiatic Macrocephali attracted the attention of Hippocrates five centuries before the Christian era; and Blumenbach, the foremost of European craniologists, figured in the first fasciculus of his "*Decades Craniorum*," in 1790, an imperfect compressed skull, received by him from Russia, with the information that it was probably a Tartar, and which he designates an Asiatic Macrocephalus. Imperfect as were his data, his conclusion was probably just; as subsequent inquiry has led to the discovery of various examples of the same class of compressed and elongated crania on ancient historical sites in the Crimea, and around the shores of the Euxine.

In 1843, Rathke communicated to Müller's "*Archiv*

für Anatomie" the figure of another skull, strikingly resembling the one previously engraved by Blumenbach. Like the former, it is very imperfect, but corresponds to it in exhibiting the same depression of the frontal bone. This example is described by the author as having been procured from an ancient burial-place near Kertch, in the Crimea. And, in 1849, M. Rathke published a memoir, in which he investigated the subject more fully; and showed that the vicinity of Kertch had yielded other illustrations of the same remarkable artificially modified crania of the ancient world, corresponding to those of Peru and the tribes of North America bordering on the Pacific. In illustration of the origin of the Crimean Macrocephalic crania, M. Rathke draws attention to the notices, by Greek and Roman authors, of the ancient tribes who derived their name from the singular practice of elongating the head during infancy. Hippocrates, in his "*De Aere, Aquis, et Locis*," speaks of them as a people among whom "those are thought the most noble who have the longest heads." In this respect, the modern American flat-head tribes, as well as the older Peruvians, exhibit a remarkable correspondence in the ideas by which all have been actuated. Among the flat-head tribes, the compressed and distorted skull is the symbol of aristocracy; while the slaves of the tribe are rigidly precluded from giving the prized deformity to the heads of their offspring. Other distorted crania, found in the neighborhood of

Vienna, have been ascribed to the Avars or the Huns of Attila. But these have been made the subject of a curious commentary, singularly illustrative of the essential correspondence between the artificially modified crania of the Old and New World. Dr. Tschudi, the Swiss traveller, whose works on the "Antiquities and Ethnology of Peru" have justly attracted attention, published a memoir on one of the Austrian abnormal crania, in the interval between the first and second publications of M. Rathke, in which he maintained the identity of the Austrian and Peruvian skulls, and traced the origin of the former to the connection between Germany and Peru in the sixteenth century, when both were under the common rule of the Emperor Charles V. At that period, as he assumed, certain artificially compressed Peruvian crania had been brought over, along with other curious relics of the New World; and, having been thrown aside, they thus turned up, some three centuries afterwards, to baffle the speculations of modern science. Further discoveries, however, have sufficed to dispel this gratuitous assumption; and it is no longer doubted, that the remarkable abnormal skulls, both of Kertch and other localities along the shores of the Euxine and in the Valley of the Danube, confirm and illustrate the references by Hippocrates, Strabo, Pliny, and other early writers, to an Asiatic people among whom the very same practices prevailed as still form special characteristics of some of the north-west tribes of

America, on the Columbia and Fraser Rivers, and on Vancouver's Island.

More recently, the discovery of a skull with a very remarkable vertical occiput, rising almost abruptly from the *foramen magnum*, in an ancient subterranean quarry near the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem, has added a curious and unexpected confirmation of the Asiatic source of the compressed crania of Europe. This interesting example, obtained by Mr. J. Judson Barclay during his travels in the East, and deposited by him in the cabinet of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, has been made the subject of an ingenious and able treatise by Dr. J. Aitken Meigs,* who is led to refer it probably to an Asiatic people occupying the region around Lake Baikal, and on the highway of the migrating nations tending eastward towards the Okhotsk Sea, and the islands occupied by races common to the Old and the New World.

The inference suggested by such traces of ancient community of customs between America and Asia cannot fail to point to intercourse between the two continents, and to confirm the idea of those who believe in the common Mongolian characteristics of the American and Central Asiatic races. It is not, however, necessarily to be assumed on such a theory, that Asia, as the older continent, historically con-

* Description of a deformed fragmentary skull found in an ancient quarry cave at Jerusalem. *Proceed. Acad. Nat. Science of Philadelphia*, September, 1869.

sidered, contributed the singular custom of cranial deformation to the New World. On the Asiatic shores of Behring Straits, and throughout the intermediate islands of the North Pacific, the traces of migration from America to Asia are abundant; but no evidence points directly to the flow of a nomad current in the opposite direction within any historic period. Considering the very wide diffusion of the practice throughout Southern as well as Northern America, and the very partial character of its adoption in Asia, I am strongly inclined to regard it as one of the traces of ethnical influence contributed by America to Asia. This view of the question is replete with interest in relation to inquiries into the origin and sources of the peopling of the American continent; but other evidence of a like kind warns the inquirer of the necessity for a thorough appreciation of the comprehensive bearings of this class of evidence, before making it the basis of any general deductions. It is with this subject of artificial compression of the skull, as with so many others, the more fully it is studied, novel illustrations appear in the most unexpected quarters; and what was once deemed peculiar to America is now found illustrated among the characteristics of many wide-scattered races of ancient and modern times.

During a recent visit to Washington, I availed myself of the facilities afforded me by Professor Henry, the learned Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to

examine with minute care the ethnological collections formed by the United-States Exploring Expedition, illustrative of the manners, customs, arts, and ethnical characteristics, of the races on the Pacific coasts and islands. The collections include crania of various Indian tribes of North and South America, a number of compressed and greatly distorted Chinook and other flat-head skulls, as well as crania of Fiji, Kanaka, and other Pacific islanders. A renewed visit to the Mortonian collection at Philadelphia — already familiar to me by former study of the cabinets of the Academy of Natural Sciences there — afforded additional means of testing the extended diffusion of the practice of cranial deformation. Among the Fiji skulls in both collections, several examples exhibit the broad, well-rounded occiput, which is considered by the Fijians as a special beauty. But this is not an invariable characteristic even among that peculiar insular race. One male skull brought home by the United-States Exploring Expedition (No. 4581) has the full, rounded form of the occiput well defined, presenting in profile a rotund development passing by a nearly uniform gradation into the coronal region. But, in another Fiji skull of the same collection, — that of Veindovi, Chief of Kantavu, who was taken prisoner by the United-States ship "Peacock" in 1840, and died at New York in 1842, — the occiput, though full, is slightly vertical. The occipital development of the Fiji cranium is the more interesting, as we are

now familiar with the fact, that an artificially flattened occiput is of common occurrence among the islanders of the Pacific Ocean. "In the Malay race," says Dr. Pickering, "a more marked peculiarity, and one very generally observable, is the elevated occiput, and its slight projection beyond the line of the neck. The Mongolian traits are heightened artificially in the Chinooks; but it is less generally known that a slight pressure is often applied to the occiput by the Polynesians, in conformity with the Malay standard."* Dr. Nott, in describing the skull of a Kanaka of the Sandwich Islands who died at the Marine Hospital at Mobile, mentions his being struck by its singular occipital formation; but this he learned was due to an artificial flattening, which, the islander had stated to his medical attendants in the hospital, was habitually practised in his family.† According to Dr. Davis, it is traceable to so simple a source as the Kanaka mother's habit of supporting the head of her nursling in the palm of her hand.‡ Whatever be the cause, the fact is now well established. The occipital flattening is clearly defined in at least three of the Kanaka skulls in the Mortonian collection: No. 1300, a male native of the Sandwich Islands, aged about forty; No. 1308, apparently that of a woman, from the same locality; and in No. 695, a

* Pickering's *Races of Man*, p. 45.

† *Types of Mankind*, p. 436.

‡ *Crania Britannica*, Dec. iii. pl. 24 (4).

girl of Oahu, of probably twelve years of age, which is markedly unsymmetrical, and with the flattening on the left side of the parietal and occipital bones. The Washington collection includes fourteen Kanaka skulls, besides others from various islands of the Pacific; among which, several examples of the same artificial formation occur: *e.g.*, No. 4587, a large male skull, distorted and unsymmetrical; and No. 4367, (female?) from an ancient cemetery at Wailuka, Mani, in which the flattened occiput is very obvious.

The traces of purposed deformation of the head among the islanders of the Pacific have an additional interest in their relation to one possible source of South-American population by oceanic migration, suggested by philological and other independent evidence. But this is a subject which would tempt me away from the present inquiry, and demands much ampler space than could now be allowed for its consideration.* Among the causes above assigned for the origin of the Kanaka flattened occiput, is one suggestive of its origin from influences which, though artificial, are not traceable to design; and to like undesigned artificial causes have been traced some of the peculiarities even of ancient British crania. The importance of this element of artificial disturbance of ethnical forms of crania is only now being fully appreciated. To it I believe to be traceable some of

* The author has discussed some of the points referred to, in his *Prehistoric Man*, vol. ii. chaps. xxii. and xxv.

the predominant peculiarities which have suggested the idea of a homogeneous cranial type characteristic of the whole native population of this Western Hemisphere, and which guided the distinguished American craniologist, Dr. Morton, when describing the celebrated Scioto-Mound skull, in his selection of it as a perfect type of the native American skull-form. "This," he remarks in his "Catalogue of Human Crania," "is, perhaps, the most admirably formed head of the American race hitherto discovered. It possesses the national characteristics in perfection, as seen in the elevated vertex, flattened occiput, great inter-parietal diameter, ponderous bony structure, salient nose, large jaws, and broad face. It is the perfect type of Indian conformation, to which the skulls of all the tribes from Cape Horn to Canada more or less approximate." On visiting Philadelphia some years since, with a view to the examination of the Mortonian collection, I made the ancient mound crania a special subject of study. But the Scioto-Mound skull, which forms one of the most prized treasures of the collection, was not then included among the crania of its class; and it was not until my recent visit that I had an opportunity of studying the original.

The result of this examination was to satisfy me, that the remarkable form and proportions of that skull are much more due to artificial influences than I had been led to suppose from the views published

in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge."* The vertical view, especially, is very inaccurate. In the original, it presents the peculiar characteristics of the truncated form; passing abruptly from a broad flattened occiput to its extreme parietal breadth, and then tapering with slight lateral swell until it reaches its least breadth immediately behind the external angular processes of the frontal bone. The occiput has been subjected to the flattening process to a much greater extent than is apparent from the drawings; but, at the same time, it is accompanied by no corresponding affection of the frontal bone, such as inevitably results from the procedure of the Chinooks and other flathead tribes, among whom the desired cranial deformation is effected by bandages crossing the forehead, and consequently modifying the frontal as much as the parietal and occipital bones. On this account, great as is the amount of flattening in this remarkable skull, it is probably due solely to the undesigned pressure of the cradle-board acting on a head of markedly brachycephalic proportions and great natural posterior breadth. The forehead is fully arched, the glabella prominent, and the whole character of the frontal bone is essentially different from the Indian type. The sutures are very much ossified, and even to some extent obliterated. So early as 1857, when discussing Dr. Morton's theory of one uniform cranial

* Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, pl. xlvii. and xlviii.

type pervading the whole ancient and modern tribes of North and South America, with the single exception of the Esquimaux, I remarked, "I think it extremely probable, that further investigation will tend to the conclusion, that the vertical or flattened occiput, instead of being a typical characteristic, pertains entirely to the class of artificial modifications of the natural cranium familiar to the American ethnologist, alike in the disclosures of ancient graves and in the customs of widely separated living tribes."*

One result of this confirmation of an earlier opinion was to direct my attention with renewed interest to the traces of similar undesigned artificial conformation in ancient British crania; and it will not, I venture to hope, prove uninteresting to the antiquaries of New England to follow in the footsteps of some researches, by means of which the skulls recovered from Indian graves of this continent throw light on the habits and social life of the British Islands in pre-historic centuries. In illustrating this, it will give definiteness to the subject to refer to a specific example of the ancient British cranium in which occipital conformation is apparent, traceable, as is supposed, to the same source as the corresponding form of many American Indian skulls.

In the month of May, 1851, I learned that a rude stone cist, or primitive sarcophagus, had been acci-

* Edinburgh Philosoph. Journal, N.S., vol. vii. p. 24; Canadian Journal, vol. II. p. 406.

dentally discovered in trenching a garden a few miles to the north-west of Edinburgh, and immediately proceeded to the spot in company with several other members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. At a slightly elevated spot, which, probably marked the site of the ancient barrow under which a chief had been entombed, a shallow cist was brought to light, formed of unhewn slabs of sandstone, enclosing a space nearly four feet long by two feet broad. A large slab covered the whole, and projected over the sides, so as effectually to protect the sepulchral chamber from any infiltration of earth. It lay in a sandy soil, within little more than two feet of the surface; but it had probably been covered until a comparatively recent period by a greater depth of earth, as its site, which was higher than the surrounding surface, possibly preserved the traces of the nearly levelled tumulus. Slight as this elevation was, it had proved sufficient to prevent the lodgement of water; and hence the cist was found perfectly free from damp. Within this, a male skeleton lay on its left side. The arms appeared to have been folded over the breast, and the knees drawn up so as to touch the elbows. The head had been supported by a flat water-worn stone for its pillow; but from this it had fallen to the bottom of the cist, on its being detached by the decomposition of the fleshly ligatures; and, as is common in crania discovered under similar circumstances, it had completely decayed at the part in con-

tact with the ground. A portion of the left side is thus wanting: but, with this exception, the skull was not only nearly perfect when found, but the bones are solid and heavy; and the whole skeleton appeared to me so well preserved as to have admitted of articulation. Above the right shoulder, a neat earthen vase had been placed, probably with food or drink. It contained only a little sand and black dust when recovered, uninjured, from the spot where it had been deposited by affectionate hands many centuries before; and is now preserved, along with the skull, in the Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh.

The skull discovered under such interesting circumstances, within sight of the Scottish capital, and in the rude simplicity of its primitive sepulture, connecting so curiously the present with a remote past, exhibits a peculiar flattening at the back of the head, such as, in many Indian skulls, is clearly traceable to the use of the flat cradle-board in infancy. This source of cranial conformation did not escape the sagacious and observant eye of Dr. Morton, in relation to the peculiarities of American typical skull-forms; though the pre-occupation of his mind with the idea of one universally predominant American type prevented him giving full value to its influence. When commenting, in his "*Crania Americana*," on the characteristic peculiarities of the Peruvian skulls, he notes in reference to them, "These heads are remarkable, not only for their smallness, but also for their irregularity; for, in

the whole series in my possession, there is but one that can be called symmetrical. This irregularity chiefly consists in the greater projection of the occiput to one side than the other; showing, in some instances, a surprising degree of deformity. As this condition is as often observed on one side as the other, it is not to be attributed to the intentional application of mechanical force: on the contrary, it is, to a certain degree, common to the whole American tribes, and is sometimes, no doubt, increased by the manner in which the child is placed in the cradle."

By the mode of nursing the Indian pappoose, the soft bones of the skull are subjected to a slight but constant pressure in one direction during the whole period of suckling; which, among a nomad people, is protracted to a much longer period than is usual among civilized races in a settled condition of life. To this, I have no doubt, is to be ascribed certain familiar occipital forms in the Indian skull, traceable among tribes who never purposely employ any artificial means for modifying the shape of the head; and the same cause tends to increase the brachycephalic proportions, or short longitudinal diameter, as compared with the parietal breadth, which is characteristic of many Indian heads. But it now becomes obvious, that a like cause has tended to the exaggeration of the same abbreviated longitudinal diameter in ancient European brachycephalic crania. Dr. L. A. Gosse has not only illustrated this in his "*Essai sur*

les Déformations artificielles du Crâne," but incidentally notices the peculiarity referred to in Scottish and Scandinavian skulls, and traces it to the same probable source of the cradle-board. His remarks are, "Passant dans l'ancien continent, ne tardons-nous pas à reconnaître que ce berceau plat et solide y a produit des effets analogues. Les anciens habitants de la Scandinavie et de la Calédonie devaient s'en servir, si l'on en juge par la forme de leurs crânes."

Dr. Thurnam and Dr. J. Barnard Davis, the learned authors of the "Crania Britannica," also fully recognize this source of deformation as one which has affected an important class of crania recovered from ancient British barrows. Mr. Thomas Bateman ascribes the flattened occiput observed by him in certain skulls recovered from the sepulchral mounds of Derbyshire, and described in his "Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave-hills," to the same cause; and indeed this source of certain ancient skull-forms, and the inference deducible from it, of the use of the cradle-board among prehistoric races of Britain and the north of Europe, may now be considered as generally recognized among European craniologists. Nor is the fact of slight importance; for it thereby becomes obvious, that a class of variations in the form of the human head, which becomes more comprehensive as attention is directed to it, is wholly independent of congenital or inherited characteristics.

It is in this direction that the importance of the

truths resulting from the recognition of undesigned artificial causes, affecting the forms alike of European and American crania, chiefly lies. The contents of early British cists and barrows prove that the race with which they originated was a rude people, ignorant, for the most part, of the very knowledge of metals, or, at best, in the earliest rudimentary stage of metallurgic arts: they were in as uncivilized a condition as the rudest forest Indians of this continent. To prove, therefore, that, like the Red-Indian squaw, the British allophylian, or Celtic mother, formed the cradle for her babe of a flat board, to which she bound it, for safety and facility of nursing, in the vicissitudes of her nomad life, though interesting, like every other recovered glimpse of a long-forgotten past, is not, in itself, a discovery of great significance; but it reminds us how essentially man, even in the most degraded state of wandering savage life, differs from all other animals. The germs of an artificial life are there. External appliances, and the conditions which we designate as domestication in the lower animals, appear to be inseparable from him. The most untutored nomads subject their offspring to many artificial influences, such as have no analogy among the marvellous instinctive operations of the lower animals. It is not even unworthy of notice, that man is the only animal to whom a supine position is natural for repose; and with him, more than any other animal, the head, when recum-

bent, invariably assumes a position which throws the greatest pressure on the brain-case, and not on the malar or maxillary bones. Without, therefore, running to the extreme of Dr. Morton, who denied, for the American continent at least, the existence of any true dolichocephalic crania, or indeed any essential variation from one assumed typical form, it becomes an important point for the craniologist to determine, if possible, to what extent certain characteristic diversities may be relied upon as the inherited features of a tribe or race, or whether they are not the mere result of artificial causes originating in long-perpetuated national customs and nursery usages.

The Scioto-Mound skull illustrates that peculiar occipital conformation, produced by artificial causes, to which I have given the name of the "vertical occiput." But there is another form equally common in American crania, and now recognized as characteristic of certain British skulls, where the compression affects the parietal bones along with the upper portion of the occipital bone, and produces an oblique flattening extending towards the crown of the head. This, Dr. J. Barnard Davis regards as something essentially distinct from the vertical occiput, and designates it "parieto-occipital flatness." The term correctly expresses the form, which is of common occurrence in Indian skulls, and is in reality the most inartificial of all the results of the undesigned pressure of the

cradle-board. This will be understood by a very simple experiment. If the observer lie down on the floor, without a pillow, and then ascertain what part of the back of the head touches the ground, he will find that it is the portion of the occiput immediately above the lambdoidal suture, and not the occipital bone. When the Indian mother places a sufficiently high pillow for her infant, the tendency of the constant pressure will be to produce the vertical occiput; but where, as is more frequently the case, the board has a mere cover of moss or soft leather, then the result will be just such an oblique parietal flattening as is shown on a British skull from the remarkable tumulus near Littleton Drew, Wiltshire, engraved in the "*Crania Britannica*," and in various other examples from English and Scottish barrows.

The distinct forms are strikingly illustrated, as occurring in American crania, in two examples selected by Dr. J. C. Nott as illustrations of his "*Comparative Anatomy of Races*," and produced in the "*Types of Mankind*," "to show that the type attributed to the American races is found among tribes the most scattered, among the semi-civilized and the barbarous, among living as well as among extinct races; and that no foreign race has intruded itself into their midst, even in the smallest appreciable degree.* In a communication on the subject of the

* *Types of Mankind*, p. 442.

American cranial type, submitted by me in 1857 to the American Scientific Association, I drew attention to this supposed correspondence between the Scioto-Mound skull and that of a Cherokee chief who died a prisoner at Mobile in 1837, and remarked, —

“In this example, in so far as can be judged from the comparison of both by drawings in profile without precise measurements, the points of agreement are indisputable, though even here amounting to no more than an approximation. The vertical occiput of the ancient skull — more markedly vertical in the original drawing than in the small copy — is only partially represented in the other. The square form of the ancient profile in the coronal region becomes conoid in the modern one; and the intersecting line drawn through the meatus auditorius externus shows a very partial reproduction in the modern example of the remarkable preponderance of posterior cerebral development, which, if not produced by artificial means, is the most singular characteristic of the ancient head.” *

The transmission of a copy of the paper referred to led to a friendly correspondence on the subject with Dr. Nott; and in one of his letters, in which he frankly owns that there are so many exceptions to Morton's Indian skull-type as to make him readily

* Edin. Philosoph. Journal, N.S., vol. vii. p. 17.

accept the opposite conclusions to which I had been led, he further adds, "According to my own observation, the characteristic of the Indian skull is not so much a flattening of the occiput proper as of the posterior part of the parietal, together with the upper angle of the occipital."* This is well illustrated in the skull of the Cherokee chief referred to, which was subsequently presented by Dr. Nott to the Natural-History Society of Boston, where I had an opportunity of examining it.

If the influence of undesigned artificial compression, thus slightly illustrated in the foregoing remarks, affect the skull-forms of this continent to as great an extent as my observations have led me to believe it does, a just estimation of its effects must enter into all attempts at ethnical classification. The determination of the race of the mound-builders, for example, and the attempt to trace out their relationship to other ancient American races, must be based on much more carefully eliminated data than has hitherto sufficed to establish for them a Peruvian or other origin. But while the traces of artificial modification in the Scioto-Mound skull detract from the value of supposed analogies of form previously deduced, they lead to other conclusions illustrative of habits and customs of the ancient race, and may prove of great importance in future comparisons,

* MS. Letter, Dr. J. C. Nott, December, 1857.

when a more adequate number of specimens of genuine mound crania has been brought to light.

Meanwhile, the illustrations derived from the more general bearings of this subject, in relation to aboriginal races of Europe, are replete with interest. The philological investigations of European linguists, consequent on the discovery of the intimate grammatical affinities between the principal languages of Europe and the Sanscrit of the Indian Vedas, led to the ingenious Finnic hypothesis of Arndt and Rask, which assumed, that in the Finns, Basques, and other supposed Turanian races of Europe, we have the detached fragments of what once constituted a homogeneous population occupying the whole European area prior to the intrusion of the Aryan nations. Since then, other discoveries, of a very different class, have tended to familiarize the mind with the idea of the occupation of Europe by races altogether distinct in character from any of the Aryan nations. In the drift of France and England, the startling discoveries of recent years reveal the traces of human ingenuity and mechanical skill lying alongside the bones of fossil mammals, hitherto regarded as extinct prior to the human era. The full significance of such disclosures has yet to be determined: but they unquestionably point to the existence of an aboriginal population in the north of Europe, compared with which the oldest of historical nations is altogether modern; and they show that the arts of the aboriginal

race were even ruder than those of the American-forest Indian. Some of the ancient British crania have been recovered from peat-mosses, at great depths in alluvial strata, or in the excavation of deep mine-shafts; and undoubtedly belong to very remote periods. Others, however, have been obtained from sepulchral mounds, chambered galleries, and other places of regular sepulture, some of which are probably not much older than the era of Roman invasion. In instituting a comparison between these and the crania of the American mounds, and tracing analogous habits, and modes of nurture, in races no less widely severed by space than by time, it is impossible to evade the interest thereby suggested. It seems, indeed, as if the European colonists of America had abruptly displaced a condition of social life in one of its early stages of development, such as Europe passed through more than two thousand years before. Metallurgic arts, picture-writing, architecture, and all the elements of matured civilization, were but in their germ, and, with the great majority of the aborigines on the northern part of the continent, scarcely even manifesting the germinal stage. The more minutely the attention of the archæologists and geologists of Europe is attracted to the traces of a long-extinct primitive condition of life there, the greater will be the value attached to our studies, in this New World, of the arts, the customs, and the social habits of its aborigines, among whom we wit-

ness, in the living present, so much of what we are learning to perceive constituted the social life of prehistoric Europe.

In the above remarks, I have glanced at a subject well deserving of the most careful study by the ethnologists and archæologists of America; but, in the mode of treating it, I am well aware of the necessity for an apology. The communication by Mr. Haven, of the desire that I should contribute some paper to be read at the meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, to be held at Boston in April, while it conferred an honor on me, seemed scarcely to admit of refusal, as the first request made to me since the enrolment of my name in the ranks of its members. It came, however, unfortunately, at a time when the pressure of college and university work is greatly augmented by preparations for a visit to Europe; and I must, therefore, pray, that the members of the Society will accept this communication to them simply as a response to their invitation, and a proof, however inadequate, of my desire to co-operate with them in the department of scientific and historical research, for the prosecution of which they are associated together.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, April 7, 1863.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

OCTOBER 21, 1863.



BOSTON:
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1863.

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PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1863, AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY,
IN WORCESTER.

A LARGE number of members present ; Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the Record of the last meeting.

The President read the Report of the Council, and a letter received from Hon. Josiah Quincy, sen.

Judge THOMAS, in moving the acceptance of the Report of the Council, made by Mr. Salisbury, said he regretted exceedingly that it had been made by the President; thus depriving the members of the pleasure of hearing stated in that Report the eminent credit which was due to the President for his many acts of munificent liberality for the advancement of the interests of the Society. If the Society was deeply indebted to its munificent founder and first President, not less was it indebted to the princely liberality and unwearied labors of the present President.

The Librarian read his Report.

The President read the Report of the Treasurer.

The several Reports were referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed.

Voted, To proceed to the election of a President.

Hon. SOLOMON LINCOLN and Hon. EBENEZER TORREY were appointed by the Chair to collect and count the votes.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to nominate candidates for the other offices of the Society for the year ensuing.

Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., and Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER, were selected for that purpose.

The Committee appointed to receive and count the votes for President reported the whole number of votes to be thirty-one; all of which were for Hon. Stephen Salisbury.

The Committee appointed to nominate candidates for the other offices reported the list of the last year, with the exception of Hon. Dwight Foster of the Council, and Hon. Henry Chapin, the Treasurer, who declined a re-election; Dr. Joseph Sargent as Councillor, and Nathaniel Paine, Esq., as Treasurer, being nominated to fill the vacancies.

The Committee appointed to receive and count the votes for these officers having reported that all upon the list were unanimously elected, the following gentlemen were declared to constitute the Board of Officers for the year ensuing:—

President.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY WORCESTER.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D., LL.D. BOSTON.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D. WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D. BOSTON.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

HON. IRA M. BARTON WORCESTER.

HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. BOSTON.

HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW BOSTON.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE BOSTON.

JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D. WORCESTER.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D. BOSTON.

Recording Secretary.

HON. EDWARD MELLEN, LL.D. WORCESTER.

Treasurer.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq. WORCESTER.

Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. WORCESTER.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE BOSTON.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq. CAMBRIDGE.

On motion of Hon. IRA M. BARTON, —

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. Henry Chapin for his faithful and efficient services as Treasurer, with an expression of regret that his avocations require him to decline a re-election.

On motion of Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, —

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Hon. Dwight Foster for his services as a member of the Council, with regret at his withdrawal from that office.

Voted, To proceed to the election of members.

The President read the names of Charles B. Salisbury, of Little York, Cortland County, N.Y., and Stephen Salisbury, jun., of Worcester, as candidates for election, recommended by the Council.

The Committee for receiving and counting votes, having performed that duty in these cases, reported those gentlemen as elected unanimously.

After transacting the foregoing business, the Society listened to a most able and learned Address, from Rev. Dr. William Jenks, in commemoration of its Fiftieth Anniversary.*

At its close, the following resolution, offered by Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, was adopted: —

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Rev. Dr. Jenks for his able, instructive, and interesting Address, to which they have just listened; and they would express their high satisfaction, that one, who, for his then ripe scholarship and antiquarian

* The Society was incorporated in October, 1812. An Address was delivered by Dr. Jenks at the first anniversary, in October, 1813. To relieve the aged orator from too great exertion, a portion of the present Address was read by Charles Deane, Esq.

learning, was selected fifty years ago to address this Society, should have been spared, in the vigor of his still fresh and active powers, to give a new interest to this half-century commemoration; and that this resolution be printed with the Proceedings of this meeting.

Remarks of Hon. Levi Lincoln.

MR. PRESIDENT, — It must surely be to us all among the highest gratifications of the occasion, that our venerable Vice-President, at his advanced age, has been both able and willing to be personally present with us, and to render to the Society so acceptably this last great service. Dr. Jenks is among the oldest and deservedly most cherished of our associates. He stood at the baptismal font when the Society received a name to live; and, after numerous and continuous manifestations of his fostering care and kind regard, through a full half-century of years, he comes here now to leave with us the benediction of his wise counsels, in the rich fruits of his varied learning, his antiquarian research, and his life-long observation and experience.

Mr. President, the thought has occurred to me, in the recollection of dates, that this Society *was cradled in war*. The association was formed, and the act of incorporation obtained, during hostilities with England in 1812; and it is indeed among the most remarkable of coincidences, not only that the *first* and the *last* Anniversary Address, with an interval of fifty years, should be delivered by the same person, as mentioned by yourself, but that the orator at each period, *amidst the conflict of arms*, should be the devout and humble disciple and follower of the *Prince of peace*!

May we not hope that this horrible war of treasonable rebellion against a just and beneficent Government, like all wars with us which have preceded it, will soon terminate in an extension of the area of freedom, in strengthening the Union, and giving added stability, permanency, prosperity, and glory to the nation?

On motion of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, —

Voted, That the Address of Dr. Jenks be printed with the Proceedings of the meeting.

On motion of Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, —

Voted, That the meeting be dissolved.

The members of the Society afterwards dined together at the Bay-State House, in Worcester. Hon. Stephen Salisbury presided; and, in the course of the entertainment, eloquent speeches, literary and patriotic, were made by the President, Ex-Gov. Washburn, Ex-Gov. Lincoln, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Ira M. Barton, Rev. Edward E. Hale, Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, and Hon. Richard Frothingham.

EDWARD MELLEN,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

IN this fifty-first Annual Report, the Council have the honor to state to the American Antiquarian Society, that, in obedience to a vote passed at the last annual meeting, arrangements have been made for "a commemoration of the close of the first half-century of the existence of this Society," which, it is hoped, will be deemed "suitable" and satisfactory. A sense of propriety, and a decent regard for the anxieties of our country, are not, at this time, favorable to such a public display as may be appropriate in happier days. But no public ceremonial is now necessary to introduce this Institution to the knowledge of those who have occasion to receive benefit from it. Your publications are distributed as often and as widely as limited funds will permit, and your rare and increasing library is always open to all who desire to consult it with the aid of "the best catalogue in the world." And it should be gratefully acknowledged, that this liberal system is amply rewarded by the reciprocal generosity of friends, and lovers of learning, who furnish

accessions of original and published materials for history, much larger than could be obtained by the funds of the Society and the resources of the members.

The Council propose that this commemoration shall be made exclusively by those who have undertaken the trust of membership, who may well inquire how far their duties have been fulfilled. Let us go back to the origin of our Society, and trace its progress, with thankfulness for the good which has been done and obtained, and with due consideration of the encouragements and the work before us, and especially of the pressing duties of those who undertake to preserve the materials of history in one of the most important stages of human progress.

Of the earliest members of our Society, no more than four are living ; and they are with us on this occasion, to be our guides in this retrospective survey. The Honorable Josiah Quincy gave his name as one of the corporate members named in our charter, and has always been prominent in this Society, as in every good enterprise in which his versatile powers and his unwearied energy could be employed. Your President could not omit to inform Mr. Quincy of the interesting circumstances of this meeting, and particularly of the expected participation of his early personal friends, the other surviving Fathers of our Society, in this commemoration. That Mr. Quincy is with us in spirit, will appear from the following letter :—

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Esq.

SIR, — I am honored by your kind and very flattering invitation to be present at the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the first meeting of our Antiquarian Society; but accident has deprived me of facility of locomotion, and Worcester is beyond the sphere of my ability. The temptations you offer are great; but, among the losses to which it is the duty of old age to be submissive, the chiefest is that of intellectual gratification. It would indeed quicken an old man's pulse, and give new and delightful vibrations to his heart, to hear again his old and life-long venerated contemporary, William Jenks, "repeating the lessons of his earlier life" in presence of a Society so well qualified to appreciate an Address from talent improved by experience, and illustrated by a life devoted to the cultivation of intellectual power, with a success and usefulness of which he has himself been so rare and so instructive an example.

You excite me to unite in your celebration by stating that Gov. Lincoln would be present, himself also the representative of a long life of cultivated intellect, of wise and successfully directed industry; whose many years of magistracy were so honorable for himself, and so happy for his country. Indeed, sir, it would be to me a rare gratification to take him again by the hand, and renew with him in our advanced years the assurances of reciprocated interest and respect by which in manhood we were accustomed to meet and to greet, and express our mutual esteem: but the law of our nature forbids; and who shall say it is not a law at once happy and wise?

You honor by reminding me that I am one of the "founders" of "the American Antiquarian Society," and referring me to its act of incorporation; after which I could not refrain from recurring to that interesting record, where I found my own associated with a host of worthy names, some of them the guides and instructors of my early manhood, many of them my intimate friends and beloved companions, whom I remember in life, in hope, in joy and usefulness, but who now, alas! exist only as shadows in my memory.

But why alas? They have completed the task assigned by their Creator, and, I doubt not, are enjoying his presence and approbation.

Truly and respectfully yours,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

Boston, 6th October, 1868.

Another of our patriarchs always present with most efficient service is the Honorable Levi Lincoln, the first Treasurer, and now a Vice-President, of the Society.

That he is not, and has not been long since, the President of the Society, is owing to the peculiarity, that he is more ready to do the work than to receive the honors. The experience of eighty-one years seems to increase the promptness and zeal with which he applies himself to the details of duty.

The Rev. William Jenks, D.D., LL.D., one of the Corresponding Secretaries in the first year of the Society, and now your Vice-President, has promised, *Deo volente*, to be personally present at this time. It will be recollected, that by the long-continued, well-timed, judicious, and generous labor of Dr. Isaiah Thomas, this Society had its birth in 1812.

Like the fabled Goddess of Wisdom, it was born clad with the best of its armor. After a year of vigorous infancy, it was brought out to the public by the Rev. Dr. Jenks, then a mature scholar, as its sponsor, with an Address, in which he vindicated the dignity and utility of the objects of the Association. In the kindness of Providence, our venerable friend still enjoys comfortable health, and is subject only to the

lighter warnings of age, which are most tolerable to himself, and least regretted by his friends. Though he cannot often visit his friends as in younger days, he has become better able to reward them for coming to enjoy his agreeable and instructive companionship ; and imperfection of hearing is not the deficiency which might be most lamentable in one who can so well use the other *entrances* of knowledge.

After an interval of fifty years, fully completed on this day, the Rev. Dr. Jenks has consented to offer to the Society his second Address on topics suited to this occasion.

The other survivor of the original members is John Green, M.D., of Worcester, a distinguished physician, who, after sixty years of successful treatment of the bodily diseases of his fellow-men, has made a noble provision to minister to the mental and moral health of many generations by giving to his native city a large, well-selected, and valuable library, which it is his constant care to increase and improve. For twenty-four years, he was elected a Councillor of this Society ; and he has been a frequent and liberal contributor.

The presence of these Fathers of the Society will call up the shadowy procession of these fifty years. The fruitful presidency of Dr. Isaiah Thomas, the founder, is filled with benefits and crowned by the partiality that induced him to pass by the offspring of his blood to make this child of his intellect a principal heir of his wealth. The second President, Honorable

Thomas L. Winthrop, is seen to carry on the Society by his influence and efficient support. While at the head of another Society for kindred objects, older and more rich in resources, his heart was large enough to admit the claims of this Association to his affection and care. It is most happy that this liberal spirit, and the Presidency of the Massachusetts Historical Society, pass together with the line of inheritance; and the enlarged and increasing prosperity of the older Society, of which the learned President is the chief promoter, does not divert his kind offices to aid the unequal steps of the younger sister. The name of the Honorable Edward Everett makes the third presidency a stamp of currency, which gives this Society favor in the wide circle in which his genius, learning, and cautious approbation, are respected. Our honored Ex-President has not discontinued his aid to our Society since his retirement from office.

The virtues and services of the Honorable John Davis, the fourth President, whose loss the Society has recently deplored with the sympathy of the patriotic and the wise, are present in all our memories. The recollections of the hour hover over us; but it is not the privilege of the Council to direct your attention to them by a trespass on the time which should be devoted to the Address.

The required duty of this Report shall be briefly performed by a reference to the Reports of Samuel F. Haven, Esq., the Librarian; and of Honorable Henry

Chapin, the Treasurer ; which are adopted as part of this communication.

From the highly interesting Report of Mr. Haven, it appears that his judicious labors have been as abundant and successful as in past years.

The accessions to the library, within the last year, of thirteen hundred valuable books, and three thousand six hundred and fifty-one pamphlets, in addition to original communications on important antiquarian subjects, must be satisfactory and gratifying. By actual count, it is found that the bound volumes of the library make up the considerable number of thirty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The Report of the Treasurer shows the good condition of your invested funds. The insufficient amount of the Publishing Fund continues to be one of the greatest impediments of this Society. It is apparent that the income of a fund of six thousand and fifty-five dollars can furnish little for volumes of Transactions, after defraying the expense of publishing the pamphlets of semi-annual Proceedings. There is, however, a gleam of encouragement that this difficulty may be removed, in the excellent example of Hon. Henry W. Cushman, well known in our country for his interesting historical writings, and a friend and contributor before our Society was honored by his membership, who has recently sent fifty dollars as a contribution to this fund.

The Council have received information of the loss

of one respected member of the Society in the last half-year. Samuel Prescott Hildreth, M.D., died at his residence in Marietta, Ohio, on the 24th of July last. He was born in Methuen, Mass., on the 30th September, 1783. Dr. Hildreth was distinguished for his industrious research, and his numerous and well-received publications on professional topics; on natural history; on the antiquities, the modern history, and the resources, of his Western home. His largest work, in two volumes of five hundred and fifty pages each, contains the history of the early settlement of the State of Ohio. One of these volumes treats of the civil history, and the other gives the biography of the earliest settlers. The first volume of your "*Archæologia Americana*," published in 1820, contains important letters on objects of antiquarian interest in the vicinity of Marietta, Ohio, from Dr. Hildreth; and soon after he made to the Society repeated contributions relating to kindred subjects.

Respectfully submitted for the Council.

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE Librarian respectfully presents his second Semi-annual Report of the year 1863.

And first he offers the usual statement of accessions, with a reference to some of their principal sources.

We have received from the State of Rhode Island, the State of Vermont, and the State of Connecticut, through their public officers, the documents printed by the authority of their respective legislatures ; and from the city of Roxbury and the city of Worcester the documents of those municipalities, handsomely bound, and now complete from the date of incorporation.

From New Hampshire, we have received the Report of the Directors of the State Asylum for the Insane.

The following literary societies and associations have transmitted their own valuable publications, or, in default of these, other tokens of remembrance and interest : viz., the Royal Geographical Society of London ; the Essex Institute at Salem, Mass. ; the New-Jersey Historical Society ; the Academy of Sci-

ences at St. Louis ; the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia ; the American Unitarian Association ; the Connecticut Historical Society ; the Chicago Historical Society ; the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society ; the American Philosophical Society ; the American Oriental Society ; the Smithsonian Institution ; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences ; the Canadian Institute ; the New-York State Library ; and the Mercantile-Library Association of New York.

There are, in all, one hundred and forty-three entries of donations. A complete list of their sources is attached to this Report. The donations have been kept before the Society and its visitors, as usual, for particular examination. To afford a general idea of their nature, and as a further expression of obligation for personal efforts to promote the interests of the Society, such portion of them will be mentioned more specifically, as the time required for the other business of the meeting will permit.

Some of our donors are represented more than once in the record, at different dates ; but, taking them in the order of the first entries, we find recorded, —

From Dr. Shurtleff, one volume and six pamphlets, illustrative of the history of Boston. From Hon. Charles G. Loring, his letters on the war. From Charles Goodwin, formerly employed in the library, seventeen volumes of the “British Critic,” selected by him from the spoil of a library at Newbern, N.C. From Rev. Samuel May, two additional volumes of

the publications of the American Antislavery Society. From Capt. Charles C. G. Thornton, of the army, New-Orleans newspapers, — correspondence between the mayor and the Federal authorities relative to the occupation of the city in 1862. From J. W. Thornton, Esq., his speech at the Popham celebration in Maine, pamphlets and newspapers relating to the war, and various miscellanies. From Mrs. John Davis, the widow of our late honored President, an exceedingly choice volume of autograph-letters, selected from the papers of Aaron Burr, by his executor, as a present to Mrs. Davis; also another large installment of books from her own and her husband's library, consisting of two hundred and eighty-two volumes, including spare sets of very valuable publications of Congress to enrich our supply of materials for exchanges. Mrs. Davis has also deposited the fine portrait (by Fisher) of her father, the late Rev. Dr. Bancroft, painted at the request of some of his friends.

From John C. B. Davis, Esq., we have thirty-six volumes of "Blackwood" from the beginning, — the English edition, handsomely bound. From Andrew M. Davis, Esq., ten volumes of ancient law-books, one pamphlet, and a file of the "New-York Evening Post:" he has also kindly transferred to the Society his subscription to the same paper for another year. From Nathaniel Paine, Esq., four bound volumes, forty-seven pamphlets, and a variety of financial

papers ; also various newspapers and handbills. From L. A. H. Latour, Esq., the Reports of the Natural-history Society of Montreal for five years ; a paper read before the Numismatical Society of Montreal by Stanly C. Bagg, Esq. ; the "Journal of Education," and the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique," of the same city. From Pliny E. Chase, Esq., a bound copy of his abstruse "Essay on Intellectual Symbolism" (published by the American Philosophical Society), and a hundred and forty-six copper tokens.

From Frederic W. Paine, Esq., one hundred and twelve volumes of books in French and English, seventy-nine pamphlets, six copper tokens, and numerous handbills, newspapers, &c. From Mrs. Henry P. Sturgis, a continuation of the "China Telegraph," "Vanity Fair," and "Harpers' Magazine." From Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, eight autograph-letters from prominent men, a Swedish silver coin, an ancient Massachusetts lottery-ticket, sundry pamphlets, and newspapers containing matters of historical interest. From Dr. George Chandler, Swift's history of Middlebury and Addison County, Vt., Percival's account of Ceylon, a plan of the State Farm at Bridgewater, and seven tracts. From Dr. Edward Jarvis, thirteen pamphlets, bills of fare and railroad advertisements collected on a journey to the West, and other miscellanies. From Hon. Amasa Walker, ten volumes of important publications by Congress, in continuation of his efforts to complete our sets. From Hon.

Benjamin F. Thomas, the volume of his speeches and lectures recently printed. From Rev. Edwin M. Stone, of Providence, eleven pamphlets. From Rev. Williams Stevens Perry, a pamphlet on the Collects of the Church, of which but a hundred copies were printed. From J. Munsell, Esq., thirty-six pamphlets. From Henry B. Dawson, Esq., six copies of his publication of the Declaration of Independence by the Colony of Massachusetts, May 1, 1776; and a report of the trial of the officers and crew of the privateer "Savannah" in 1862, a bound volume of 385 pages.

From Mrs. Alfred D. Foster, fourteen bound volumes of valuable newspapers, between the dates of 1823 and 1848, including three volumes of the "Courier des Etats Unis." From Hon. Isaac Davis, eighteen years of the "American Baptist Almanac," specimens of the Burmese and Siamese languages, a copy of Bingham's *Accidence*, and five tracts. From Rev. E. G. Adams, two ancient merchant's account-books, illustrative of trade in the country. From Mr. W. L. G. Hunt, the "Genealogy of the Hunt Family;" a handsome 4to volume. From Hon. George W. Richardson, several volumes of that curious business-record, "Bradstreet's Commercial Reporter," with miscellaneous papers. From William A. Smith, Esq., a bound volume of the "Spiritual Telegraph," and a collection of military posters of 1861, 1862, and 1863, with the promise of other works emanating from those who are called *spiritualists*. From Hon. Stephen Salis-

bury, a collection of memorials of social and business life. From Mrs. Salisbury, two arranged parcels, containing the lists of arrivals at Saratoga in July, 1862, and July, 1863; assemblages of names that will at some time have a curious historical interest. From Andrew H. Green, Esq., the Report of the Directors of the Central Park, in continuation.

From Hon. Ira M. Barton, thirty-seven pamphlets. From Horace Davis, Esq., the municipal reports of San Francisco, Cal. From James Lenox, Esq., two additional volumes of the beautifully printed Jesuit Relations; also a copy of "Memoirs of a French New Testament, in which the Mass and Purgatory are found in the sacred text," &c., — the second edition enlarged. From Clarendon Harris, Esq., a collection of publishers' catalogues and financial reports. From James Parker, Esq., a small package of "tokens" in copper and white metal. From William O. Swett, Esq., three volumes of Episcopalian newspapers, bound. From Pickering Dodge, Esq., volumes seven, eight, and nine of his "Chronicles of the War of Secession." Mr. Dodge has also deposited his assorted materials for the continuation of that work, to remain in case the state of his health prevents him from prosecuting the labors he has thus far so ably and effectively performed.* From Jeremiah

* On the day of the meeting of the Society, five additional volumes of his work were received from Mr. Dodge, which will belong to another account.

Colburn, Esq., a set of broadside advertisements relating to the sale and removal of the Hancock House, and six historical tracts. From Mr. E. F. Dusen, at the suggestion of Rev. E. W. Gilman, the Minutes of the Conference of Maine from 1846 to 1863, and the Minutes of the Penobscot Musical Association for several years. From F. Brown, Esq., the "History of the Twelfth Congregational Church of Boston." From Rev. George Faber Clark, his "History of Norton." From Col. Thomas W. Higginson, loyal newspapers from South Carolina and Florida. From D. L. Morrill, Esq., Ames's Almanac of 1755, and Nathaniel Low's of 1781. From Capt. William H. Wilson, an illustrated work on costumes, printed at Venice in 1589. From Mrs. S. M. Burnside, eighteen files of Boston and Worcester newspapers, arranged with great care and neatness, and their missing numbers indicated upon labels; a valuable gift, made more valuable by its considerate preparation. From John Wilson, Esq., of Deerfield, a cane made from the wood of the "Indian Massacre House," so called, in Deerfield.

A gift from George Brinley, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., although in the form of money, may properly be classed among our "accessions." Seeing the portrait of Robert B. Thomas, the widely known author of the old "Farmer's Almanac," requiring the adoption of measures for its better preservation, he left a contribution of five dollars towards that purpose.

The whole number of *books* received is five hundred and thirty-six ; of *pamphlets*, four hundred and fifty-two.

The aggregate increase of the year has been *thirteen hundred books*, and *three thousand six hundred and fifty-one pamphlets*.

The continued appearance of familiar names among the contributors to our collections, year after year occupying an habitual place on the list of donors, has an *old family air* about it, in keeping with the steadfast and conservative character of the Institution. In a country where the relations of particular persons to any pursuit or position (apart from those pertaining to the labors and necessities of daily life) are apt to be transitory ; where the conditions of men themselves, as well as their objects of interest and ambition, are so constantly changing, — we may experience a sense of gratification arising from even minor instances of stability.

The assemblage of gentlemen already distinguished, who fifty-one years ago laid the foundations of this Society, is not without its representatives on the present occasion. One after another, members of that not very numerous body have fulfilled their missions in the various walks of life ; and after promoting in their several spheres the best interests of the community, and receiving its honors, have passed into history. Yet a few, whose services and distinctions place them by the side of the foremost

of their compatriots, still remain to witness the results of that undertaking at the end of one of those periods by which the age of the world, rather than the ages of men, is usually measured. The breadth of half a century separates the first Address delivered before the Society from the Address anticipated to-day ; yet the same orator is able to span the distance with a firm, if aged step, and, from the height of his venerable years, to survey the space between.

Under other circumstances, it might, perhaps, be expected at this period, that the Librarian would present some retrospective account, statistical or otherwise, of the success of the Society in forming its collections, and of the various operations to which his duties extend ; but, for such a *resumé*, the limited time of the meeting to be spared from its other engagements affords no sufficient opportunity. He will simply say, that the books in the library, having been recently stamped with the Society's seal, have also been counted. The number of bound books was 32,329, without the accessions of the last six months. There were 1,392 volumes of pamphlets, averaging seventeen tracts to the volume, arranged for binding ; and twelve hundred files of unbound newspapers, retained in that form for more perfect completion : in all, 34,926. Adding the recent additions (536), we have 35,462 volumes. It is estimated that we have duplicate pamphlets for a thousand volumes more of the size of those prepared for the binder.

If the books in the library were distributed equally through the fifty-one years that have elapsed since it began to be formed, they would exhibit an average annual growth of above seven hundred volumes, besides the multifarious materials of history in other forms which constitute its collections. It is proper to add, that these accumulations have been made almost entirely without encroaching upon the pecuniary resources of the Society, and wholly without the aid of assessments upon its members. They are the free offerings, sometimes in distinguished number and value, but usually in smaller and more gradual contributions, of those within and without its ranks who appreciate the importance of its purposes.

S. F. HAVEN,
Librarian.

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" " " Boston Semiweekly Advertiser.

" " " Fitchburg Sentinel.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following Report:—

<i>Librarian's and General Fund, April 29, 1868</i>	\$21,826.49
Received for dividends and interest since	588.00
	<u>\$21,914.49</u>
Deduct payments for salary and incidental expenses	519.57
Present amount of Librarian's and General Fund	<u>\$21,395.12</u>
<i>Collection and Research Fund, April 29, 1868</i>	\$8,864.70
Received for dividends and interest since	294.12
	<u>\$9,158.82</u>
Deduct payment for incidental expenses	470.58
Present amount of Collection and Research Fund	<u>\$8,688.29</u>
<i>Bookbinding Fund, April 29, 1868</i>	\$6,479.41
Received for dividends and interest since	215.50
	<u>\$6,694.91</u>
Deduct for bookbinding, &c.	254.86
Present amount of Bookbinding Fund	<u>\$6,440.55</u>
<i>Publishing Fund, April 29, 1868</i>	\$6,548.41
Received for dividends and interest since	187.75
Received contribution from H. W. Cushman	50.00
	<u>\$6,786.16</u>
Deduct payment for publishing	108.82
Present amount of Publishing Fund	<u>\$6,677.84</u>

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in —

United-States 5-20 Bonds	\$500.00	
Bank of Commerce Stock	1,000.00	
Blackstone Bank Stock	500.00	
Citizens' " "	1,500.00	
Fitchburg " "	600.00	
Massachusetts Bank Stock	500.00	
North " "	500.00	
Oxford " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond " "	2,800.00	
Shawmut " "	3,700.00	
Worcester " "	1,100.00	
Central " "	100.00	
Northern Railroad (N.H.) Stock, twelve shares . . .	615.00	
Worcester and Nashua Railroad, thirty-seven shares .	2,407.40	
Notes and Mortgages	5,800.00	
Cash	372.72	
		\$21,895.12

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in —

Bank of North America Stock	\$500.00	
Bank of Commerce Stock	800.00	
Oxford Bank Stock	200.00	
Webster " "	800.00	
Worcester Bank Stock	800.00	
Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad Bonds	800.00	
Northern Railroad (N.H.) Stock, eight shares . . .	410.00	
Notes with Mortgages	3,300.00	
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	1,000.00	
Cash	578.29	
		6,688.29

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in —

United-States 5-20 Bonds	\$500.00	
Bank of Commerce Stock	2,500.00	
Webster Bank Stock	2,500.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	800.00	
Northern (N.H.) Railroad, ten shares	512.50	
Cash	128.05	
		6,440.55

The Publishing Fund is invested in —

United-States 5-20 Bonds	\$2,500.00	
Central Bank Stock	500.00	
City " "	800.00	
Mechanics' Bank Stock	500.00	
National " "	400.00	
Quinsigamond Bank Stock	800.00	
Shawmut " "	500.00	
Note	500.00	
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bonds	1,000.00	
Cash	177.84	
		6,677.84

Aggregate of the four Funds **\$43,201.80**

Aggregate of cash on hand included in the foregoing statement . . . **\$1,256.90**

HENRY CHAPIN, *Treasurer.*

ANTIQUARIAN HALL, Oct. 20, 1863

A D D R E S S.

GENTLEMEN,

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

So important and therefore so engrossing are the affairs of our Country at present, that it almost appears unbecoming in any of her patriotic citizens to give attention to other subjects than her immediate and pressing concerns. These occupy the anxious thought and affect deeply the interests of millions of our population. For they are not merely the official concerns of a few ruling men, set apart to the duty of watching over the public welfare, they reach the whole people, involving human life, and property and comfort; and those who do not suffer personally are yet called, in the providence of God, to sympathize with those who do, and to aid in their relief, as the means and opportunity to use them may be afforded. Nay, since our 'rulers proceed from ourselves, and our governors from the midst of us,'* the very selection of them, and the measures necessary to place them in office, demand

* Jer. 80: 21.

the citizen's attention, and, as in the growing city where we now meet, have recently occupied it.

Nevertheless, there is in the occasion that brings us together, although it be connected principally with literature, that which involves the duty of a patriot. For the Society of which we are members was founded for the purpose of collecting and preserving the materials, of which our Country's history is to be the enduring memorial. Patriotism, therefore, may swell our breasts, as we contemplate the progress that has been made since our association was formed, and dilate on the relation of that progress to our Country's welfare, and even to the advancement of the age. And although we be admonished, that, in order to 'seek and intermeddle with all wisdom,' it is necessary that a man, to accomplish the 'desire, separate himself,'* the review which is now proposed will not, I trust, withdraw us from the field of duty, but rather tend, as I hope, to engage us in it with vigor, assiduity and success.

Fifty years, my respected friends, have elapsed, since, on the first public appearance of our Society, I was invited to address its members, and discharged that duty in the capital of our Commonwealth. Only three, beside, of its original members survive, as I am informed by our respected President; and these are, the oldest individual of those who have been sent forth by

* Prov. 18: 1.

Harvard University to the duties and honors of public life — the venerated QUINCY — and the equally endeared and honored LINCOLN, for several successive years Governor of the State, and Dr. GREEN, the aged and beloved physician. To have been spared with these so long, and to have witnessed so much of what is encouraging and animating, is a privilege for which I trust I am grateful. And now, sensible of the delicacy of the task which devolves on me, and of my own deficiencies in the performance of it, I cast myself unreservedly on your candor and kindness.

We have not, indeed, ostensibly, an ancient field of research presented us, as our fellow Antiquaries abroad have, in Asia, Europe, and a part at least of Africa, assisted by early literary documents. Our assistances of that nature claim but an antiquity of a very few centuries only. Yet ethnographic inquiry extends its range indefinitely. And no small part of the researches which have thus far been published by our Society includes most honorable specimens. For it was soon perceived, that, if we made our own country the field, appropriately, of investigation, then, beside its geography, productions, and population of acknowledged foreign origin, its native inhabitants, and their descent, and relation to other branches of the human family, demanded consideration. Hence it was suggested, in one of the Annual Reports,* that

* That of 1842, pp. 7, 8.

our chief resort must be to the ancient mounds remaining among us, and to a comparison of the Indian languages of America with those of what was then regarded as the old world.

In coincidence with these views, the first volume of the Society's publications contained Mr. Atwood's elaborate account of the mounds and fortifications still remaining in 'the West,' as evidences of the labor, patience and power of the ancient and numerous inhabitants of the country; and the second volume was principally occupied by the very extensive and scholarly survey of the Indian languages. This laborious work was effected by the Honorable ALBERT GALLATIN; and he also added, although for another Association somewhat similar to this, a further exhibition of his views and acquisitions on the subject. These two essays evince not only a deep personal interest, but likewise a learned skill, and patience of inquiry, and method of arrangement, which seem almost exhaustive.

Still our entire satisfaction is far from being attained. And, although so much has already been effected, yet more familiarity with the subject is desirable, and a wider and deeper knowledge of language to be attained, before we are qualified to pronounce opinions on a satisfactory ground.*

* Some European scholars entertain the idea that certainty in this matter should not be expected, and are ready to relinquish the attempt to attain it. Thus *Desjardins*, in a recent publication, remarks, after a review of several difficulties

A thought has occurred to me, which, so far as my reading serves, has not been mentioned, in reference to one portion, or item, of this vexed question. It is this: we find a tradition prevailing in South America, and particularly in Peru, that civilization, law, order and good government were imparted to them by a mysterious individual, who made an unexpected appearance among them at an early age in their history, accompanied with his wife, who obtained an influence over her own sex equal to that which her husband obtained over the other. This couple were MANCO Capac and his wife OELLO. They were clothed in cotton and woolen attire, while the wild and savage inhabitants were destitute of any covering. And the man wore a fillet or fringe around his head. He enjoined on the people a system of government calculated to give and maintain power, and that without bloodshed. He declared that the sun was his father; and GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA,* called the Inca, and whose mother was of that royal race, claimed a descent from him.

But the tradition is, in different writers, encumbered with superstitious additions and fables. LA VEGA'S

and opposing opinions: — 'sans insister plus longtemps sur de semblables discussions qu'on peut prolonger à l'infini, nous laissons ces questions insolubles aux loisirs des Sociétés ethnographiques des États-Unis.' 'Le Pérou avant la Conquête Espagnole,' p. 18.

* This narrative is given, in perhaps its most consistent form, in his 'Royal Commentaries of Peru.' Of this work there is a copy in Spanish in the Society's valuable Library, and also a Translation by Sir Paul Rycaut.

narrative makes the Sun the speaker here, sending expressly his own offspring on the benevolent message. Turning to the Asiatic Researches,* I think I find the apparent elucidation. Sir WILLIAM JONES, who was among the first, at least in Great Britain, to open the stores of Orïental learning, gives us a catalogue of the kings of India. Of these he produces two branches. In one of these the descent is traced from the Sun — which they worshipped. The other is from the Moon. MANCO, therefore, for his epithet of Capac, we are told, is but another name for king, appears as a scion of the royal family of India, and claiming a similar descent. This, to my mind, elucidates the origin of the difficulty. I can not, therefore, but think, that the advanced state of civilization ascribed, and justly, to Peru, must have had a foreign origin, and that origin traceable to the brahminic regal race of India. To such an origin we must also trace, it is probable, the three-headed water vessel, of which Mr. Atwood gives us a drawing, and on the forehead of one of the faces of which appears the brahminic fillet. This relic, which so much impressed the late learned Dr. ADAM CLARKE,† has appeared to me, found where it was, a corroborative circumstance, indicating some ancient connection with India.

* Vol. II. pp. 128, 9, 80. 'Dissertation on the Chronology of the Hindus, written in 1788,' Sir *William Jones* being at that time President of the Asiatic Society.

† See his Letter, vol. II. of the Society's publications, p. 554.

How ancient this connection was appears difficult to ascertain. Some writers consider MANCO as only the first of a series of Incas, or rulers, of which about ten generations had passed away at the time of the Spanish invasion of Peru. Others attribute to him a much earlier existence. And it would seem, that, if his appearance were as modern as the eleventh century of our era, and that he came from India, he must have communicated the knowledge of letters to his subjects; whereas they are distinctly represented as destitute of that advantage, which marks the Mexican civilization, at least by their emblematic figures, and is not denied altogether to the civilization of Yucatan, Guatemala and their vicinage,* which is not greatly dissimilar.

That such an honor as is involved in claiming a divine descent should be sought and granted, needs not shock our belief; especially if we take into view the practice of many who have in different countries endeavored to establish it. Some of HOMER's heroes were regarded as possessing the distinction, and in Egypt it was claimed for the second HERMES as well as for the first, and he was designated as trebly great,† with the universality of the philosopher, the sanctity of the priest, and the fortune of a king. In fact, it has been the policy of high and ruling talent, in order

* See the interesting *Travels of Messrs. Stephens, Squier and Catherwood*, published 1841 and 1864, with copious illustrations.

† Trismegistus.

to make itself respected and inviolable, to annex sacredness to the regal or imperial title. Rome adopted it in the 'sacrosancta potestas' it gave to its governmental authority. The emperor of China is Tien-tsze, the son of Heaven, and CHARLES V. is stated, by our distinguished historian of the Dutch,* to have urgently desired, that the religious authority exercised by the Pope should be associated in his own person with that of Emperor.

And it is very observable, that, in the language of China, the literary character adopted to designate holiness, or sanctity, is compounded of three original elements, which signify, that, to hear (that is, after the signification of the Latin verb, to be spoken of) and to speak, regally, constitutes sacredness. Such are the arts of successful power to secure respect, and such the submissive reverence of the multitude to confer it on 'sacred majesty.'

But I turn from this subject to notice one more, affecting the supposed origin of at least a portion of the early population of the country. It is the expedition to America of the Welsh prince MADOC. This was narrated, as has been observed by my valued friend, our indefatigable Librarian,† by Dr. POWELL, in

* See Mr. *Molley's* Introduction to his 'History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic.'

† See Mr. *Haven's* able and elaborate Review of what had been effected, to the year 1856, by a host of investigators, in his 'Archæology of the United States,' published in the 8th vol. of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. See especially the note, p. 27, referring to the Mandan nation.

his translation of CARADOC of Llancarvan, published in 1584, at a time when 'the New World' attracted attention, through the adventurous spirit of RALEIGH and his associates; and the claims of British discovery might induce representations favoring, not the extension of Spanish domination, but the establishment of some rival power. At least, such a temptation may have existed.

MADOC is stated to have been a son of OWEN GWYNEDD, Prince, or, as he is often stiled, King of Wales. His father's death is assigned to the year 1169, and the commencement of his own voyage to the succeeding year. I quote an authority which has apparently been overlooked, in citing WARRINGTON'S History of Wales. He writes: 'About this time [1170] Madoc seeing the contention which agitated the fiery spirit of his brothers, with a courage equal to theirs, but far more liberally directed, gave himself up to the danger and uncertainty of seas hitherto unexplored. He is said to have embarked with a few ships; sailing west, and leaving Ireland to the north, he traversed the ocean, till, he arrived by accident upon the coast of America. Pleased with its appearance, he left there a great part of his people, and returning for a fresh supply, was joined by many adventurers, both men and women; who, encouraged by a flattering description of that country, and sick of the disorders which reigned in their own, were desirous of seeking an asylum in the wilds of America.'

To this the historian, an Englishman by birth, sub-joins in a note: 'We know nothing of the reality of this discovery, but what is gathered from the poems of MEREDYDH AP RHYS, who flourished in the year 1470, of GUTWIN OWEN in 1480, and CYNFRIG AP GRONW near the same period. These bards preceded the expedition of COLUMBUS; and relate or allude to that of MADOC as an event well known, and universally received, to have happened three hundred years before; for this statement he quotes 'JONES's Musical Relics of the Welsh Bards.' But he enters no further into the subject, or the diversity of opinions respecting it, having observed at the commencement of his work, 'from an idea that minute inquiries into the antiquities of a country are not properly within the province of the general historian, the author has purposely declined them; and therefore hopes he shall not be charged with deficiency, in not having executed what it was never his intention to undertake. What he has done neither precludes, nor is intended to preclude, the future labours of other writers who are deeply read in the Welsh language and manuscripts. The field,' he candidly adds, 'is still open to a more able historian, and to the profound researches of the learned antiquary.'

This field, we can not but admit, must be reputed a part of the allotment made to the members of the Society I have the honor to address. The question in all fairness concerns us. And I am bound to remark,

that, however clearly Dr. POWELL, the Continuator of CARADOC of Llancarvan,* and the respected and learned HUMFREY LHUYD speak, and HAKLUYT after them, not an allusion to the matter is found in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, Chronicle of the Princes, recently printed, with laborious care and accuracy, under authority of the British Government.† An omission so marked gives occasion for doubt; and the difficulty is increased, perhaps, by the consideration of the advanced state of civilization attained in Wales at the age in which MADOC lived; although it is true that most of the learning or

* *Caradoc* is stated to have completed his Chronicle in 1156. Dr. *Powell's* translation, with its continuation, was first published in 1584. *Wynne's* edition, augmented, and containing Sir *John Price's* Description of Wales, was published by *T. Evans* in 1774, and dedicated to Sir *W. W. Wynne*, bar't, a lineal descendant of *Owen Gwyneth*, head of the first of the Five Royal Tribes of Wales. See *Yorke's History of these Tribes*, 4to. 1799.

† The following account of this noble and national measure is inserted in the work mentioned in the text:

'On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country [Great Britain and Ireland, as appears,] from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

'The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

'He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

'To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.' From the copy in the Library of the Boston Athenæum.

literature of the period was with the monks, and that, however brave and enterprising were the prince, no authentic accounts reach us of his subsequent history. 'Strong evidence has been adduced,' wrote the author* of the poem which bears the prince's name, 'that he [MADOC] reached America, and that his posterity exist there to this day'; but in a note, written in 1815, it is asserted that 'no Welsh Indians are to be found' in the location pointed out.

Some, indeed, have regarded the whole subject as unworthy of investigation. But when we perceive it asserted, that individuals have been seen in the possession of Indians, as we call them, books or rolls written on parchment, and carefully wrapped up, though they could not be read; and the people who possessed them, though but a fragment of our Indian population, showing a fairer skin than the ordinary tribes, and hair and beard, occasionally, of reddish color—we must think the subject worth some further inquiry; and I can not but express the hope, that the inquiry may be pursued.

But, alas! where are we now to look for documents and proofs? The Mandans, who seem to exhibit the traits of this descent, are now, as a nation, extinct. Their friend and admirer, the adventurous and able artist, Mr. GEORGE CATLIN, whose portraits of the natives have been so extensively exhibited in this

* See Preface to the American ed. of *Southey's Poems*, royal 8vo. p. 327.

country and in Europe, and the engravings from them published to the world, has narrated the circumstances of their melancholy extinction,* as he has most fully and engagingly described their persons, manners and character. 'In taking leave of the kind and hospitable Mandans,' writes Mr. CATLIN, 'which will be done with some decided feelings of regret, and in receding from their country, I shall look back and reflect upon them and their curious and peculiar modes with no small degree of pleasure, as well as surprise; inasmuch as their hospitality, and friendly treatment have fully corroborated my fixed belief, that the North American Indian in his primitive state is a high-minded, hospitable and honourable being — and,' he adds, referring to the Mandans especially, 'have raised an irresistible belief in my mind, that they have had a different origin, or are of a different compound of character, from any other tribe that I have yet seen, or that can probably be seen in North America.' And he proceeds by saying: 'In coming to such a conclusion as this, the mind is at once filled with a flood of inquiries as to the source from which they have sprung, and eagerly seeks for the evidence which is to lead it to the most probable and correct conclusion. Amongst these evidences, which are many and forcible, the most striking are those which go decidedly to suggest the existence of looks and of customs bearing incontestable

* See Appendix A to Mr. Catlin's work on the N. A. Indians, vol. II. p. 257 and onward.

ble proofs of an amalgam of civilized and savage ; and that, in the absence of all proof of any recent proximity of a civilized stock that could in any way be grafted upon them. These facts then, with the host of their peculiarities which stare a traveller in the face, lead the mind back in search of some more remote and national cause for such striking singularities ; and in this dilemma, I have been almost disposed (not to advance it as a *theory*, but) to enquire whether here may not be found, yet existing, the remains of the *Welsh colony*—the followers of MADOC, who, history tells us, if I recollect right, started with ten ships to colonize a country which he had discovered in the Western Ocean ; whose expedition, I think, has been pretty clearly traced to the mouth of the Mississippi, or the coast of Florida,* and whose fate further than this seems sealed in unsearchable mystery.'

This is his statement in his first volume ; but, at the close of the second, in an appendix, he resumes the subject with greater confidence, and does not hesitate to avow his full conviction. 'The Welsh colony,' he writes, 'which sailed under the direction of Prince MADOC, or Madawc, from North Wales, according to numerous and accredited authors, and never returned to their own country, have landed somewhere in America ; and,' I abridge the narrative, 'according to

* I know not to what proof of this belief Mr. CATLIN refers, having seen but suppositions only.

the history and poetry of the country, settled somewhere in the interior of North America, where they are yet remaining, intermingled with some of the savage tribes. I suggested that the Mandans might possibly be the remains of this last colony, amalgamated with a tribe, or part of a tribe of the natives, which would account for the unusual appearances of this tribe of Indians, and also for the changed character and customs of the Welsh Colonists, provided these be the remains of them. Since these notes were written, I have descended the Missouri river from the Mandan village to St. Louis, a distance of 1800 miles, and have taken pains to examine its shores; and from the repeated remains of the ancient locations of the Mandans, which I met with on the banks of that river, I am fully convinced that I have traced them down nearly to the mouth of the Ohio river; and from exactly similar appearances which I have seen several years since in several places in the interior of the state of Ohio, I am fully convinced that they have formerly occupied that part of the country, and have, from some cause or other, been put in motion, and continued to make their repeated moves, until they arrived at the place of their residence, at the time of their extinction, on the Upper Missouri.' To this he subjoins:

'In the annexed chart of the Missouri and Ohio rivers,* are laid down the different positions of the ancient marks of their

* This chart is in the 2^d. vol. of the London ed. in royal 8vo.

towns which I have examined; and also, nearly, (though not exactly) the positions of the very numerous civilized fortifications which are now remaining on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, in the vicinity of which I believe the Mandans once lived. These ancient fortifications, which are very numerous in that vicinity, (some of which enclose a great many acres, and being built on the banks of the rivers, with walls in some places twenty or thirty feet in height, with covered ways to the water, evince a knowledge of the science of fortification, apparently not a century behind that of the present day) were evidently never built by any nation of savages in America, and present to us incontestable proof of the former existence of a people very far advanced in the arts of civilization, who have, from some cause or other, disappeared, and left these imperishable proofs of their former existence.*

I have been copious in my extracts from Mr. CATLIN, because his opportunities of personal observation were so great, and so well-improved; and because, as a painter of portraits, his attention to distinctive personal marks of resemblance or difference, must have qualified him to observe accurately. He has devoted many pages to the subject.

Of the early population of the country at large, a gentleman who addressed his remarks to our first President of this Society from Tennessee,† observed, ‘It

* Illustrations of the Manners, Customs and Condition of the N. A. Indians, 2 v. London and N. York. He gives, among others, this circumstance: ‘The Mandan canoes which are altogether different from those of all other tribes, are exactly the Welsh *coracle*, made of *raw-hides*, the skins of buffaloes, stretched underneath a frame of willow or other boughs, and shaped nearly round, like a tub; which the woman carries on her head from her wigwam to the water’s edge, and having stepped into it, stands in front, and propels it by dipping her paddle forward and drawing it to her, instead of paddling by the side.’

† See Vol. 1 of the *Archæologia Americana*, p. 305.

is absurd to suppose that they were Welsh. Welsh Indians are creatures of the imagination.' He means, undoubtedly, that it is absurd to suppose the whole people to have had such an origin. For he says, 'All Wales could not have furnished such a population as once inhabited this section of the country. Wales is a little nook of earth, not a quarter as large as the single state of Tennessee, not a fiftieth part so large as the territory occupied by these ancient inhabitants, who cannot be estimated at less than millions.' But no one assumes, I presume, that a Welsh ancestry is to be assigned to the whole of the ancient people of this country. Mr. CATLIN, as one, mentions only a comparatively small tribe as exhibiting the traits of such descent, and gives his reasons. The numerous writers who have given their opinions, and many are quoted, especially in Mr. HAVEN's invaluable Review, have mentioned many nations, Asiatic as well as European, and African, and Polynesian, also, as furnishing colonists.

European antiquaries have, of late years peculiarly, expended much labor in opening the old mounds of the remote generations of men, and have, as our countrymen and fellow-inquirers have done, gained no small information in reference to the state of the arts in ancient times. Saxon graves have been opened extensively in England for this purpose. Of these researches interesting accounts have been given, especially by gentlemen connected with the CAMDEN Socie-

ty,* which has made itself so widely known by its numerous publications of curious literature.

In fact, as regards times really pre-historic, into which we may be desirous of penetrating, this is one important mean of information. Hence, the opening of mounds in our own country, which has been so frequent, and of which the record forms no small part of our antiquarian publications. Nor is it the least interesting, although our curiosity has so seldom been gratified.

But another course of research has also offered itself. It is the comparison of languages. In this we have reason, my respected associates, to congratulate ourselves on what has been effected by the persevering studies and communications of Mr. GALLATIN, and of Mr. DU PONCEAU, as well as of Mr. PICKERING, and others who have labored in this field. Mr. GALLATIN's work almost fills the second volume of our *Archæologia Americana*, as the Dissertation of Mr. ATWATER nearly occupies the first. The early attention given to both these sources of knowledge respecting the Indian population of our Country, previous to the permanent settlement of Virginia and the Northern States, from England, and of Canada from France, evinces the estimate made of them by the founders of this Society. And these inquiries admit still of a farther extension — though it may be difficult, per-

* Of these is *Thomas Wright, Esq.*, who published two interesting vols. of 'Essays on Archæology' in 1861.

haps, to find gentlemen of that peculiar taste and leisure which seem necessary to a progress beyond what is effected already.

The American antiquary, however, needs not, and should not, confine himself to these narrow bounds — narrow, I mean, in reference to the almost boundless field of human inquiry — although the field we have assumed to cultivate extends beyond our actual reach. One portion of it, however, seems to me as yet unoccupied. There is a part of the population of Asia, which has been but slightly noticed. I avail myself of the language of a Chinese scholar, the late lamented Dr. BRIDGMAN, one of the missionaries of our American Board, who, writing in Shanghai, says:

‘At the present day, wild or half-civilized men appear scattered in small families, or tribes, throughout almost all Asia. In India their number has been estimated at sixteen millions. In South-eastern Asia they are probably still more numerous, and are known as Karens, Laos, Shans, &c. They are found also in some parts of China,’ naming especially six of its eighteen provinces, ‘and the islands of Hainan and Formosa. Among all these tribes, the *Miao-tsze* are perhaps the most worthy of our attention. These “children of the soil,” seem to have existed here prior* to the present dominant races, and are noticed

* This appears to have been the opinion of the late Dr. Morrison, — see his ‘View of China,’ published 1817, p. 57, and so agrees with the theory entertained by M. De Guignes, who regarded the ancestors of the Chinese Nation as originally a colony from Egypt.

in the earliest records of the Chinese, in language quite descriptive of them as they now appear. Some of the tribes have been subdued, and are under the control of the Imperial Government; others are wholly independent. Our information regarding them,' he adds, 'comes to us mainly through the Chinese, and is fragmentary, being found in small treatises, or scattered through the pages of their voluminous miscellanies.' He then gives sketches of eighty two several bodies of them, translated from a Chinese traveller's notes, accompanied, in the original work, with drawings made from personal observation.* Of one of these tribes, or clans, he observes, that, 'For records of events they use pieces of carved or notched wood,' and adds in a note, 'this is an interesting vestige of primitive customs, which antiquarian research shows to have prevailed in almost every habitable portion of the globe. At a period not very remote, this was the only kind of records used by the present imperial family of China. We may also find some remains of it among some nations of the western hemisphere.'

I have seen no distinct account of the language or languages spoken by these several tribes. Nor, as I imagine, have they been, thus far, investigated with much care. Here and there, hints are occasionally given, but, while the languages and the character of the greater ruling nations have been dwelt upon, these

* In two volumes, 8vo: of which rare work Dr. *Bridgman* had seen only a single copy, belonging to an English gentleman.

several peoples, some in their original wildness, and some but partially civilized, have not received any peculiar attention from intelligent and observing travellers ; at least, the attention which would secure the materials necessary for making the comparisons we desire.

But still, these are descendants of the people, to whom the ancient mounds, and graves, which have been opened with so much care and labor, may have owed their origin, in times unknown and unrecorded otherwise. And until we shall have reached the means of comparison, we can not be said to have concluded intelligently that the early population of the Western Continent was wholly independent of the old. Nor will it relieve us to recur to the Platonic Atlantis on the one hand, or to a submerged continent of the Pacific ocean on the other. For we have not exhausted as yet the broad field of ethnology, in regard to the land which oceans do not hide from us ; and many of the Asiatic dialects, it is acknowledged, are scarcely known to us except by name. This is especially true of those mountain tribes, and wandering, wild, uncivilized men, who have not been specially visited by the Romish or Protestant Missionaries.

Before turning from this branch of inquiry, I would offer an extract on a point which has been supposed a peculiar mark stamped on our native Indians, and without a parallel on the other continents. In a communication made to the Shanghai Literary and Scien-

tific Society, by Dr. MACGOWAN, it is stated, that the practice of flattening the head existed at an early period in the East. His words are: 'In the records of the Han dynasty, and subsequently, mention is made of the *Shin-han*, a Corean tribe, who flattened the heads of new born children with stones. Again, in the earliest accounts of the Sulus, who sent an embassy to China in 636, A.D., it is stated, that one of the customs of these people was, flattening the heads of infants. The practice has perhaps become obsolete in those countries; nevertheless traces of it still exist in Eastern Asia.' To this he adds, 'The custom, which obtains in Siam, Manchuria and Corea, of keeping infants on their backs, lashed to a flat board,* no doubt seems to give unnatural form to the occiput, in the plastic state of the skull at that period.†

With regard to personal biography, our publications have not been deficient. Memorials of the members of the 'Company of Massachusetts Bay' might be with propriety cited; and those which embalm the characters of deceased officers and members of the Society. The publication of rare tracts, with illustrative notes, forms no small part of our volumes. And the Annual Reports, rich not only with recorded evidence of progress in the enlargement of literary treasures, but with many valuable suggestions as to various improvements, and

* See a drawing by Mr Catlin of an Indian mother, or nurse, holding a child thus fastened. Pl. 113, Vol. II.

† Journal of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Soc. No. 1, p. 106.

notices of existing wants, compete with the actual volumes of 'Archæologia Americana' in interest, and deserve the honor of being bound up in decades of years, and reckoned with them.

But, while we are looking on our own progress with some satisfaction and gratitude, let us not be unmindful of the increase of fellow laborers in other associations, during the periods which our own semi-centennial review embraces. The Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, which dates from 1743, leads in the van. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences was instituted in 1780, in the midst of the Revolutionary War. The Historical Society of Massachusetts was formed in 1792; and has been followed by the institution of several more in this and other States, having in view the collection and preservation of materials of local history, yet looking toward the history of the whole country ultimately. N. York has its Historical Society, in great activity, and the American Ethnological Society, originally enjoying the able presidency of Mr. GALLATIN, and publishing the result of a portion of his philological researches. Hardly is there a State, indeed, without one or more of these associations. And, although we be a young country among the nations, yet the general progress made, as well in art and manufactures, as in literature and science, until the shameful outbreak of the uncalled for, distressing and destructive rebellion, under which we suffer, was the wonder of the world. Among the

aids of our progress, in a literary and scientific view especially, must be reckoned the large bequest of that noble minded Englishman, by which the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION has been founded at the Capital of the Nation, and calls for and disseminates the best efforts of the best endowed, and best cultivated minds among us.

In one of the annual reports mention is made of the comparatively disadvantageous location of the seat of our Society, which would be better placed in a more populous city, where members of the association could meet in greater numbers, and be excited to greater diligence, and mutually aided by literary intercourse. But Worcester is larger than was Boston in 1780. Let its citizens then be thankful for this wise and patriotic institution, which honors its founder so greatly, and distinguishes this growing city. And let it be remembered, that while the Académie Française, and the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres adorned and dignified Paris, the seat of Government, Trévoux in France was the seat of a literary association, whose 'Journal' was familiarly quoted, as a highly valuable authority, by the side of the *Acta Eruditorum*; and that the first complete Dictionary of France, in 8 folio volumes, bears the name of Trévoux.

But have we then, only to open mounds, dig into Indian graves, investigate Indian languages, and compare them with the languages of other peoples of the

earth, and thus determine the origin and connexion of our ancient aborigines? Is this to be considered the only field in which the American Antiquary can, or ought to labor?

Far from it. For here the spirit which animated the ancient Roman freedman, the friend of *SCRIPPO*, and *LÆLIUS*, meets us,

‘To me, as man, nought human is indifferent;’*

for all things connected with our nature and its cultivation should be accounted worthy of human regard, whatever age, clime or class be contemplated. The American Antiquary has therefore before him an illimitable field of observation and research, and is not likely to encounter a vacuity in his objects of attention. Let us contemplate this more fully.

We of this nation have ample room for improvements in every department of human effort. And this is an idea strongly impressed on almost every thinking mind among us. The inventive powers of our countrymen, their industry, skill and perseverance are prompted by it. And every instance of success encourages the impression and deepens it. It characterises us and the very times in which we live. And not only so, but it appears consonant with the direction of the Divine Providence in our past history, present condition, and future hopes. Hence the disposition given us and the opportunity enjoyed by us

* ‘*Homo sum, humani nil a me alienum puto.*’ *Terence.*

coalesce in promoting advancement. And the instructions afforded us so amply, teach us in what true advancement consists — not in heaps of unwieldy, unemployed wealth, nor in intellectual acquisitions, unproductive of practical uses — we are taught to serve God and our fellow men ; and at the same time, to make our estimate of human worth, not by the corrupt fashion of a vain world, but by the revealed and recorded will of God.

And as truth is older than error, and genuine coinage must precede the counterfeit, so our primitive tutelage, if we follow it, for I am addressing men of New England, ‘ puritan by birth, though cosmopolitan by cultivation,’ will teach us to give to the first and greatest objects the best place in our judgement and pursuits. We shall allow, to use the words of our respected President of this Society, to be ‘ covered with the rust of age and neglect the chrysalis form of the most recent vagaries that have fluttered before the world, to improve or supersede Divine Revelation.’ *

Now where is a nobler subject of antiquarian research than in the illustrations of Biblical literature ? And these are in our country brought before the young mind, as well as offered to the adult. The discoveries made in Egypt, which have rendered CHAMPOLLION, LEPSIUS, WILKINSON illustrious, — those which have

* Report of the Council, Oct. 1864, p. 8.

honored the names of LA BORDE in Idumæa, and LEDYARD and RAWLINSON in the neighborhood of Curdistan, at the buried ruins of Nineveh, with the travels of our lamented countryman, ROBINSON, in Palestine — all these are familiarised to our youth by their faithful teacher in the Sabbath-schools. So also does the Hebrew polity and history, by the investigations of JAHN, receive illustration for the inquirer, and ecclesiastical history engages the student in the earnest disquisitions of NEANDER, as well as in the learned pages of MOSHEIM, or LARDNER, or the evangelical representations of D'AUBIGNE', MILNER and THOLUCK. Of what value would these writers be, without a knowledge of antiquity? And how is this knowledge to be gained but, originally, through antiquarian research?

In fact, the information to be gathered from almost all sources, and on almost all subjects, interests the American Antiquary. For we are untrammelled by old and arbitrary institutions dictated authoritatively and transmitted by irresponsible power, but are left at liberty to mould our own. Of this privilege we are indeed, fully conscious, and hence it becomes us to search for and ascertain the actual operations of ancient systems and governments, in order to direct our own voluntary measures. The recorded wisdom of real statesmen, and even the blunders and corruption of mere pretenders, have thus their use. How invaluable the researches of him who shone among the

leaders of our Revolution, and had so large share in the administration of our subsequent independent Government, JOHN ADAMS, in his 'Defence of the American Constitution.' What documents for reflection, comparison, action, are or may be drawn from knowledge of the Ancient Republics. Nor the remotely ancient alone. Venice, Switzerland and Holland yield their treasures of political knowledge to republican America. How sagacious the provision of the first named of these republics, that ambassadors in foreign courts shall feel themselves bound to transmit to their employers accurate and ample accounts of the nations to which they are accredited. Of those accounts we now possess several, showing ability, judgement, statistic knowledge, indeed, materials for guiding public action.* And Switzerland exhibits to us the armed struggles of a courageous patriotism, by which, notwithstanding its want of a concentrated Federal Government, its existence for five and a half centuries has been assured; while Holland yields us an example of patient, persevering, laborious industry, obstinately encountering natural disadvantages, and making frugal use of every acquisition for the promotion, ultimately, of the general good. What patriot is not interested in her history? How graceful the tribute paid to it by a countryman of our own, an honored member of this Society.

* See a 4to vol. of these Reports, published in 1810, in Italian, &c.

Now, all nations have their antiquities; that is, indeed, their historic documents. And these demand, as such, and receive attention, engrossing the labors of multitudes, whether as legislators, historians, biographers, artists, statistes, politicians; so that, with miscellaneous writers added, the cultivators of knowledge have before them a growing mass of subjects and specifications. Hence Germany is said to issue her annual publications of more than 14,000 volumes; France, her's exceeding 13,000; and England 4,500 and more. And, although we have not realised it, China has produced an almost incalculable publication of literary productions, as well as men of information nearly without number. Take an example, for instance, in MA-TOUAN-LIN, as he is described by that fine Chinese scholar, ABEL-REMUSAT, in the incalculably valuable 'Bibliothèque Universelle,' (respecting which I cannot but congratulate the Society, that a copy of it enriches their Library, through the judicious munificence of their present respected President,) the work being a result of the learned application of some of the most eminent scholars of France, authenticated by their own signatures. How such works grow is evident from the fact that 'L'Art de vérifier les Dates,' published in a single 4to. volume, about the middle of the 18th century, has increased to 44 volumes, and forms by donation,* a part of your literary treasures.

* Of Mr. Charles C. Little, of Boston.

MA-TOUAN-LIN, born in the 13th century of our æra, was one of the most celebrated scholars of China. By the labors of twenty years, he produced his principal work, which he entitled 'A thorough Investigation of Ancient Monuments.' 'His purpose,' observes the biographer, 'is a masterly work of reason and criticism. He examines and judges with impartiality the works of a similar kind, which had preceded his own. The motives which led him to write he then exhibits: "Even the best historians in their description of the revolutions, which the rise and fall of different dynasties has produced, left much to be desired, in regard to the detail of events, facts relating to literature, natural history, manners of the people, and the administration of government. CONFUCIUS had already complained of the want of authentic monuments, which hindered him from knowing fully the customs of the HIA and CHANG dynasties. It is important therefore to gather up or preserve all those which time has spared, the substance of which has not already entered into the course of regular history." 'Such remarks,' continues the writer, 'enable us to determine the value of his work; and, in regard to its extent, and the number and diversity of its articles, it may be well compared to our own *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*, which it excels by an order and method forbidden by the very nature of academical collections.' He then states the use which had been made of this writer, who died before the reign of the

third EDWARD of England, by VISDELOU, D'HERBELOT and DE GUIGNES.*

Of such a character and use we may regard the County Histories which have been produced in Great Britain, and of which a very considerable number enriches, Gentlemen, your valuable Library.† These, as it has been well observed, in one of the past annual Reports, contain occasional notices of interest to many of our own families on this side of the Atlantic. Some, indeed, of our trans-atlantic relatives accuse us, republicans, of a ready desire to trace our genealogies to men distinguished in their history, though it be feudal and monarchical. But is this disposition to be wondered at? Is it not extremely natural? Let a man peruse the details of COLLINS's, DEBRETT's or BURKE's Peerages, and see the advantages attached to talent, wealth, successful industry, and even warlike achievements, and the benefits accruing to the posterity of those who were distinguished by either of these, — and then ask himself, am I to relinquish all expectation of benefit, moral or physical, to myself or

* The multiplication of local memorials in China is abundant. Dr. MACGOWAN remarks, on presenting the catalogues of two private libraries to the 'North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,' that the miscellaneous publications for the single province in which he lived at Ningpo 'would itself make a library of seven hundred volumes.' And he says, that the similar literary productions for the whole empire cannot number much less than ten thousand volumes of the pamphlet form, into which Chinese books are divided. No. 2, p. 171.

† Several of these have been presented by the Hon. Mr. Salisbury; and it is to be hoped that members of the Society, who have it in their power, will supply the collection with what may yet be wanting, as great use is made of them.

family, because I live in a community which prefer to elect to office the candidates of their own choice? It were absurd to suppose it. Nor is it less absurd to deny that there are some distinctions of family character, either physical or moral, which are observably descendible. At least, if we may legitimately look back to a distinguished ancestry, it is a stimulant, to possess and maintain the distinction. Let us not then blush at the growing numbers of Family Memoirs, nor wonder that our public libraries are diligently resorted to for their completion. Our own Librarian can inform us how diligently.

Since the institution of this Society, two associations have been formed in England, beside that which has been, from its origin, appropriately 'Antiquarian,' of a similar character and tendency with our's. I allude to the CAMDEN Society, and to that which derives its designation from the Archbishop of Canterbury, MATTHEW PARKER, whose antiquarian partialities have won for him the distinction. The latter of these, called the PARKER Society, occupies itself with the ecclesiastical antiquities of the Church of England, and the reproduction of its venerated authorities. The former, taking its name from the celebrated English Antiquary, has issued a long series of rare and interesting works illustrative of various branches of historic lore. The existence and operation of these Societies show demonstratively the estimation in which such research is held.

Indeed, in any country the collection and preservation of whatever is needed for the knowledge of its history commend themselves to the thoughtful and patriotic. And history is a theme of extensive relations. Agriculture and navigation, engineering and architecture, education, the arts and sciences, religious belief and practice, law and government, geography and numismatics, affairs of church and state, and all the investigations of an impartial and candid biography go to form the catalogue of its departments. Nor is progress in mineralogy, chemistry, medical theory and practice, botany and horticulture to be overlooked. The American Antiquary has an introduction to an encyclopedia of articles.

A set of the *Lettres, edifiantes et curieuses*, has been presented to us by a member of the Society,* an inhabitant of this city. And I take liberty in noticing it, to refer to the cause of Missions, in which our own country has taken so deep an interest and so honorable. Indeed I know not a more pleasant reflexion, in the midst of the distressing scenes of domestic warfare under which we suffer, than that, while these scenes are transpiring, the cause of CHRIST and Christian civilization is still permitted to advance. It is a cause for gratitude that these labors were undertaken. Their success demands still greater gratitude. And it is worthy of devout and thankful commemora-

* Presented by F. W. Paine, Esq.

tion, that as a crown of the efforts made with regard to uninstructed heathens, and that for between forty and fifty years, a nation, small though it be, has been moulded into Christian form, and is pursuing a course dictated, in the main, by Christian principle. I allude to the Sandwich Islands. There, by the blessing of GOD on the discreet and earnest efforts of Protestant missionaries, sent out and sustained by the American Board, churches have been organised, houses of worship built, schools established, and other advantages of Christian intercourse enjoyed, so far, that now the maintenance of them is entrusted mainly to native energy. The Gospel, which has been planted there by the American Board, is maintained by native devotion and expence. And many of those who have been aided to embrace it, by the instrumentality of foreign Christian beneficence, are now engaged in communicating the blessing to islanders in the Pacific Ocean as destitute as they themselves once were. Surely, one branch of antiquarian notice may well be, the ascertaining and recording of the advances which are made by the 'glorious Gospel of the blessed God,' until they shall cover the earth. An interesting book exists, published nearly a century and half ago, giving a detailed account of such progress. It is entitled, 'The Light of the Gospel rising on the Whole World.*' It might

* 'Salutaris Lux Evangelii toti Orbi exoriens,' 4^{to} Hamburg, 1781. It was compiled by *Fabricius*, and a copy of it belongs to the Library of the A. B. C. F. M. This association is to hold its next annual meeting in the city of Worcester.

be well if this work were translated from its original Latin, and continued to the present day.

I must not omit, Gentlemen, to congratulate you on the judicious and faithful care that has ever been taken in relation to the funds of this Society. These have served to perpetuate it. And they remind us constantly of the obligation and responsibility laid on us by the liberality, foresight and public devotion of the Founder and first President. His wealth was earned by personal toil, managed and increased by persevering economy, and a large portion of it publicly devoted, in what is intrusted to our husbandry for the good of a country he loved, and, practically, the perpetuation of a government for which he showed constantly a loyal predilection.

And this reminds me to remark, that 'antiquarian' as our pursuits and labors may be, we should not forget, that the time is coming, when we, with the generations before us, shall be the ancients. Do we sedulously inquire into the character and conduct of our predecessors? Our posterity or successors may, with equal engagedness and interest, inquire about us. The times in which we live are trying men's souls. Private pique and falsehood, public treason and robbery, personal violence and cruelty have made awful havoc on the predicted and expected happiness of our country.* The public press — and almost everything

* The Committee of Publication venture to mention in this place, that Dr. Jenks has recently acknowledged himself the author of a political *brochure* which

is printed — reveals upon its face the character of the times. Future generations will scan the record. How important that they should have the means of knowing truth !

In this view, the bestowal on our Library of the voluminous collection of printed documents respecting the fratricidal war which is now waging, a collection made by a respected member of our Society,* with the accepted offer of continuing it, demands a grateful recognition. For party spirit tempts to misrepresentation. No one man can be competent to see, hear and know all things. But the relations of different observers may be subsequently compared ; and truth may be elicited, when its documents are faithfully treasured up.

How eagerly, then, should documents be sought, how carefully treasured ! A public repository for them may become, in after ages, if not now, a public blessing — serving to keep the generations to come vigilant and virtuous, patriotic, loyal and true to principle, capable of self control, reverencing and obeying law, impartial and candid in forming opinion, fearless in maintaining it when it is correctly formed. But

was printed in 1808. It professes to have been written in 1872, and has the imprint of 1901. It consists of a series of letters from a father to his son, containing an account of the breaking-up of the Union by the secession of the Southern States, which had adopted a monarchical government, under the protection of France. Meanwhile the North-eastern States had become annexed to Canada, under the monarchical government of an English prince; and a republic, called the "Illinois," had been established at the West.

* Mr. *Pickering Dodge*. Fourteen volumes have been received.

allow me to express an apprehension which has weighed on my mind with force : our countrymen, in whom the power of choosing candidates for office resides, are so accustomed to use every freedom with character during the canvass, that, when candidates become office-holders, the people too frequently use the same liberty still, and the consequence is ruinous. The respect due to office, civic as it should be, is then maintainable only by martial law. Let us hope that even this deprecated war may, in habituating the necessity of discipline and obedience, produce a benefit. For although it seems forgotten among us, there can be treason against a republican government as well as against a monarchy. What government more jealous than the old Republic of Venice ?

Hardly need I remark, by the way, that it is not enough to 'gather and keep' the multifarious documents to which allusion has been made ; they must be accessible, if it be expected that public utility shall be advanced by them. And so we make them. Yet I beg leave to say, that the spirit of American Society, which demands this, compared with Chinese exclusiveness, was never more impressed on my mind, than on reading the fact,* that the FAN library contains 4094 works, comprising 53,799 volumes, and that each member of the clan, or family, of that name,

* See Dr. Macgowan's communication, referred to already.

keeps a key to his own lock, so that the place can be opened only by consent of all, and the rule is that it shall be opened only in the presence of all. And it is added, 'The rooms are opened but once a year, at the close of the damp season, when those who have any regard for books expose them to the sun.' May the coming half century leave on the public mind in this community a far better impression of the usefulness of our growing collection, than the FAN family, or clan, could give of theirs, were their account of it to embrace a whole hundred years or more.

Our field, I think we must be convinced, is literally, the world; whatever man has done in it also, and what he ought to do, or might have done — and what he wished or designed to do, but did not accomplish, leaving for others the task of effecting. And let us not fear to contemplate a view so vast, or to investigate, fairly and honestly, whatever it presents. I know that some laborious researches have resulted in deism, if not atheism. And, perhaps, at no past period, since the introduction of Christianity, as a system of belief and practice, has infidelity shown a bolder front; yet, nevertheless, as I have said, truth is more ancient than error:

'Truth against all the world,' was the motto of the ancient British bards. The consistent antiquary believes in 'the Ancient of days.' And to the question, 'what is truth?' He, who is 'the Way, the Truth, and the Life,' replies, that the Word of God is truth.

And I feel willing to adopt the language of Sir WILLIAM JONES, and say: 'I, who cannot help believing the divinity of the MESSIAH, from the undisputed antiquity and manifest completion of many prophecies, especially those of ISAIAH, in the only person recorded in history, to whom they are applicable; am obliged of course to believe the sanctity of the venerable books, to which that sacred person refers as genuine; but,' he adds, 'it is not the truth of our national religion, as such, that I have at heart: it is truth itself; and if any cool unbiased reasoner will clearly convince me, that MOSES drew his narrative through *Egyptian* conduits from the primeval fountains of *Indian* literature, I shall esteem him as a friend for having weeded my mind from a capital error, and promise to stand among the foremost in assisting to circulate the truth, which he has ascertained.' *

But I cannot close without some further allusion to our Country, and to our hopes. And what is history, but the development of GOD's providence in men? Them He uses as His instruments, moulding them to His will; and in His mercy, wisdom and justice, carries on His own holy designs—the Bible, as the sagacious bishop BUTLER remarks, 'differing from all other books except such as are borrowed from itself, in this, that it represents the world as GOD's world, and GOD as ever working in it.' If so, it concerns us

* Asiatic Researches, Vol. I. p. 225.

to 'acquaint ourselves with Him.' And for this we have ample means as well as sufficient motives, applying equally to nations as to individuals. If, then, as a people, we seek unto GOD, and obey and glorify Him, He will sanctify to our good the evils we now suffer, and verify, in regard to our Country, that expression of an ancient heathen poet,

'Merges profundo, pulchrior evenit ;'

Though plunged beneath the waves, she rises still more fair.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON,

APRIL 7, 1864.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

No. 5, WATER STREET.

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PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 27, 1864, AT THE HALL OF THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY, IN BOSTON.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the record of the last meeting.

HON. IRA M. BARTON read the Report of the Council.

The Treasurer read his Report.

The Librarian read his Report.

On motion of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, these Reports were accepted, and referred to the Publishing Committee for publication.

On motion of Hon. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, it was voted that the President be requested to propose a resolution in reference to the recent commemoration of the tercentennial birthday of Shakspeare.

Whereupon the following resolution was offered by President SALISBURY:—

Resolved, That the American Antiquarian Society, in this meeting, four days subsequent to the tercentenary anniversary of the birthday of Shakspeare, desire to inscribe on their records a brief recognition

of his fellowship and pre-eminence in the labors for which this association was formed ; as an antiquary of curious and recondite research ; as a historian of widely spread and enduring authority ; as a philologist and rhetorician, who still rules in the language and literature of the English tongue ; and as a philosopher, whose teachings are —

“ Musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.”

And this Society would add to the acts of commemoration so freely offered in this country and in Europe the acknowledgment of a special debt of gratitude for the gift of this wonderful man.

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, after a few striking and eloquent remarks, moved the adoption of this resolution ; and the motion was seconded by Judge THOMAS.

At the suggestion of Rev. Dr. GEORGE E. ELLIS, the members of the Society rose from their seats while the resolution was adopted.

The following gentlemen were recommended by the Council for election to membership, — Ashbel Woodward, M.D., of Franklin, Conn. ; Hon. William Willis, of Portland, Me. ; President Martin B. Anderson, of Rochester University, N.Y. ; Alexander S. Taylor, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal.

The Society proceeded to vote by ballot on these nominations, and the gentlemen proposed were unanimously elected.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., laid before the Society a copy of an imperfect Latin inscription on a piece of copper found at Castine, Me., bearing date June 8, 1648. This tablet, which was ingeniously explained by Mr. Folsom, was apparently prepared as a memorial of the foundation of a Capuchin chapel.

Mr. Folsom and Mr. Deane were requested to prepare a paper on the subject, to be printed with the Proceedings of the meeting.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the American Academy for their courtesy in granting the use of their room for this meeting. The meeting was then dissolved.

EDWARD MELLEN,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

It is a wise provision in the By-laws of this Society, that the Council shall make a Semi-annual Report of their doings; of the investment of the funds, and the state of the cabinet, library, and other property of the Society.

In consequence of the declination of the Hon. Henry Chapin to serve the Society further as its Treasurer, at the last Annual Meeting, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., was elected in his place. With a view to the transfer of the funds of the Society to the new Treasurer, the Auditors made a thorough examination of their investments, and reported to the Council, that, in their opinion, the same were safe and satisfactory. A reference to the Treasurer's Report will show that the aggregate of the four funds amounts to forty-four thousand two hundred sixty-seven dollars fifty-six cents.

Nearly three-fourths of these funds are invested in stocks of Boston and Worcester banks, deemed entirely secure. The Treasurer reports all stocks

specifically, and they invite the attention of all the members of the Society.

The residue of our funds is invested in notes, bonds, and mortgages. In view of the law as it now stands, that actions against the executors and administrators of deceased persons are barred by the lapse of two years, the Auditors recommended that the Treasurer be instructed, in case of the decease of a mortgagor, to require personal security in addition to the lien upon real estate; and the recommendation was adopted by the Council as a standing rule of the Board. As an act of justice for the care and vigilance of our predecessors in securing the funds of this Institution, we take the liberty to report the remark of our honored Vice-President, resident at Worcester, who has been an active member of this Society from the beginning in 1812, that "he did not believe it had ever lost a dollar." We refrain from making an obvious *improvement* from these facts. We trust they will not discourage the liberal inclinations of any of our friends towards this Institution.

As to the library, cabinet, and other property of the Society, we are accustomed to refer to the Report of the Librarian, and to adopt it as a part of our own. The library has always been the prime object of the attention of the Council. It contains about thirty-five thousand volumes; and, though smaller than some other libraries in the country, few exceed it in interest and value,

We are not unmindful of the provision made by the founder of this Society for making collections and upholding a cabinet, properly so called. But by this we cannot suppose that Dr. Thomas intended to provide for a museum to gratify public curiosity; but rather to invite contributions of coins, medals, and other articles, that should serve to illustrate American archæology. Such contributions will always be gratefully received and carefully preserved.

It would, perhaps, be pardonable for the Council to advert with some self-satisfaction to the successful semi-centennial gathering of this Society at Worcester in October last; but we choose rather to congratulate you upon the increasing prevalence of such periodical commemorations of events in all our civil, religious, and literary associations. They are not only conferring present social benefits, but adding much to the authentic materials for ancient as well as current history.

Such a commemoration, now transpiring upon the banks of the Avon in our fatherland, will at once occur to the minds of all. The Council have learnt with much satisfaction, that the event has been made the subject of respectful notice by the various literary societies of our country, and especially by our two kindred associations in this city. The President of the senior association, a distinguished member of this Society, has made appropriate allusion to the occasion in eloquent remarks, which we could cheerfully

adopt as our own; while the other, on the 23d instant, signalized it by a successful gathering at the Capitol of the Commonwealth.

Though, in one sense, the objects of the commemoration referred to are not akin to our own, in another they are congenial with the pursuits of every association, whether of art, science, or literature, where the English language is spoken. To say nothing of the charm that has fastened upon the popular mind many of the most interesting events in history, the dramas of Shakspeare, and the nearly contemporaneous version of our Sacred Scriptures (and we deem the connection, in the present instance, no profanity), are the muniments set for the defence of the purity of the English language. As such, they are both entitled to the respect and sedulous attention once urged to the Grecian exemplars:—

“Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.”

Lord Bacon, the contemporary of Shakspeare, in composing his “*Novum Organum*” and other philosophical writings, found it convenient to use the precise and compact Latin, instead of the English language as it then existed. Since the time of Bacon, as a matter of taste, Milton and some other English authors have occasionally invested their works in the same classic dress. But all experience has demonstrated that it is quite unnecessary; that, both in science and literature, it is better to follow the ancient

models of our own language, strengthened and enriched as it is by appropriate accretions from almost all other languages, ancient and modern.

For ourselves, we find little scope for the ornaments of rhetoric in our appropriate investigations of ancient facts and truths, sometimes sufficiently abstruse; and we invoke but little aid, except what we derive from the strength and precision of our own language. Yet on suitable occasions, especially for the purpose of illustration, we would not eschew those beautiful forms of thought and sentiment of which Shakspeare affords the great storehouse. To do so, would be like the geologist, who, in his explorations of the interior strata of the earth, should close his eyes to the garniture that adorns its surface. He would deserve to be buried in the *débris* of his subterranean explorations. For like conduct of our part, we should deserve but little better fate.

We would therefore very cordially unite with all others in an aspiration for the success of those who are at this hour signalizing the three hundredth birthday of the great benefactor of letters, — the “immortal Bard of Avon.”

In addition to the matters on which the Council are required to make a Semi-annual Report, they have frequently taken the liberty to suggest subjects deemed worthy of the special consideration of the members of this Society. Amongst those subjects, the origin of the aborigines of this continent has received

much attention. The settlement of their successors, the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races, has also received much attention, and with better success. In the department of the ancient history of the Anglo-Saxon settlement of New England, this Society has performed its full share of valuable service. Had it contributed nothing but the learned tract of our Librarian upon the history of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, found in the third volume of our Transactions, our Society would be entitled, at least, to honorable mention.

In alluding to this subject in the Report of the Council made in this city in the spring of 1862, they took the liberty to suggest that some account of the French Protestant element of our population was worthy of attention. Some facts were presented in relation to the immigration and settlement of that people in New England, with the expression of a hope that the state of the country would soon admit of those local researches indispensably necessary for any satisfactory account of the more populous settlements in the southerly part of our Union. The Council hardly need say, their hope in that particular has been disappointed; that there remains to be performed, in that part of our common country, a duty of patriotism very different from that of literary research and amusement.

But, though the Council are unable to report the addition of facts they had hoped to derive from local

research, they notice with satisfaction the increased attention to this department of our early history that promises gratifying results. The "Continental Monthly," a respectable journal published in New York, has a series of articles upon the subject of the Huguenots settled in America. We are not, at present, advised as to the authorship of the articles; but an interest is manifested in the subject, that promises an advantageous investigation of it.

The Council have recently been gratified in the receipt of the collections of "The Ulster Historical Society." The principal seat of the operations of this young and vigorous society appears to be at Kingston, the shire-town of Ulster County, N.Y., upon the west side of the Hudson, one hundred miles above the city of New York. In a recent number of the collections, there is an interesting communication from the Rev. Charles H. Stitt, of New Paltz in that county, giving a "History of the Huguenot Church and Settlement" at that place. He states the before-unnoticed if not unknown fact, that the Huguenots co-operated with the Dutch in the settlement of the county of Ulster. The first emigrants were from the German Palatinate on the Upper Rhine, where they had sought a refuge from persecution in France. About the year 1660, these emigrants sat down at Kingston. But a larger company followed them in 1677: they purchased the beautiful Valley of the Wallkill of the Indians, and there commenced the

settlement of which Mr. Stitt gives his interesting history.

It is not our purpose to notice this history further, at present: we would, however, state one fact appearing in the course of it, — that the church at New Paltz was organized Jan. 22, 1683, by the aid of the Rev. Peter Daille, then the minister of the French Church in New York. Mr. Daille continued to minister in New York, and occasionally at New Paltz, till 1696, when he removed to Boston, and assumed the pastorate of the French Protestant Church there. These facts correct the common but erroneous impression, that Mr. Daille was one of the company brought over from England to Boston by Gov. Dudley in 1685.

Of the Huguenot emigrants to America, we know but little till after their arrival upon our shores. We know, only generally, that they were persecuted Protestants in France, recognizing their countryman, John Calvin, as their religious exemplar, and like him compelled to seek a refuge in neighboring Protestant States. It is a common impression, that their escape did not take place till after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685; but that is a mistake, resulting probably from the fact, that their principal emigrations from England to America were made at about that period. The more correct date for the commencement of their exodus from France would be the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. Some

respite was had from their persecutions, after the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, by Henry IV., in 1598: but, under his successors, that edict became a dead letter; persecutions were revived; and, notwithstanding the most stringent restraints upon emigration as early as 1669, it continued in great numbers long before the formal registration of the revoking edict in 1685.

Their emigration, or rather their escape from France, was no doubt principally to the contiguous Protestant States of Germany, and from thence to Holland and England. The fullest and most reliable information we have as to these various removes is to be found in the "History of the Huguenots," by Weiss. He gained his information by actually visiting the places of their temporary sojourn, and availing himself of all the lights that local records and reliable traditions could afford. He visited England; but he did not extend his researches to America. Had he done so, the labor of tracing the emigration of the French Protestants to this continent, and their settlement here, would now be greatly alleviated.

We know more, probably, of the Huguenot emigration to America, from Rochelle in the south of France, than from any other known point in the kingdom. This fact results from various causes: first of all, that Rochelle was the stronghold of French Protestantism, and *enjoyed* the special hostility of the great minister of Louis XIII., Cardinal Riche-

lieu, and thus secured the notice and the sympathy of the whole Protestant world. But more especially, because a considerable portion of the refugees from that city to the northerly part of the English Colonies of America, came by way of England. By that means, we ascertain with satisfactory certainty, that the French brought over from England by Gov. Dudley and company in 1685, as well as other immigrants to New England and New York, were from Rochelle or its vicinity. But little is known, or probably ever will be known, of the personal and local history of these emigrants before their departure from their native country. Though after their enlargement from religious tyranny, many of them, with their descendants, became distinguished for their intelligence and civic virtues, such distinction, under the circumstances of their position at their native homes, was simply an impossibility; and only slight traces of their humble personal history could there be expected.

By the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, while the Protestant clergy were banished, the emigration of the common people was again prohibited under the severest penalties. If attempted, it must be done with the utmost secrecy. In the south of France, and especially in Rochelle and vicinity, the people were under the strictest surveillance of a mounted and armed police called "dragoons." They invaded the inmost privacies of social and domestic life. Hence, in the instance of the family of Mr. Germain of

Rochelle, mentioned by the Rev. Dr. Holmes in his account of the French settlement at New Oxford, when notice was given them that they must be ready to depart by a given hour, no apparent preparation was made for the event, but even the kitchen, instead of indicating an approaching flight, exhibited the accustomed marks of preparation for their humble repast. The difficulty in tracing the progress of emigration under such circumstances is palpable. Mr. Germain was one of the company, who, in some way or other, reached England, and were brought over by Gov. Dudley to Boston; and we should be most happy to know, what we shall always probably be ignorant of, how they escaped from their humble but pleasant homes,—whether by some friendly craft reposing on the waters of the Bay of Rochelle, or by way of their friends at Geneva, down the Rhine to Holland, and from thence to England. When at Paris, we have thought of an excursion to Rochelle to learn something more of the interesting people who from thence sought a refuge from tyranny to our hospitable shores; but the considerations suggested satisfied us that such errand would be futile, and fruitless of any useful information. Sanguinary traditions and familiar names might be found; but we have little reason to believe that either tradition or record would afford any valuable return for such research.

We are to sit down, then, content as may be with

the general and probably correct historical averment of Hume, that at the epoch of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, nearly fifty thousand French Protestants effected their escape from France to England; but with little hope of ever being able to trace their flight. Much greater numbers found an asylum in Switzerland, Germany, and the United Provinces. But it is a gratifying fact that so many were hospitably received in England, and that under the reign of James II., an avowed Papist. His successor, William III., Prince of Orange, had a double motive for befriending the refugees, — hostility to their persecutor, Louis XIV., and attachment to their Protestant faith. Parliament immediately voted them an annuity of fifteen thousand pounds sterling; which, however, they indirectly more than repaid by the introduction of their silk and other manufactures into England.

We here leave our Huguenot friends in the enjoyment of English hospitality, to be taken up, as they were, a small portion of them, and “brought over” by Gov. Dudley and company to our own shores. We have thus given the customary preface to the history of Huguenot emigration to America, which we have heretofore commended to the attention of this Society, and which we trust may hereafter be resumed and prosecuted under circumstances more favorable to the development of facts in that interesting department of colonial history.

In the mean time, we take occasion to allude to a kindred subject, suggested by a learned historical discourse recently delivered in Worcester by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., of New Haven, Conn., on occasion of a centennial notice of one of the ancient churches of that city. The occasion occurred Sept. 22, 1863, — a hundred years from the time of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, that terminated the French dominion in North America. This accidental coincidence was suggestive of the part taken by the English provincials in that most important event in American history. Their aid in effecting that event has always been recognized, but never fully appreciated. It is, perhaps, not too much to say, that, without the aid of the provincials, the French, intrenched in the interior, and sustained by their savage and devoted allies, never could have been supplanted by the English. The defeat of Braddock near Fort du Quesne would have been the prelude to the subversion of the British power in North America. It appears, therefore, to have been the double mission of our forefathers to avenge the wrongs done their Protestant brethren in France, and to save a continent from French domination. Upon their children is devolved a duty to civil and religious liberty, equally grave and important. May it be performed with like firmness and success!

But it is not the object of this episode to our Report to laud our forefathers, nor to read a homily

of duty to their children. It is to vindicate the character of the Puritans from the aspersion it has been deemed gallant and fashionable to cast upon it, on account of the treatment of the Acadian French, after the conquest of Nova Scotia by the united English and provincial forces in 1713, — the date of the Treaty of Utrecht. Nova Scotia then became a royal English province, having no connection with the New-England provinces, excepting what resulted from a common sympathy, and a common allegiance to the parent country.

The settlement of the relations of the new provincial government to the French inhabitants became a problem of much difficulty. The king (George I.) in Council was consulted. The inhabitants were offered a year within which to remove to their countrymen at the islands of Cape Breton and St. John's (now Prince Edward's), which were still in possession of the French. This project failed. Declining to take a full oath of allegiance to the British crown, they were allowed to take the following oath of fidelity, with the understanding that they should not be required to bear arms against their countrymen : —

“ Je promets et jure sincèrement, en foi de Chrétien, que je serai entièrement fidèle, et obeirai vraiment sa Majesté le Roi George, que je reconnais pour le souverain seigneur de l'Acadie, ou Nouvelle Ecosse — Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide.”

From the circumstance of their taking this qualified

oath of allegiance, they received the name of "French Neutrals," — were left in the free enjoyment of their religion, exempt from taxation, — in short, in nearly a free patriarchal state. This people remained in this anomalous relation to their local government for nearly fifty years, — the objects of jealousy on account of their intimacy with the neighboring Indians, and their partiality to their countrymen at Cape Breton and St. John's. That two communities could exist in such a relation without violent collisions is a remarkable historical fact. But in 1755, the year of Braddock's defeat, there was a gathering of the conflicting elements of war, for a prize no less than the dominion of the North-American continent. It was no time for neutrality. One of the first hostile demonstrations on the part of the English, in the direction of Nova Scotia, was the investment and reduction of the French fort, Beau Séjour, at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Among the prisoners there taken were three hundred Acadian French. They were pardoned upon the alleged ground of compulsory service. But the fact, that the Acadians were liable to be made use of in such a manner, greatly inflamed the already excited jealousy against them. Gov. Lawrence and his Council, the Executive of Nova Scotia, calling to their aid the English admirals, Boscawen and Moystyn, met to act upon the case of these unfortunate French neutrals. They could not be regarded as public enemies, because, although some might have taken up arms

against the English, and others instigated the Indians to hostile acts, yet a vast majority of this people, embracing nearly twenty thousand souls, were at home, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. They could not be properly called upon as British subjects, because they had been suffered to live almost half a century under only a qualified allegiance to the British crown. In this dilemma, the Governor and Council came to the decision, in conformity with instructions from the parent Government, that the Acadians should be removed and dispersed amongst the other British Provinces, — a decision involving an unheard-of outrage upon the Acadians, and a palpable act of injustice to the provinces upon whom it was proposed to quarter them. And yet it has been both said and sung for the hundred years past, that those provincials, especially the Puritans of New England, were responsible for the wrongs done these Acadians !

Falsehood is seldom perpetrated without some circumstance to give it verisimilitude. Such was the case with the charges against the New-England Puritans for their agency in the removal of the Acadians. Their efficient co-operation in the overthrow of the papist power of France in North America has become unquestioned history. And, at the time the decisive conflict commenced in 1755, New-England troops were found in Nova Scotia, and subsequently at the siege of Louisburg, fighting by the side of their Eng-

lish comrades. And it is further true, that Gen. John Winslow, of Marshfield, a very worthy and reliable officer, was designated by Gov. Lawrence, with a suitable corps of the Massachusetts troops, to perform the certainly most ungracious duty of removing the Acadians. The principal embarkation was at Grand-pré in King's County. And, though presenting scenes at which humanity revolts, history does not allege that Gen. Winslow executed his painful trust with unnecessary severity; or, if so, he did it with the king's commission and instructions in his hands: and no ingenuous mind can hesitate where to fix the responsibility for the transaction.

It is said that about seven thousand of these people were removed from their homes in Nova Scotia. One thousand were quartered upon the towns in Massachusetts, where they received charitable support; and the residue, in the provinces from New Hampshire to Georgia. A less vigorous race than the Huguenots, few, if any, traces of the Acadians are now to be found in the United States. Some, probably, upon the restoration of peace, found their way back to Nova Scotia, where a recent traveller says they still exist, but not in large numbers.

In 1761, on occasion of some successful incursions of the French upon the coast of Newfoundland, the English residents of Nova Scotia were seized with a new panic, fearing an invasion of their own province, and the co-operation of the Acadians with the enemy.

The authorities ordered the militia of King's County to collect the residue of that unfortunate people, and convey them to Halifax, for transportation from thence to Massachusetts. One hundred and thirty were accordingly shipped for Boston. But, instead of landing, the transports were ordered to anchor under the guns of Castle William, and to remain there till the General Court, then in session, should authorize the introduction of the people into the country. The Court adjourned: no such authority was given; and the agent of the transports was obliged to find his way back to Halifax, with his living cargoes, in the best way he could. It is difficult to imagine how a more severe reproof could be administered, and that by the representatives of the people, against the unnatural and cruel enterprise.

It is no part of our purpose to give the revolting details connected with the forcible expatriation of the French Acadians, — neither to palliate nor aggravate the crimes involved in their removal; but to vindicate the Puritans of New England from the charge of a responsible participation in them. We are quite content to leave the facts as narrated by Chief-Justice Haliburton, in his history of Nova Scotia, who had better means of knowing them than any other man ever had or can have, with no motive for misstating or coloring them. We concede that the social outrage upon the Acadians was the most aggravated to be found in the history of the English Colonies;

unless, indeed, it be the attempt to fix the responsibility for it upon innocent parties.

And then, upon a legal view of the facts connected with the history of the Acadians, there appears to have been an utter disregard of all principles of law, whether municipal or international. By the conquest of Nova Scotia in 1713, the French political institutions were at an end, and the English substituted ; while the municipal law, the rights of persons and of property, remained unaffected till changed by the authority of the new dominant power. Upon the conquest of the Province by the English, sanctioned by the Treaty of Utrecht, the full allegiance of the Acadians was transferred to the British crown. The dispensation, relieving them from a part of the civil duties growing out of their new political relation, was, no doubt, dictated by generous but mistaken motives. Relieving them from the payment of taxes, bearing arms, and other burdens of civil society, to be governed by their priests and selectmen, rendered them an insulated and feeble, though perhaps virtuous, people. Better for them to have shared in the burdens and sympathies of their new fellow-subjects, participating in their commerce, and even in the perils of their wars. Under such a regimen, sanctioned by the laws of conquest, the forcible expatriation of thousands of innocent men, women, and children would never have been perpetrated, — Acadian history would never have been written. So true it is, that acts

prompted by the highest motives of philanthropy sometimes result in consequences the most cruel and disastrous. "*Benefacta male locata, malefacta fiunt.*"

The indulgence originally conceded to the French neutrals did not impair their rights to the security guaranteed by the municipal law of the subjugated province, nor the English common law that might take its place. A small company of armed Acadians were taken in the French fort, Beau Séjour, as already noticed ; and it was alleged, that others, in connection with the Indians, committed repeated depredations upon the English settlers. Assuming that to be true, the offending parties were, no doubt, justly liable to the infliction of the severest penalties of the municipal law upon both their persons and estates. But no law, human or divine, could justify such an infliction upon a whole community, embracing the innocent as well as the guilty. And we deem it due to historical truth to vindicate the Puritan fathers of New England from the charge of participating in the outrage, except so far as their military forces acted under the orders of the Governor and Council of the province of Nova Scotia, and the paramount authority of the British crown. And to the correctness of these views, thus generally and imperfectly stated, the Council confidently invite the scrutiny of the learned members of this Society.*

* The attentive reader of the history of the English colonies must be aware of the persistence of a certain class of writers in urging against the Puritans the

Mr. PRESIDENT, — Since our interesting semi-centennial meeting last October, three deaths have occurred in our Society.

The Hon. Henry Wyles Cushman, of Bernardston, Mass., died on the twentieth day of November last, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was a native of the same place; was educated at the Military Academy at Norwich, Vt.; and in 1827 received the honorary degree of A.M. from the Norwich University. He was much in public life; and, in the years 1851 and 1852, he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

But the distinction that led the Council to nominate Mr. Cushman as a member of this Society was of a

charges referred to in the text of our Report. The Council deemed it quite unnecessary to refer to particular authorities to prove the existence of such charges; but in compliance with the suggestion of a learned member of the Society, with the apparent concurrence of his associates, we give below a specimen of the tenor and spirit of those charges, as recently put forth by a writer whom we will not name, but whose work has found its way into some of our public libraries.

The author is pleased to say, that the act of removing the Acadians was the "wanton and useless deed of New-England cruelty;" that, "in order to estimate truly the condition of the respective parties, we must remember the severe iron and gunpowder nature of the Puritan of New England; his prejudices; his dyspepsia; his high-peaked hat and ruff; his troublesome conscience and catarrh; his natural antipathies to Papists and Indians, from having been scalped by one, and roasted by both; his English insolence, and his religious bias, at once tyrannic and territorial."

Then, to give point to his libel on the Puritans, the same author says of the Acadians, with much more truth and beauty, —

"We must call to view the simple Acadian peasant, Papist or Protestant, just as it happened; ignorant of the great events of the world; a mere offshoot of rural Normandy; without a thought of other possessions than those he might reclaim from the sea by his dikes; credulous, pure-minded, patient of injuries; that, like the swallow in the spring, thrice built the nest, and, when again it was destroyed, —

' Found the ruin wrought;
But, not cast down, forth from the place it flew,
And with its mate fresh earth and grasses brought,
And built the nest anew.' "

literary character. In 1855, he published a historical and biographical genealogy of the Cushman family. It was a model production in that department of literature, involving much learned research. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman in the eighth degree, and of Elder Thomas Cushman in the seventh, those godfathers of the Plymouth Colony. He was, therefore, almost an antiquary, *virtute nominis*. But he sustained his family distinction by his own merits. The work referred to is far different from a dry series of genealogical tables. It rises to the character of history and biography. He afterwards bestowed much attention upon the history of his native town, and embodied the facts collected in a discourse not yet published, delivered the September before his death, at the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of its incorporation. A member of the Council, who was present on the occasion, assures us that the discourse will prove to be a very valuable tract on municipal history. He manifested his interest in our Society, not only by his presence at our last Annual Meeting, but by liberal contributions to our Library and Publishing Fund; thus giving assurance of an active and useful membership.

On the 28th of December, 1863, Pickering Dodge, Esq., formerly a resident of Philadelphia, deceased in the city of Worcester. He was born at Salem, Mass., April 24, 1804, and graduated at Harvard University with the class of 1823. He was a son of Pickering

Dodge, a distinguished merchant of Salem, and a grand-nephew, on the maternal side, of Timothy Pickering of Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary fame. With a liberal education, and possessed of ample means, he did not enter upon any professional pursuit, but devoted himself to foreign travel, literature, and the fine arts. In 1861, while a resident at Baltimore and Philadelphia, he commenced the collection of all current documents, that came within his reach, illustrative of the progress and history of the Rebellion. He prosecuted the work as long as his health allowed, and presented the fruits of it, neatly indexed and bound, to our library.

The Hon. Richard Hampton Vose, of Augusta, Me., died on the nineteenth day of January, 1864, aged sixty years. He was born at the same place, and graduated at Bowdoin College with the class of 1822. He read law in Worcester, and practised there for a short time as the partner of the Hon. Pliny Merrick. From Worcester he removed to his native place, and became one of the most distinguished advocates in the State. In 1831, under the administration of Gov. Kent, he was President of the Senate, and, for a short time, acting Governor of the State of Maine.

The Bar of the County of Worcester, where he was educated, and where he practised his profession for a short time, evinced their estimate of his character by inviting him and Chief-Justice Tenny to their

festival at Worcester in 1856, as the representatives of the Bench and Bar of Maine.

Worcester was not only the place where he commenced his professional life, but was the place of honored ancestry of both himself and his wife. And, in answer to the note of invitation referred to, he said, "I have never ceased to regret the necessity that compelled me to leave your county; and it is the hope that I may some day return hither that has sustained and cheered me during many years of professional labor."

But death has disappointed his cherished aspirations, and deprived this Society of the benefit we might reasonably expect from his residence near the centre of its operations, relieved from the engrossing cares of his profession.

To repair the large inroads thus made upon our limited numbers by death, the Council nominate new names for membership, to which they invite your favorable consideration. They also herein find motives for renewing their own exertions to promote the cause of American antiquities, as a duty they owe to you, to themselves, and to the public.

For the Council.

IRA MOORE BARTON.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

At the last meeting of the Society, the completion of half a century of its existence was commemorated as an epoch from which a new division of its history is to be dated.

Ordinarily, there is no apparent line of demarcation between one side and the other of such a period. External circumstances, as well as interior influences and duties, and all conditions affecting consciousness or action, are apt to be so essentially the same before and after any particular point of time, as to make the separation not one of distinction in character, but merely a matter of convenience in reckoning.

That something more is true of the present instance, cannot fail to impress itself strongly upon every one whose attention is drawn to the nature and consequences of events.

It happens that this era in the life of our Institution has been concurrent with a crisis in the life of the nation which will have a place in history second to none in importance ; and we may well believe that the

political memorials that are to be objects of collection and preservation in the term of years now just begun must far surpass in gravity and interest those of the term whose close has been so remarkably signalized.

The savans of the Eastern Hemisphere have sometimes smiled at the idea of an Antiquarian Society in the new Republic ; because, they have said, there were here no memories like those which stimulate the investigations of their own antiquaries. There was wanting, for example, the experience of great conflicts, where strong men and mighty hosts had struggled for mastery, in which the highest and noblest as well as the lowest and worst qualities of human nature were displayed ; the terrible results of passion and ambition had not yet left their traces on our soil ; we had no fortified cities scarred with the marks of siege and violence, no ruins, no devastated regions, no great battle-grounds amid whose relics the practical application of military science and strategy could be studied. A few obscure localities where provincial militia or half-trained regulars had fought, a few contracted redoubts and feeble breastworks, of no distinguished fame in the world's history, they would say, exhaust the resources of the American antiquary in these attractive departments of research, and leave him for exploration only the voiceless earthworks of the savage, of little variety, and little fruitful of instructive revelations.

Where too, they have inquired, are the archives containing records of statesmanship grappling great questions of public policy, whose conclusions distant nations have watched with anxiety and fear, as involving their own security or peace; those repositories of great political secrets in which the antiquary loves to delve for motives of action and causes of events before concealed or misunderstood? What has there been in the party manœuvres, and rivalry of local interests, of a nation yet immature, to command the attention of the world at large?

Alas that our country should so suddenly have passed its novitiate of blood in accordance with the standard of the most experienced nations; should have grown at once to the full stature of all the greatness that warfare on the widest scale, the array of contending hosts in the largest numbers, and the most profuse expenditure of life and treasure, can bestow! If it is the display of physical force, the *ultima ratio regum*, that furnishes claims to respect; if the magnitude of the interests at stake, or the vital importance to mankind of the political questions to be disposed of, constitute the subjects of comparison; if variety of adventure, the exhibition of heroic courage, and patient suffering, and generous self-sacrifice, are the required elements of romance,—we are now richly provided with the most legitimate and exciting materials for those minute historical investigations which belong to the province of an association like this, whose office it is

to preserve the mementoes of the present not less than to interpret the relics of the past.

There is another point of view, more exclusively archæological, from which the position before the world of an American Antiquarian Society appears to have been essentially and recently changed.

Before the commencement of the present century, some French philosophers suggested the idea that the aborigines of this continent were possibly the primitive race of mankind. Our speculative statesman, Jefferson, was disposed to adopt this opinion, on the ground that so many distinct vocabularies existed among the natives, while among the Asiatic tribes having a similar grammatical regimen no such extreme diversity was found. He says in his "Notes on Virginia," —

"A separation into dialects may be the work of a few ages only ; but for two dialects to recede from one another until they have lost all vestiges of a common origin must require an immense course of time, perhaps not less than many persons give to the age of the earth. A greater number of these radical changes of language having taken place among the red men of America, proves them of greater antiquity than those of Asia."

The learned Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, in a letter to De Witt Clinton, written in 1816, having mentioned his reasons for concluding that the American and

Asiatic races are of the same origin, remarks, that he "avoided the opportunity of stating that America was the cradle of the human race." He "thought it scarcely worth while to inform an European, that, in coming to America, he had left the *New World* behind him for the purpose of visiting the *OLD*." Nevertheless, he believed that conclusions favorable to the greater antiquity of American population would be daily re-enforced and confirmed.

Supposed geological facts have also occasionally been referred to in times past as tending to sustain this opinion, although they did not bear the credentials of established scientific propositions.

In the "*Atlantic Monthly*" of March, 1863, our great naturalist, whose authority few will venture to gainsay, made the definite and deliberate announcement, that America is the *Old World*,—"first-born among the continents." "Hers was the first dry land lifted out of the waters; hers the first shore washed by the ocean that enveloped all the earth beside; and, while Europe was represented only by islands rising here and there above the sea, America already stretched an unbroken line of land from Nova Scotia to the Far West."

This interesting fact, confirmed by the recent admissions of eminent British geologists, is made more remarkable by another, seemingly inconsistent with it; namely, that the progress of natural changes in the forms of animal life, as well as in the conditions of

human society, on this continent, has been far behind that of the Eastern Hemisphere.

The antiquaries of Europe have of late been much excited by two classes of discoveries, — the lacustrine remains, first noticed in Switzerland, and since observed in other countries; and the human implements brought to light from beneath ancient geological deposits.

It has been ascertained, that at some remote period, beyond the reach of history, habitations were built upon piles in many of the Swiss lakes, and also in lakes elsewhere, by a primitive people, as a means of protection from animals, or from enemies of their own race; the characteristics of these habitations, the utensils and weapons of their occupants, remnants of their food, and other evidences of their arts and habits, having been preserved with singular perfection by the mud beneath, into which they had fallen. In the bogs and morasses of Great Britain, corresponding relics have, from time to time, been found, — axes, spear-heads, chisels, &c., of stone, rude vessels of clay, and canoes hollowed by fire from the trunks of trees. Of late, too, some low mounds, almost obliterated by the elements, or by centuries of tillage, have yielded the skulls of men of a peculiar shape, natural or artificial, preserved from decay by the dryness of the position, or other qualities of the soil. These revelations are supposed to exhibit the social condition, and also the physical conformation, of the indigenous pop-

ulation of Europe, before the invasion of the Aryan or Indo-Germanic races of Asia.*

The flint implements found in caves and other sheltered positions associated with the remains of animals of extinct species have been imagined to imply the existence of man in very remote geological periods.

These questions are assuming not only greater distinctness of form, but higher scientific consideration, since the discoveries in the Valley of the Somme, at Abbeville, Amiens, and St. Acheul. Whether the rude articles of flint there brought up from below the drift of the glacial era are products of nature or art; wheth-

* The practice of casting broken pottery, pebbles, and implements of flint, into the graves of the dead, appears to be common to all nations in the first stages of barbarous life. It is alluded to in the fifth act of "Hamlet," where, at the interment of Ophelia, on the question whether she was entitled to Christian burial, the priest says, —

"Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have warranty: her death was doubtful;
And, but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her."

Nothing escaped the notice of Shakspeare. Mr. Buckle, in one of his *Essays*, after undertaking to prove that profound thinkers are almost never close practical observers, mentions Shakspeare as perhaps the only person in whom the two qualities of intellect were perfectly combined. "No other mind," he says, "has so completely incorporated the speculations of the highest philosophy with the meanest details of the lowest life. He thought as deeply as Plato or Kant; he observed as closely as Dickens or Thackeray."

The multifarious information of Shakspeare has led to many conjectures respecting the nature and extent of his education. Some writers have attempted to prove that he was bred an attorney, and others to show that he had studied with a surgeon or apothecary. His intimate knowledge of ancient chronicles, and familiarity with quaint and curious lore, render it certain that he was an *antiquary* of no humble order, and should be formally and reverently recognized as such.

er their association with the bones of mammoths and elephants, and other animals unadapted to the present geological and climatic conditions of the region, implies that they are contemporary deposits of extreme antiquity; whether their place in the soil indicates the lapse of thousands or myriads of years,—are points of dispute among the learned.

But here, in this oldest world, the infancy of time and its maturity are so marvellously mingled, that antiquity* is a less inaccessible if not less mysterious problem. In this isolated land it has survived, a hoary hermit, to the very verge of the newest creations of nature and the latest institutions of man. The flint utensils of the Age of Stone lie upon the surface of the ground among our most familiar pebbles. The people that made and used them have not yet entirely disappeared. The arts, habits, cranial forms, and other attributes of the prehistoric race of Europe, have with us been matters of personal observation in all their living reality. The brachy-cephalic skulls of the ancient British graves are still produced by the pressure of the Indian cradle-board. The flattened heads, and other cranial deformations, of which Hippocrates, Pomponius Mela, and Pliny have discoursed somewhat dimly, as prevailing in semi-mythical ages on the shores of the Euxine, are here to-day with us in the broad sunshine of the present; badges of bar-

* Prehistoric or high antiquity.

barous rank as they are believed to have been with the primeval savages of Asia.*

Whatever arts or manners or physical characters are known, or supposed, to belong to man in the rudest stages of his original being, have been and are exemplified here in life and action. Here, too, the remains of extinct monsters are buried beneath no post pliocene drift. They lie side by side with those of men in the upper strata of the soil; and appear not only to have been contemporary with man, but with the man of a recent date. Jefferson classed the mammoth among the living American animals, in accordance with the general faith of the Indians. Lyell accepts the story of the mastodon found in Missouri, apparently killed by the weapons of the natives after being mired in a slough, and then partially consumed by fire, of which large portions of skin with sinews and arteries remained to be seen. The mastodon disinterred, at no great depth, from the mud of a pond in New Jersey, had in its stomach vegetable substances whose botanical classification was distinguishable. The bones of Dr. Warren's gigantic specimen retained a portion of their original gelatine. Some species of the megatheridæ are said to be accurately described

* The brachy-cephalic form of skull common among the American Indians is plausibly ascribed by Professor Wilson to the manner in which the head has been fastened to the cradle-board during the tender period of infancy. In such case the compression is doubtless unintentional, and differs materially from the malformation artificially created by the Chinooks, and some other Oregon tribes, as a distinction of rank. — *Indications of Ancient Customs, suggested by certain Cranial Forms.* By DANIEL WILSON, LL.D. *Proceedings of American Antiquarian Society*, April, 1863.

by the traditions of the Indians. Their skeletons, as stated by Col. Smith, in his "Natural History of Man," lie on or near the surface of the ground in Brazil, where the natives use them for fireplaces.

These great fossils exhibit no evidence of having been rolled by floods, or disturbed by terrestrial commotions.

Stranger still, perhaps, we have in the gar-pike of Lake Huron (*Lepidosteus*), in the words of Agassiz, "the only living representative of a family of fishes which were the only ones existing during the formation of coal and other ancient deposits," and "they occur nowhere else in any part of the world."

To complete the series of remarkable coincidences illustrating the dignity and importance of American archæology, the new science of language may find its amplest verifications on this continent. I say the *new science* of language, because the proposition which gives to philology the character of a legitimate science has only just now been adopted by the leading scholars in that department of study. As expressed by the author of a very able article on "the evolution language," in the "North-American Review" of October last, the proposition is this: "We are obliged to look upon language, not as a material product, but as an organic growth, conforming to definite laws of development, and determined by conditions partly physical and partly social. This view, the only one consistent with the present state of scientific knowl-

edge, has received the sanction of nearly all the most eminent philosophers and philologists of the age. . . . It is the only view which will permit linguistic phenomena to be interpreted in accordance with some law of Nature."

Thus all theories of derivation, or national affinity, arising from a structural resemblance in the dialects of any two people, are held as subordinate to the fact, that the grammatical structure is a product and reflection of the stage of advancement to which the people using it have attained. The first employment of the faculty of articulation is in monosyllabic utterances; the next stage exhibits the putting-together of two or more independent monosyllables by the process of agglutination, forming words without inflections; the third and highest is the inflectional stage represented by the Semitic and Aryan families of speech.

Now, the native languages of this continent are all in either the first or second period of growth, and are held to be the necessary result of physical organization and social circumstances, underived from any exterior source, and, it may be added, apparently unaffected by any foreign influences. Hence, for the study of language in its earliest and least sophisticated forms, the dialects of our aborigines furnish the richest and purest facilities; and we may expect to see the time when Eliot's Bible will be regarded as a leading textbook of linguistic archæology.

As the Egyptian priest, fresh from the antediluvian

records and traditions of the temples of the Delta, told the Greeks that there was an air of *youth* about all their histories ; so we may be entitled to claim, that in regard to the oldest phenomena of Nature, whether animate or inanimate, we stand upon a higher plane, amid vestiges of a greater antiquity, than the archæologists of Europe, on their own continent, are able to reach.

From these considerations, which may appropriately occupy the pages of a new series of the publications of this Society, it is somewhat of a descent to the business details of a Librarian's Report. I shall make no attempt, however, to smooth or graduate the passage.

There have been added to the library, in the last six months, three hundred and two books, one thousand and two pamphlets, and many materials of history of other classes.

Our hopes of possessing a contemporary record of the war which should be all our own, and of special merit in its preparation, have been disappointed by the death of our valued associate, Pickering Dodge, Esq., who had applied to the work not only his opportunities for collection, and the leisure of hours devoted to the gratification of literary and artistic tastes, but a faculty of order and arrangement of peculiar nicety and skill. He had completed fourteen volumes of extracts from current newspapers, Northern and Southern, which are handsomely bound, and provided with tables

of contents. These come down to the close of April, 1861; and are models of that form of book-making. An additional portion was considerably advanced in its preparation. Other materials were in different stages of progress, and were collected, and, so far as practicable, assorted by him, with more or less particularity, till near the period of his death. These materials, with his completed volumes, were given to this Society. He had estimated that his plan, if continued as he had executed it, would produce about two hundred volumes, with an average of nearly three hundred pages. With the misfortune of this interruption of a most important work, we have to mourn the serious loss of a cultivated gentleman and friend, who had seen much of the world, and was able and disposed to render various and valuable services to the Society.

Memorials of the war, and contributions to its history, have not been wanting from other sources.

Capt. Charles G. Thornton, of the Army of the Mississippi, has sent us two volumes containing the provisional and permanent constitutions of the Confederate States, printed at Richmond in 1861, and the Proceedings of the Louisiana Convention of 1861; also a Union speech delivered at Vicksburg in October, 1860, by William C. Smedes, Esq. To these his brother, J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., has added a variety of specimen newspapers.

We are indebted to John C. B. Davis, Esq., for a mass of clippings from the "London Times," embra-

cing articles, relating to this country during the war, which have appeared in that veracious journal; and also for a copy of the recent English edition of that rather remarkable anonymous work, printed in 1845, and then suppressed by its author, entitled "An Exposition of the Weakness and Inefficiency of the Government of the United States."

Andrew McFarland Davis, Esq., through whose liberality we receive the daily issue of the "New-York Evening Post," has forwarded, at different times, rebel newspapers from Texas, brought into our lines by deserters; and Capt. E. R. Washburn, of Worcester, who was severely wounded in the attack on Port Hudson, brought to us from Louisiana some remarkable specimens of newspapers, printed in that State, on the blank side of gorgeously colored and gilded house-paper.

Another of our townsmen, Mr. Edmund M. Barton, who is attached to the service of the Sanitary Commission, has contributed a muster-roll of Company C, Fifth Alabama Regiment (showing how severely that company of rebels was handled in the battle of Chancellorville), a map of the battle of Gettysburg, an interesting collection of memorials from many of the most important scenes of conflict, and fifty-seven pamphlets chiefly relating to the war.

We have received thirty-three war tracts from the office of the "Worcester Daily Spy," besides files of that paper for 1862 and 1863; sundry Sandwich-

Island newspapers ; and an additional parcel containing fourteen bound volumes, and sixty-five pamphlets of a miscellaneous character.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee has also given us various pamphlets and newspapers relating to the war ; among others, that humorous political brochure, entitled “ The New Gospel of Peace ; ” together with a number of autograph letters of prominent men, and sundry useful miscellanies.

Nathaniel Paine, Esq., among his numerous contributions has presented a collection of pieces of national war music. It may as well be mentioned here, that his other gifts have been one hundred and seventy pamphlets, two volumes of autograph letters collected by C. P. Castanis, a Greek, five other books, a quantity of political caricatures, patriotic envelopes, illustrated newspapers, &c.

Our Institution has been made the depository of a collection of curious memorials from the siege of Charleston, forwarded by Miss Clara Barton, one of the best known of those brave and benevolent ladies who have devoted themselves to the care of our soldiers. They are chiefly shells and shot of various kinds that have done, or failed to do, their deadly work. Among them is the large torpedo found in Fort Wagner with the hand of a dead soldier attached to the lock, intended to explode when our victorious troops should attempt to remove the bodies of the fallen.

Publications of the Sanitary Commission, newspapers containing articles of national interest, and other forms of printed matter relating in some way to the Rebellion, are frequently sent us anonymously through the post-office.

When publications are presented to the Society by their authors, they have an additional value, which should be recognized by particular mention.

From Hon. Charles G. Loring we have his letters on the neutral relations of England and the United States, and his remarks on the letters of "HISTORICUS" in the "London Times."

From Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, his life and letters of Gov. John Winthrop.

From Hon. Emory Washburn, — who remembers how much history there is in law, — his treatise on the American Law of Real Property, and his treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes.

From Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, of Albany, his translation of "A Brief and True Narrative of the Hostile Conduct of the Barbarous Natives towards the Dutch Nation," — one of Munsell's superb specimens of typography.

From Alexander S. Taylor, of San Francisco, his very elaborate "Bibliografa Californica."

From Rev. William Stevens Perry, his sketch of the history of the Episcopal Church in Portland.

From John Wilson, Esq., his two volumes of doctrinal studies, entitled "The Concessions of Trinitari-

ans," and "Scripture Proofs and Scripture Illustrations of Unitarianism;" also seventeen pamphlets.

From Dr. Ashbel Woodward, his *Life of Gen. Lyon*, and his *Memoir of Col. Thomas Knowlton*.

From Hon. John D. Baldwin, his first speech in Congress.

From George H. Moore, Esq., five copies of his "Historical Notes on the Employment of Negroes in the Army of the Revolution."

From Rev. Dr. Sweetser, his sermon on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his settlement, with ten books and ninety-seven pamphlets selected for the library.

From Hon. Fernando Wood, his speech in Congress on confiscation.

From Hon. John S. Sleeper, his speech in Congress on the contested election in his district.

From Rev. B. F. De Costa, his "Footprints of Miles Standish."

From Hon. Ira M. Barton, the volume containing the *Historical Discourse of Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D.*, at the Centennial Commemoration of the First Parish in Worcester, and his own *Introductory Remarks and valuable Historical Notes* printed with the account of the proceedings.

From Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., of Montreal, his *chronological numismatic compendium of the Twelve Cæsars*.

From Pliny E. Chase, Esq., his catalogue of tokens circulating during the Rebellion of 1861.

Publications have been received from the following institutions : —

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon ; the Scientific Association of Upper Lusatia ; the American Oriental Society ; the American Geographical and Statistical Society ; the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences ; the Essex Institute ; the London Society of Antiquaries ; the New-York Historical Society ; the Astor Library ; the Smithsonian Institution ; the Massachusetts Horticultural Society ; the Boston Athenæum ; the Young Men's Association of Milwaukie ; the Royal Geographical Society of London ; the Chicago Historical Society ; the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec ; the Canadian Institute ; the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society ; the Library Company of Philadelphia ; the American Unitarian Association ; the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane ; the Massachusetts Insane Asylum at Worcester ; the Mercantile-Library Association of Cincinnati, and the Royal Institution for the Blind at Dresden. The catalogues of Harvard College, Yale College, and Oberlin College, have been sent by the librarians of those institutions ; and, from Hamilton College, a memorial volume of its own past history has been contributed by Prof. Edward North.

The Secretaries of State of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and New Jersey, have forwarded important publications ; among which is the ninth volume of the Colonial Records of Rhode Island, edited by Hon. John R. Bartlett.

The following are selected from the record of private donations, as additional illustrations of the nature of recent accessions : —

A copy of the ninth edition of the “*Dictionnaire Universel, Historique, Critique, et Bibliographique*,” in nineteen volumes ; from Hon. John P. Bigelow.

Eighteen of the most important volumes of the publications of Congress of 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, from Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas ; including seven volumes of the “*Congressional Globe*.”

The United-States Coast Survey Report for 1861 ; from Hon. Amasa Walker.

Files of the “*Christian Register*,” “*New-York Observer*,” and “*National Intelligencer* ;” from President Salisbury.

The “*Worcester Daily Transcript*,” from its commencement in December, 1851, to the close of December, 1854 ; and the Weekly “*Transcript*” for the same period, bound in five thick volumes, supplying a serious deficiency in the library ; from Silas Dinsmore, Esq.

Thirty-three portraits selected from the “*Illustrated News of the World*,” and a volume and two pamphlets of statistical matter ; from Henry Woodward, Esq.

A large folio containing the portraits of the male and female saints sprung from the family of the Emperor Maximilian, printed in 1517 from the designs of Hans Burgmaier, and re-issued in 1799 ; from U. Chamecin, Esq., of Philadelphia.

A contribution of twenty-six numbers of Harpers' "Monthly Magazine," wanting in our set of that periodical; from William O. Swett, Esq.

A similar contribution of seventy-five numbers of periodicals, including a set of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for 1862; also a complete series of the "Illustrated London News," from November, 1862, to January, 1864; from Stephen Salisbury, jun., Esq.

A rare collection of spiritualist publications, consisting of seventeen bound volumes and thirteen pamphlets; from William A. Smith, Esq.

Twelve volumes of the miscellaneous works of the venerable Bede; eleven volumes of Sir Henry Ellis's Letters illustrative of English History; twelve volumes of William Gilpin's works on the Picturesque, with aqua-tinta engravings. These are richly bound in half calf, and are the liberal donation of Charles C. Little, Esq.

Eighty-six miscellaneous tracts, and various back numbers of the "Fitchburg Sentinel," kindly procured with some trouble to complete our files; from J. F. D. Garfield, Esq.

"An Exposition of Christ's Temptations," &c., by Thomas Taylor, D.D., folio, London, 1659; from Charles Deane, Esq.

A very interesting manuscript letter from Jonathan Mayhew to James Otis, dated June 8, 1766, and expressing the writer's view of the importance of a close

and firm union among the Colonies; from Hon. Charles H. Warren.

A folio volume of Congressional documents, formerly the property of Fisher Ames, and containing a request in his handwriting that it should not be taken from his library, was recently found by a paper-maker among his rags, and restored to Hon. Seth Ames, who presented it to the library.

A set of Agassiz's "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," an additional volume of Bradstreet's folio Commercial Reports, eleven recent pamphlets, and sundry memorials of festive occasions; from Col. George W. Richardson.

A French edition of the travels of the celebrated Professor Pallas, in nine volumes; the voyages to the East Indies of Admiral Stavorinus, in three volumes, translated from the Dutch; a work in two volumes, printed at St. Domingo on the culture of cochineal; sixteen miscellaneous volumes, forty pamphlets, and a quantity of posters, caricatures, &c.; from Frederick W. Paine, Esq.

The "English Saturday Review," the "China Telegraph," and Harpers' "Weekly Magazine," in continuation of previous donations; the "Knapsack," printed at the Sanitary Fair in Boston; and the "Boston Daily Courier" of 1862, 1863, and 1864; from Mrs. Henry P. Sturgis.

The "National Intelligencer" of 1863, and nine

volumes of political, legal, and statistical documents, and five pamphlets ; from Hon. Levi Lincoln.

The report of a Committee appointed by the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania to translate the inscription on the *Rosetta Stone*, lithographed from the manuscript, and most elaborately illustrated and ornamented in colors ; from Commodore George S. Blake.

The Address of Governor Andrew to the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 4, 1864, with the accompanying documents, including a plan of Gettysburg and the battle-field, Mr. Everett's oration, &c. ; from Hon. E. B. Stoddard.

The "Daily Advertiser" of 1863 ; from Rev. Edward E. Hale.

Thirteen tracts, and a collection of "*Nugæ*," from Dr. Edward Jarvis.

Flavel's Works, and Knolles' "History of the Turks," two folio volumes ; from Daniel W. Salisbury, Esq.

Eighty publications of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, procured by Rev. Dr. Jenks from Rev. Dr. Anderson, the Secretary, to complete the set in our library.

A copy of the "*Pietas et Gratulatio Collegii Cantabrigiensis apud Novangulos*," addressed to George III. in 1761 on his accession to the throne, now somewhat rare ; from Dr. Thomas H. Gage.

Forty-four selected pamphlets from Rev. Bernice D. Ames.

The complete list attached to this Report will be found to contain the names of many more donors, whose gifts are highly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

To the proprietors of the "Worcester Spy," the "Christian Watchman and Reflector," the semiweekly "Boston Advertiser," and the "Fitchburg Sentinel," the Society is indebted for the favor, continued through many years, of receiving their papers as they are issued; the return for these obligations being a special effort to preserve in handsome and substantial binding as perfect series of these papers from their beginning as we are able to obtain.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN.

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„ „ „ Christian Watchman and Reflector.

„ „ „ Semiweekly Boston Advertiser.

„ „ „ Fitchburg Sentinel.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following Report:—

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1863, was . . .	\$21,895.12	
Received for dividends and interests since . . .	980.01	
	<u>\$22,875.13</u>	
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses . . .	611.81	
Present amount of this Fund . . .		\$21,768.82
<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1863, was . . .	\$8,688.29	
Received for dividends and interest since . . .	446.88	
	<u>\$9,134.67</u>	
Paid for incidental expenses . . .	224.61	
Present amount of this Fund . . .		8,910.06
<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1863, was . . .	\$6,440.55	
Received for dividends and interest since . . .	281.10	
	<u>\$6,721.65</u>	
Paid for preparing pamphlets for binding, &c. . .	30.61	
Present amount of this Fund . . .		6,691.04
<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1863, was . . .	\$6,677.44	
Received for dividends and interest since . . .	327.25	
	<u>\$7,004.69</u>	
Paid for publishing Annual Report, &c. . .	102.05	
Present amount of this Fund . . .		6,902.64
Aggregate of the four Funds . . .		<u>\$44,267.56</u>
Cash on hand, included in foregoing statement . . .		<u>\$330.85</u>

INVESTMENTS.

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—

Bank of Commerce (Boston) Stock . . .	\$1,000.00
Massachusetts Bank " " . . .	500.00
North " " " " . . .	500.00
Shawmut " " " " . . .	3,700.00
Central " (Worcester) Stock . . .	100.00
Amount carried forward . . .	<u>\$5,800.00</u>

Amount brought forward	\$5,800.00
Citizens' Bank (Worcester) Stock	1,500.00
Quinsigamond " " "	2,800.00
Worcester " " "	1,100.00
Fitchburg Bank Stock	600.00
Oxford Bank Stock	400.00
Blackstone Bank (Uxbridge) Stock	500.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Stock (87 shares)	2,407.40
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock (12 shares)	615.00
United-States Five-twenty 6 per cent Bonds	1,500.00
United-States Ten-forty 5 per cent Bonds	500.00
Notes with Mortgages	4,800.00
Cash	241.42
	<hr/> \$21,768.82

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce (Boston) Stock	\$800.00
Webster Bank " " "	800.00
Bank of North America (Boston) Stock	500.00
Oxford Bank Stock	300.00
City Bank (Worcester) Stock	800.00
Worcester Bank (Worcester) Stock	800.00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bond	1,000.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock (8 shares)	410.00
United-States Five-twenty 6 per cent Bonds	3,800.00
Notes and Mortgage	800.00
Cash	06
	<hr/> 8,910.06

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in —

Bank of Commerce (Boston) Stock	\$2,500.00
Webster Bank (Boston) Stock	2,500.00
Quinsigamond Bank (Worcester) Stock	600.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock (10 shares)	512.50
United-States Five-twenty 6 per cent Bonds	500.00
Cash	78.54
	<hr/> 6,691.04

The Publishing Fund is invested in —

Shawmut Bank (Boston) Stock	\$500.00
National " " "	400.00
Central " (Worcester) Stock	500.00
Mechanics' Bank " " "	500.00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bond	1,000.00
United-States Five-twenty 6 per cent Bonds	2,500.00
United-States Certificate of Indebtedness	991.81
Note	500.00
Cash	10.88
	<hr/> 6,902.64

Total of the four Funds	<hr/> <hr/> \$44,267.56
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Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL PAINE,
Treasurer of the Am. Antiq. Society.

ANTIQUARIAN HALL, WORCESTER, April 26, 1864.

REMARKS

ON

A LATIN INSCRIPTION LATELY FOUND AT CASTINE, IN
THE STATE OF MAINE.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., in some oral remarks, called the attention of the Society to a letter, dated Castine, April 4th, 1864, printed in a Bangor newspaper, the "Whig and Courier," of April 7th, and understood to have been written by George H. Witherle, Esq., an intelligent gentleman of Castine.

This letter gives an account of the recent discovery there of a plate of copper, which bears a Latin inscription, of some interest in the history of the early settlement of the coast of Maine.* The writer modestly proposes his own reading of the inscription, "subject to the correction of those better informed"; and he suggests, that "a more precise and satisfactory meaning may be given to some part of it." A copy of the

* "It is a piece of sheet-copper," says Mr. Witherle, "about eight inches by ten, found last autumn by Mr. W. H. Weeks, while he was at work on the road leading to the battery which the Government was then erecting near the mouth of our harbor, upon the site of the old brick battery, known here as the 'Lower Fort.' It was but a short distance from the fort, and but little below the surface of the ground.

"At the time of its discovery, Mr. Weeks did not observe any thing remarkable in its appearance; and afterwards cut off a piece of it—about one-sixth—to repair his boat. But recently he noticed figures and letters on the larger part, which induced him to examine it carefully, and show it to others: he also took off the piece which had been put on the boat, fortunately without serious mutilation. I give below a copy of the inscription. The letters are very nearly in the same relative position as in the original: the dots and dashes are the same, as far as they can be made out."

letter having lately been sent to Charles Deane, Esq., of our Publishing Committee, as appealing directly, by the nature of the subject, to the American Antiquarian Society, he communicated it to Mr. Folsom to examine before bringing it to the notice of this meeting.

They thought there could be no doubt that Mr. Witherle's reading of the inscription was nearly correct, and that his translation of it was essentially right; but, as a photographic copy of the inscribed surface of the plate of copper had been promised, criticism on one or two questionable words in the newspaper copy should be suspended till the unerring transcript was received.

The clear import of the inscription is, that, "*in the year 1648, on the 8th of June, Friar Leo of Paris, in the mission of Capuchins, laid this foundation (cornerstone of some structure, probably a chapel) in honor of the Virgin Mary, under the title of Our Lady of Holy Hope.*"

It would appear that no English or American writer of New-England history has noticed the existence, at any time, of a mission of Capuchins (a branch of the order of Franciscans) on the territory of Maine; and, except a few brief allusions in the contemporary Jesuit "Relations" (merely incidental to an account of the labors of the Jesuit Father, Druillettes*), and a

* So he spelled his name in signing an important but not yet published letter to John Winthrop, of Connecticut. With this agrees the *fac-simile* of another signature, given in Shea's "History"; though the author avows his final preference for *Druillettes*, as the form the Father ofteneast used.

slight mention, founded on them, in the Histories of Ducreux* and Charlevoix, it would not be easy to find any notice of this mission in print before the publication of the recent elaborate work of Mr. Shea,† in which, however, it is even more briefly despatched than in the subjoined passage of Charlevoix.‡

That these Capuchins were not mentioned by our late distinguished associate, Enoch Lincoln, Governor of Maine, in his "Account of the Catholic Missions in Maine," § where some allusion to them might naturally be expected, may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact, that they were not missionaries to the Indians (in whose fortunes he was particularly interested), but only chaplains to the French traders and fishermen along the coast. In no other part of what was at any time considered as the territory of New France, do *mendicant* friars appear to have been employed, except the Recollects (another branch of Franciscans)

* *Historiæ Canadensis, seu Novæ Franciæ, Libri Decem ad Annum usque Christi MDCLVI. Auctore P. Francisco Creuxio, e Societate Jesu. Paris. 1664. p. 650.*

† History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States, 1529-1864. By John Gilmary Shea. New York, 1865. p. 185.

‡ "Father Dreuilletes [in 1646] found on the banks of the Kennebec some Capuchin Fathers, who had there an *hospice*; they had also a house at Pentagoët; and they were serving as chaplains, not only to the French established on all this coast and on that of Acadia, but also to those whom trade attracted thither. They received the Jesuit missionary with great joy and all possible cordiality. They had been wishing for a long time to see missions established among the savages in those parts, which they judged to be suitable for the kingdom of God; and they had even thought of making the journey to Quebec to get the Fathers of the Company [the Jesuits] to leave no longer untilld a field so well prepared to receive the seed of the faith."—*Charlevoix, Histoire Générale de la Nouvelle France*, tom. i. p. 280.

§ Collections of the Historical Society of Maine, vol. i. pp. 323-340. It was there published from the author's papers after his death.

for about fifteen years in Canada. These, the earliest established missionaries in French America, gave place in 1636 to the Jesuits, who thenceforth held almost exclusive possession of the field, for the reason, it was said, that the mendicant orders, devoted as they were to poverty, must be a burden to the poor savages, who were themselves often in a starving condition; whereas the Jesuits were able to bring their supplies from France, and thus help to support the Colonies.*

The Capuchins to whom this inscription relates seem to have come out with D'Aulnay, and, after a few years, to have returned to France. According to Charlevoix, their principal station was in the Kennebec country; and they had another at Pentagoet (now Castine) on the Penobscot.

Mr. Witherle, in his letter, observes: "It would be interesting to know if there is any record in history of the priest who engraved" the inscription, "and if any such person is known to have been with D'Aulnay about that time, or whether it is the work of some wandering missionary among the Indians." In 1661 was printed at Marseilles a "Description of all

* Histoire du Canada et Voyages que les Frères Mineurs Recollects y ont faits pour la Conversion des Infidèles. Fait et composé par le F. Gabriel Sagard, Théodat, Mineur Recollect de la Province de Paris. Paris, 1636.

In the next century (1725), the first missionaries sent out by the Company of the Indies to Louisiana, the other extreme of French America, were of a mendicant order, not Recollects this time, but Capuchins, apparently the only other instance of their employment; and this, as before, not for the conversion of the savages, but for service in the more populous French settlements. Two years afterwards was heard the step of the Jesuits in force, to become, there as elsewhere, eminently *les missionnaires parmi les sauvages*. — See Charlevoix, tom. ii. pp. 461, 462.

the Provinces, Convents, and Missions of the Capuchins,"* a book not yet to be found in any of our principal libraries; but a very complete account of all the "Writers" of the order (over eleven hundred) from its origin down to 1747, belonging to the Boston Athenæum, does not exhibit this Leo among the eighty-six who appertained to the Province of Paris, and of whom nineteen, with different Christian names, bore "Parisiensis" for their second name, denoting the place of their birth.† We may therefore infer, that the writer of the inscription was not distinguished as an author, but, if true to his vocation, is to be referred to that cloud of faithful missionaries, of different nations and sects, whose chief "record is on high." His Latin, rightly read, may prove to be unexceptionable as a simple statement of a fact; but the words have not the collocation and rhythm appropriate to the lapidary style. The title the Virgin here wears is consonant to the religious taste of Protestants as well as Catholics; and it is certainly not one of the most common, not being found in the "Atlas Marianus,"‡

* Balthasar Draconensis. *Descriptio omnium Provinciarum, Conventuum, ac Missionum Fratrum Minorum Capuccinorum. Massilie, 1661.*

† *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Ord. Min. S. Franc. Capuccinorum, retexta et extensa a F. Bernardo a Bononia, quæ prius fuerat a P. Dionys. Genuensi contexta. Venetiis, 1747. fol.*

‡ *Atlas Marianus, quo Sanctæ Dei Genetricis Mariæ Imaginum Miraculosarum Origines Duodecim Historiarum Centuriis explicantur. Auctore Guilielmo Gumpenberg, e Societate Jesu. Monachii, Anno 1672. fol., pp. 1400.* This, too, is a volume not yet in any of our public libraries. It has been consulted in a private collection, of which, in its native hog-skin and clasps, it forms a bibliographical treasure. The book is certainly to be accounted among the marvellous productions of the human mind; a work of *obedience*, the author calls it, evidently

which gives an account of twelve hundred wonder-working images of the Virgin in all quarters of the world, with titles almost as numerous.

The interest of this inscription is enhanced by the site of the chapel it commemorates. Few spots on the coast of New England can boast so much natural beauty, and none has had the vicissitudes of its history so interwoven with the history of different nations, as the peninsula of Pentagoet — Penobscot — Castine ; and the legends of Colonial warfare at "Bagaduce" had not yet faded from New England firesides, when the war of 1812 gave birth to a new progeny.

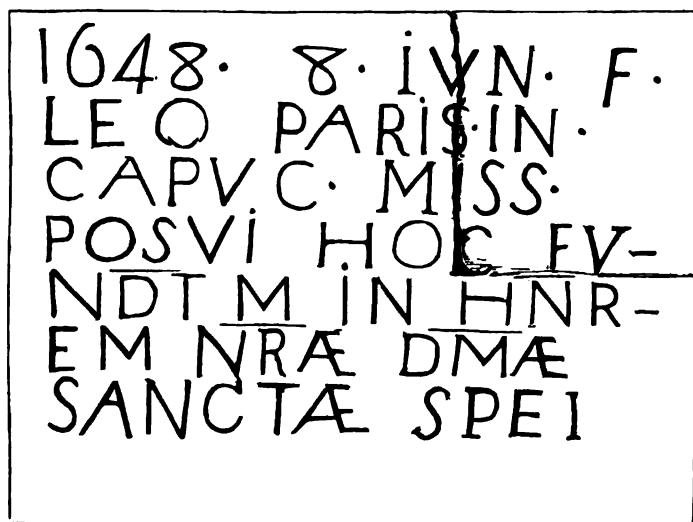
While a Roman-Catholic chapel is there dedicating in 1648, the mind, ranging westward, is prone to consider what is doing in the same year along the thinly inhabited coast. In Massachusetts Bay, the first person is hanged for witchcraft (common schools have been established only one year); the Body of Laws is collected, ratified, and now for the first time printed; the famous Cambridge Platform is "agreed upon"; Boston, "waxing bigger and stronger," forms her second church; the towns of Malden and Marble-

performed in good faith during twenty laborious years; a storehouse of legends (in which Southey would have delighted), gathered mostly by a correspondence for the purpose with Jesuit missionaries in various parts of the world, and enriched by a blind friend of Father Gumpenberg with twelve hundred different anagrams (all intelligible, many of them felicitous) on the *same* six words of the *Ave Maria*, — a feat, it may be hoped, not surpassed in its kind since the invention of letters.

It is a book not without interest to antiquarians, from its wide range and its multitude of geographical and personal names. Some future Humboldt, in some new "Examen Critique," may turn it to valuable account in a now unexpected way. (See "Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society" for October, 1859; pp. 11-14.)

head are founded; Rhode Island is refused admission into the Union of the Colonies; New London is settled; and, in Virginia, Governor Berkley (ever memorable for "thanking God there were no free schools nor printing" there) expels from the Colony the last Puritan clergyman. So varied were the events in a single year of the cradle history of the United States.

NOTE. — Since the meeting of the Society, a photographic copy of the Castine inscription has been received; and, after being photographically reduced in size, has been traced on wood, as exhibited in the following cut:



It now appears that the newspaper typography was not quite exact as to the spacing and "dots"; and that, sup-

plying the abbreviations, we should point and read the inscription as follows:

1648, 8 Jun[ii], F[rater] Leo Paris[iensis], in Capuc[inorum] Miss[ione], posui hoc fund[amen]t[u]m in h[o]n[o]rem N[ost]ræ D[o]m[in]æ Sanctæ Spei.

The reading in the second line is found to be not, as in the newspaper copy, PARISIN. (as if for *Parisinus*, which is not the usual adjective, formed from *Parisii*, in both civil and ecclesiastical history), but is PARIS. IN. The usual abbreviation of *Parisiensis* is *Paris.*; for example, "Matt. Paris." for "Matthæus Parisiensis," the Benedictine historian of England.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

OCTOBER 21, 1864.



BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,
15, WATER STREET.
1864.

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1864.

1865. Jan. 3
Gift of
the Society.

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1864, AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY,
IN WORCESTER.

Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, the second Vice-President, called the members to order, and remarked that a sudden and most heavy affliction to our respected President, which we all greatly deplored, and in which he has our hearts' deepest sympathy, prevented his presence with us on this occasion ; and, in the absence of the first Vice-President also, it devolved upon him to assume the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the record of the last meeting. He also read from the record of a meeting of the Council, held on the twenty-sixth day of September last, the following expression of sympathy with the President, on his recent domestic affliction, offered by Hon. Levi Lincoln.

From the Records of the Council.

“The members of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society, present at this meeting, cannot but notice this first instance of the absence of their respected President ; and, learning

its most afflictive occasion, they beg leave to offer him assurances of their deepest and most affectionate sympathy under his great bereavement.

"Remembering, with tender and grateful sensibility, the pleasant social intercourse and elegant hospitalities, which, in times past, they so frequently have enjoyed under his roof, and the graceful manners and amiable qualities of her who so cordially welcomed them there, they find, in the startling announcement of *her sudden death*, cause alike for their own sorrowing regrets, and the expression of their deepest condolence, under the overwhelming affliction, to their respected and beloved friend and associate, the honored President of the Society.

"May the heart's loving reverence for the virtues of the deceased, and the earnest, best wishes of many friends for his consolation, and future health and happiness, assuage and solace the bitterness of his grief!

"*Voted*, That the foregoing expressions of sympathy and condolence be entered on the records, and a copy thereof respectfully certified to the President of the Society; and that they also be read at the approaching meeting of the Society.

"On motion of Hon. Ira M. Barton, *voted*, That, in token of respect for Mrs. Salisbury, and sympathy with the President, the Council will officially attend the funeral."

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., read the Report of the Council.

The Librarian read his Report.

The Treasurer read his Report.

On motion of CHARLES DEANE, Esq., it was voted to refer these Reports to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN then called Dr. N. B. SHURTLIFF to the chair, and addressed the Society as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT, — The Report of the Council, as is usual and becoming such occasions, makes mention of those melancholy providences, which, in the interval between our meetings, are continually removing from our association honored and beloved members of this Society by death. We are now reminded, in touching and appropriate terms, of the decease, since the last meeting, of one of the most distinguished of our number. The late Hon. Josiah Quincy was of the earliest, and, at the time of his death, was the oldest, of our associates. He was, eminently, a great and good man; and, I think, having regard to all considerations, the most *marked man of the century* among us. I should be ungrateful, indeed, if I failed, in connection with the proceedings of this meeting, to express my entire sympathy in the notice of his death, and my most hearty concurrence in the tribute of respect paid to his memory, by the impressive language of the Report.

The courtesy and kindness of this venerable man placed me, *personally*, under many obligations. More than a half century since, I entered the Senate of Massachusetts, the youngest of its members. Mr. Quincy was among the seniors at the Board. It was at the period of the embargo and other obnoxious, restrictive measures of the Government, and on the very eve of the declaration of war against England. The spirit of party ran high; and there was bitterness of feeling, and often much acerbity of language, in

debate. Differing widely, as we did, in political opinions, and opposed to each other in regard to public measures, I recollect from him, in my unpractised position, no instance of unfriendliness, no one word of unkindness. Through subsequent, successive years, in the discharge of arduous public duties, I was sustained and greatly cheered by expressions of his favorable regard, and not unfrequently became a delighted listener to his sagacious counsels, and a partaker of his elegant hospitalities. He will long be remembered by *others*, also, for the kindness of his heart; and his name be held in honor, by the country, for the brightness of its fame.

I beg leave to offer, for the consideration of this meeting, the following resolutions:—

“The impressive event of the decease of the late Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL.D., having occurred since the last meeting of this Society, it becomes his associates, on this first subsequent opportunity of their assembling, to give expression to their admiration of his elevated character,—their high appreciation of his eminent public services,—their testimonial to his protracted years of virtuous living, and to his active, enduring, and unceasing labors of distinguished usefulness to extreme old age. Therefore,—

“*Resolved*, That the American Antiquarian Society will ever hold the memory of their late associate, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL.D., in affectionate and honored regard, as the erudite scholar and liberal patron of science, the upright jurist, the patriotic statesman, the pure-minded and exemplary citizen, and the unselfish, enlightened, faithful, and devoted public servant; alike in all the relations of civil, social, and private life, firm in purpose, and true to principle and the loftiest conceptions of personal duty.

“Resolved, That in the death of President Quincy, while we lament that we shall meet him no more as an associate in our councils, whose mere presence would be a benediction, we bow, in reverent submission and gratitude, to that gracious Providence, which released him from the pains and infirmities of exhausted nature, and leaves his name and example as a precious memory in the hearts of contemporaries and posterity.

“Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered upon the Records of the Society, and that the President be respectfully requested to transmit a certified copy thereof to the family of the deceased.”

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and GOVERNOR LINCOLN resumed the chair.

S. F. HAVEN, Esq., mentioned the death of Samuel Wells, Esq., of Northampton, a member of the Society, at the age of seventy-one. He was killed on the 4th instant by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hand of another person. Mr. Wells had been clerk of the Courts of Hampshire County for the last twenty-seven years, and was greatly respected.

“Voted, To proceed to the election of a President for the ensuing year.”

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., was appointed by the chair to collect and count the votes.

The votes having been collected, Mr. PAINE reported that all were for Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY; and he was accordingly declared by the chair to have been elected President of the Society for the ensuing year.

“Voted, That a Committee be appointed by the

chair to report a nomination of the other officers of the Society, upon a list, to be voted for together by yea and nay.

Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER, Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, and Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, were appointed to that service.

While this Committee were attending to the duty assigned them, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE read some very curious additional notes to the "Original Documents, illustrating the History of Sir Walter Raleigh's First American Colony, and the Colony at Jamestown," edited by him in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia*; these notes being the result of his recent personal observations on the James River, and in its vicinity.

The paper of Mr. Hale was followed by remarks from CHARLES DEANE, Esq., with statements illustrating the historical interest possessed by many of the localities in Eastern Virginia, which have been occupied by our armies. Mr. Deane was requested to reduce the valuable and interesting information contained in his remarks to writing, for the use of the Society. Mr. Hale's notes, and those to be prepared by Mr. Deane, were referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed with the proceedings of the meeting.

The Committee of Nomination reported the names of the following gentlemen, recommended for election as officers of the Society for the year ensuing, in addition to the President already chosen: —

Vice-Presidents.

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D.	BOSTON.
HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D.	WORCESTER.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D.	WORCESTER.
GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D.	BOSTON.
CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.
HON. IRA M. BARTON	WORCESTER.
HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D.	BOSTON.
HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW	BOSTON.
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.	WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE	BOSTON.
JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D.	WORCESTER.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

JARED SPARKS, LL.D.	CAMBRIDGE.
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Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D.	BOSTON.
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Recording Secretary.

HON. EDWARD MELLEN, LL.D.	WORCESTER.
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Treasurer.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq.	WORCESTER.
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Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.	WORCESTER.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE	BOSTON.
CHARLES DEANE, Esq.	CAMBRIDGE.

A vote was then taken on these nominations, and all were unanimously elected to the offices for which their names had been presented.

JUDGE BARTON suggested the expediency of revising the catalogue of members of the Society, with reference to a new publication.

On motion of Rev. Dr. ELLIS, it was *voted*, That a

Committee of three be appointed by the chair for that purpose.

The chair accordingly appointed Hon. Ira M. Barton, Charles Deane, Esq., Hon. George F. Hoar.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., laid on the table a collection of tracts by Professor Daniel Treadwell, on the construction of cannon, which he presented to the Society on behalf of the author.

The meeting was then dissolved.

EDWARD MELLEN,
Recording Secretary.

NOTE.

The President, as requested by the Society, transmitted a copy of the resolutions, relating to the late Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, LL.D., to his son, Hon. Josiah Quincy, with the following letter:—

HALL OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
Worcester, Oct. 26, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR, — I have the highest satisfaction in performing the honorable duty imposed on me by the American Antiquarian Society in that part of the proceedings of their meeting on the 21st instant, copied below, which I beg that you will present to your family as an expression of affectionate and profound respect for your honored father, JOSIAH QUINCY, LL.D., and of just appreciation of his services and virtues, and of deep regret that the blessing of his life, made more precious by every added year, will be hereafter only enjoyed in its revered and instructive remembrance.

I also tender to your family the assurance of my personal sympathy in the private grief for which public honors are a cold alleviation, and into which a stranger may not intrude.

I have the honor to be most respectfully yours,

STEPHEN SALISBURY, *President.*

Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Boston, Mass.

Reply of Mr. Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 9, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR, — In behalf of the family of the late Josiah Quincy, I would gratefully acknowledge the gratification they have received from the votes passed by your Society, for the kind manner in which they were moved by their venerable friend, and in which they were communicated by you.

I have honor to be very truly,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY,
President of the American Antiquarian Society.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

MEETING, as we now do, at a time when our country is still engaged in the great work of defending its national existence, when the Government needs the best services of its citizens, and when all true patriots are willing to postpone the indulgence of their private tastes, that they may the better perform their public duties, it becomes us, in the first place, to consider carefully the character and influence of such pursuits as it is the purpose of the American Antiquarian Society to promote, and to determine whether these are consistent with the present demands of true patriotism.

The Antiquary, by those whose tastes have drawn them in a different direction from his, is too frequently classed with the virtuoso and the bibliomaniac; and they are all alike regarded as merely *eccentric* persons, mounting their respective hobbies for the selfish pursuit of those objects only which are of special interest to themselves, and are wholly useless beyond the gratification of their peculiar fancies.

If this popular opinion were well founded, if our pursuits were thus selfish and narrowing in their tendency, it would be unwise and unpatriotic in us to keep up our meetings, and continue our researches, while the life of the nation is in peril. The demands of our country for self-sacrifice, and entire devotion to her service, are imperative, — paramount to all other calls. In such a time, she needs the indirect, but not therefore less potent, support of the man of letters and the man of business, as well as the service of the soldier who jeopardis his life on the battle-field.

When the controversy began between the King and the Parliament, which led to the great civil war in England, John Milton, who was indulging his classic tastes in Italy, hastened home at once, that he might do his part in the great struggle for civil and religious liberty. His first act is to open a small school for young men, where he may inculcate those principles which, in due time, would bear fruit to bless the nation. With his pen he asserts the rights of the people as boldly and efficiently as Cromwell is doing with the sword. *Milton writes*

“In liberty’s defence, — his noble task,
Of which all Europe rings from side to side.”

Cannot we, too, the members of the American Antiquarian Society, unqualified for, or exempt from, military duty, as most of us are, yet do something for our suffering country? May not our studies and employ-

ments be so directed that we may aid her in her hour of greatest need? Has not each of us something to do in the cause of Liberty and Union?

It would be well for us to recur (and we cannot do so too often) to the avowed objects, and the early doings, of the founders of our association. Whenever we review their purposes and proceedings, we are impressed with a sense of their liberal, unselfish, and patriotic intentions and efforts; and we feel more deeply our obligation to administer its affairs with the same high regard to the welfare of the country.

The American Antiquarian Society was founded on that principle of Christian philosophy which assumes, that all things are valuable according to, and only for, their uses, — and these uses for the benefit of others, no less than for our own; that institutions as well as individuals are rich, not as they retain, for their own honor or interest, the treasures they acquire, but only so far as they impart them to others. Acquisitiveness in matters of literature, art, and antiquity, when unaccompanied by a liberal spirit of diffusion for the public good, is even more to be deprecated than the miserly hoarding of pecuniary treasure.

Our Society was truly described, at the opening of our first Antiquarian Hall in 1820, as “an association founded in individual patriotism, and fostered by national supplies of generosity, — a body united from no motives of ordinary ambition, nor calculated to gratify any selfish views of personal aggrandizement.”

The preamble to the charter embodies the same idea:—

“Whereas the collection and preservation of the antiquities of our country, and of curious and valuable productions of art and nature, have a tendency to enlarge the sphere of human knowledge, and the progress of science, to perpetuate the history of moral and political events, and to improve and interest posterity: therefore be it enacted,” &c.

That the chief objects of the Society might not be lost sight of or neglected, a committee was appointed in 1819 to prepare and publish an address to the members, urging on them the importance of securing the means “to pursue those researches, so desirable, into the antiquities of this *New World*, and to rescue them from the ravages of time, for the use and improvement of the historian, the philosopher, and all scientific men of our country of the present age, and of posterity.”

The boundless scope of its investigations was elsewhere declared to be—in the words of Sir William Jones—“Man and Nature,—whatever is or has been performed by the one, or produced by the other.”

Founded on such broad and liberal principles, and for such noble purposes, the Society readily secured the sympathy and co-operation of the wise, the learned, and the public-spirited, throughout the country. The most eminent names in science, letters, and art, have adorned our catalogue of members; and

some of the most distinguished citizens in every calling have given efficient aid in furthering the objects for which we are associated.

Of primary importance to every institution established for archæological, literary, or scientific purposes, is a library of manuscript and printed works. From these may be gathered the results of the labors of others, up to the present time. By availing himself of these, the new explorer may be saved a vast deal of time and trouble, and be thus enabled more fully to devote his energies to the continuing of researches in the same direction.

An excellent foundation for such a library — the private collection of Mr. Thomas, — was generously given by the owner to the American Antiquarian Society soon after it was incorporated; and, a few years afterward, the first Antiquarian Hall was erected by the same munificent liberality, to become the depository of these, and of such other treasures of literature, science, and art, as should be collected for the Society. Until 1820, when the Hall was first occupied, the receiving agents of the Society in various places retained in their personal custody the works they had gathered, for the future use of the public. Mr. Thomas's library remained till that time in his own house, where he was continually enlarging its numbers, and increasing its value. His liberality was seconded in a gratifying manner in various quarters: other valuable private libraries were given, and smaller contributions

came in from many sources. The National and many of the State Governments sent their public documents regularly; and most of the learned associations in the country included this Society in the number of those to which their publications were to be presented. So that now, after little more than half a century, we have a library of thirty-five thousand volumes,—larger, it is believed, than any library in the United States at the time when our Society was formed,—with a good printed catalogue, of nearly six hundred octavo pages; and we have for years enjoyed the services of an accomplished librarian, ever ready to aid all who have occasion to use the books.

The portraits and busts, which from time to time have been presented to the Society, and now adorn the Library, are of much value and interest. Though their number is not yet large, they form a respectable beginning of an historical gallery which we hope at some time to see increased; at the head of which may appropriately stand those portraits of Columbus and Vespuccius, copied for the Library from paintings in the Bourbon Gallery at Naples, and presented by Judge Barton.

And here we cannot refrain from alluding to the recent valuable gift by Mr. Salisbury, our honored President, of casts of Michael Angelo's celebrated statues of the great Hebrew Lawgiver, and of Him "who was counted worthy of more glory than Moses." These works of high art, unique on this continent,

well deserve a pilgrimage to the city which is favored with their possession.

The Society has not been unmindful of its duty to *diffuse*, as well as to gather, the means of knowledge. Within eight years from its incorporation, and as soon as the library was placed in the earlier Antiquarian Hall, the first volume of the "Transactions and Collections" was published in an octavo volume of more than four hundred pages. This has been followed at irregular intervals by three other similar volumes, containing elaborate and valuable contributions to the archæological and historical literature of the country. Besides these larger publications, the reports and papers presented at the semi-annual meetings, containing interesting and important essays and discussions on a great variety of subjects, have for many years been regularly printed and distributed.

The past history and the present condition and prospects of the Society are as favorable as its most ardent friends could have expected. For this success and prosperity we are mainly indebted to our predecessors; and especially should we acknowledge our obligations, for his foresight, industry, and liberality, to Isaiah Thomas, to whom, more than to any other person, belongs the honor of originating, establishing, and endowing the institution.

Besides giving his own library, erecting an Antiquarian Hall, and presenting it to the Society, and also

publishing, at his own expense, the first volume of "Transactions," in his last will he added to his previous benefactions, so that the aggregate of his gifts does not fall short of forty thousand dollars. The Society which he founded will be his enduring monument.

Nor was his liberality confined to the Society which was so dear to him. Harvard and Alleghany Colleges, the New-York Historical Society, and other public institutions, were also recipients of his bounty.

The celebrated Brissot de Warville, who visited this country in 1788, "not," he says, "to study antiques, or to search for unknown plants, but to study men who had just acquired their liberty," remarks of Worcester: "This town is elegant and well-peopled: the printer, Isaiah Thomas, has rendered it famous through all the continent. He prints most of the works which appear; and it must be granted, that his editions are correct. Thomas is the Didot of the United States."

Few men in New England, at the close of the last century, had access to a larger audience than he. Happily the influence he exerted was as salutary as it was extensive. His patriotism was manifested as truly, while he was employed in his business, by a constant endeavor to enlighten his fellow-citizens on the subject of their civil and political duties, as when he was engaged in the military service of his country on the battle-field at Lexington. The columns of the newspaper which he published afforded him an easy

method of reaching the public ear. From his press, also, the families of the land were supplied with the works of approved authors, and the schools with their text-books. The books he published, from a penny picture-book to a folio Bible, received the most careful editorial supervision; and he made many of them the medium of conveying patriotic sentiments.

The text of "The New-England Primer," that little book so powerful in forming the minds of several generations of New-England children, had been corrupted, before the Colonies became independent, by some royalist printer; and one of the alphabetical couplets had been changed, in order to commemorate the preservation of a tyrannical and unprincipled monarch. In the Worcester edition, the publisher discarded these lines, and substituted others, more in accordance with Republican sentiments.

Isaiah Thomas's Almanac made its way into almost every dwelling in New England. The editor, instead of filling the last pages with silly stories and rhymes, such as generally are to be found there, made this little annual the means of conveying important political and general knowledge. One year we find him printing in his Almanac "the Substance of the Constitution of Massachusetts;" and, at another time, he inserts "the Whole of the Bill of Rights prefixed to the Constitution." In 1788 he gives an account of the "Proceedings of the Federal Convention;" in 1797 he publishes Washington's "Farewell Address," and

in 1801 a biographical sketch of the Father of his Country.

From the publisher's Advertisement, prefixed to his edition of Perry's "Only Sure Guide to the English Tongue," we learn how carefully he edited that popular spelling-book. Mr. Thomas says he "was the first person who ventured to print this work in America." He carefully examined all the British editions that had been published, and selected from each what he judged to be truly useful.

But the greatest achievement of the Worcester press, that which would of itself make the name of its proprietor for ever famous, even if he had no other claims to the regard of his countrymen, was the publication of the *English Bible*, in folio, quarto, and smaller forms, before any other printer in New England engaged in such an enterprise.

Nearly a century earlier, Cotton Mather, by fifteen years of study and labor, had prepared for publication his *Biblia Americana*, — the common version of the English Bible, with his comments. But no publisher has ever yet responded to the earnest appeals of that learned divine by offering to print his work; and it is likely to repose indefinitely, where it has long been in manuscript, in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Mr. Thomas has given us an account of one unauthorized, and of course, in those Colonial days, surreptitious edition of the Bible, and two of the New

Testament, printed in Boston near the middle of the last century. No copy of either of them is known to be extant.

In 1770, an attempt was made to publish by subscription a folio edition of the English Bible, with the Rev. Samuel Clarke's notes; but the project was abandoned for want of patronage.

In 1782, the Rev. Dr. Lyman of Hatfield, in this State, sent a letter to the Association of Congregational Ministers in Boston, setting forth the importance of publishing the Bible here. The Rev. Dr. Chauncy, in replying to that letter on behalf of the Association, gives three conclusive reasons why the work could not be undertaken at that time:—

“First, All the printers in town have not type sufficient for such an impression.

“Second, If they had, proper paper, in quantity, is not to be found except by sending to Europe.

“Third, If there was a sufficiency of type and paper, the Bibles could not possibly be sold so cheap as those that are imported from abroad.”

In the autumn of 1789, Mr. Thomas issued proposals for “publishing by subscription an American edition, in large royal quarto (ornamented with an elegant copperplate frontispiece), of the Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with the Apocrypha, an index, marginal notes, and references.’ It was a hazardous undertaking; but the enterprise and courage of the printer were equal to the emer-

gency. Among the conditions of subscription we find the following: "To make payment easy to those who wish to be encouragers of this laudable undertaking, and to be in possession of so valuable property as a royal quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in cash,—from such, the publisher will receive one-half of the sum, or twenty-one shillings, in the following articles, viz. wheat, rye, Indian corn, butter, or pork, if delivered at his store in Worcester, or at the store of himself and Company in Boston, by the twentieth day of December, 1790; the remaining sum of twenty-one shillings to be paid in cash as soon as the books are ready for delivery. This proposal is made to accommodate all, notwithstanding the sum of twenty-one shillings will by no means be the proportion of cash that each Bible bound will cost the publisher."

An address "to the Reverend Clergy," one "to Christians of all denominations," and another "to the public at large," follow the conditions stated in the Prospectus.

It was nearly a year before a sufficient number of subscribers was obtained, and the work put to press. In 1791, the quarto, and at the same time a large folio Bible with fifty copperplate engravings, were published.

These were followed by an octavo Bible in 1793, and by one in duodecimo form in 1797. That the smaller Bibles, intended to be used in the common

schools, might be sold at the lowest possible price, the types were left standing, and kept ready at all times for the press. "This work," Mr. Thomas says, "employed a larger capital than any work issued from an American press."

The publisher had good cause to felicitate himself on the successful completion of his great undertaking. In the introductory address prefixed to his folio and quarto Bibles, he manifests in glowing terms his joy at the general prosperity of the new Republic. He had done his part towards promoting its welfare. He believed, that it was from the sacred Scriptures that "motives to the faithful performance of every patriotic, civil, and social duty" were to be drawn; and that the citizens of the United States ought to be "supplied with copies, independently of foreign aid." He spared no pains or expense to make his editions "correct, neat, and elegant;" and it is no small honor to him to have his name for ever associated with such a patriotic and Christian enterprise.

After Mr. Thomas had retired from business, his leisure was not idleness. The art, to the highest practice of which he had devoted his life, was still the object of his fond contemplation. For years, he employed himself in compiling the History of its introduction and progress in the New World. When we consider that this was a theme hitherto untouched, what laborious diligence was required to amass the widely scattered materials for his work, and what skill

to mould them into a connected form that should endure as a portion of the history of his country in an important department, we cannot hesitate to assign to him a place among the principal writers who have contributed to the bibliography of the whole world.

The intelligence, the untiring industry, and the patriotic ardor of Isaiah Thomas will always entitle him to a high place on the catalogue of those, who, by their personal efforts and pecuniary contributions, have increased the means of knowledge and happiness, and thus become public benefactors.

The By-laws of the American Antiquarian Society require of the Council semi-annual reports of the investment of the funds, and the condition of the Library, Cabinet, &c. The Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian, which accompany this, and are submitted as a part of the Report of the Council, contain gratifying evidences of the continued prosperity of the Society.

When we assembled, a year ago, to commemorate the completion of the first half-century of our existence as an association, we all listened with rare gratification to the letter of a venerable founder of the Society, whose interest in its welfare had continued from the first, and who had, during his life of more than ninety years, in various ways promoted the objects for which it was formed.

His great age, so far beyond the ordinary period of human life, forbade us to hope for a much longer continuance of his presence among us. When, therefore, on the first day of July last, the announcement of the decease of Josiah Quincy was made, it created no surprise. The measure of his days, of his usefulness, and of his honors, was full. His life was completed.

The numerous other institutions with which he was connected have already paid their tribute to his worth; but, however they may have anticipated what might otherwise have been a fitting eulogium from the American Antiquarian Society, this does not deprive us of the pleasure, or absolve us from the duty, of recognizing his claims to honor as an Antiquary in the noblest sense.

The historical writings of Mr. Quincy entitle him to a high rank among the authors who have enriched this class of American literature. If he had left no other record of service to his country, his published works, from the importance of the subjects to which they relate, and the ability with which these are treated, and from the lofty principles those works illustrate and inculcate, would cause his name to be held in honorable remembrance.

That one whose time was so nearly engrossed by official duties should have been able to do so much and so well as an historian and a biographer, would surprise us, if we did not know that most of his lit-

erary productions were the natural outgrowth of his active life. Whenever called to any public service, he, like a true antiquarian, began by reverting to the past, and making himself thoroughly acquainted with whatever had preceded that had relation to the position he was to hold; and the investigations which he made primarily for his own information and guidance, he published for the benefit of others.

His largest and most elaborate work, the History of "that University which was the very cradle of learning in these parts of the earth," is in its nature almost a treatise on the literary, ecclesiastical, and civil antiquities of New England. In that institution, founded amidst the toils and sufferings of the first settlers, were reflected, more clearly than almost anywhere else, their principles and purposes as well as their manners and customs. The minute details of their contributions and sacrifices for its support, in view of their circumstances and object, are full of moral dignity; and the antiquary, in bringing to light such examples, becomes a most eloquent moral teacher.

Mr. Quincy was called to the Presidency of the University in 1829. There was hardly an institution in the country of greater interest than Harvard College, whose history from its beginning had been blended with whatever concerned the maintenance and advancement of sound learning and civil liberty in the American Colonies and the United States. But hitherto there were to be found only scattered notices

of its origin, action, and influence, which awakened, but could not satisfy, the curiosity even of those who knew it best from having been nurtured in its bosom.

In 1833, was published the excellent, summary, though uncompleted and posthumous, volume of Mr. Peirce, the librarian of the University. But a full History was still a desideratum. For more than a quarter of a century, a vote of the Corporation, requesting the President to prepare a History of the University, had stood upon the records of that Board. Mr. Quincy was not the man to shrink from any duty which his official position devolved upon him: and, having been specially invited by the Corporation to prepare a discourse to be delivered on the 8th of September, 1836, the second centennial anniversary of the foundation of the University, "in commemoration of that event, and of the founders and patrons of the Seminary," he not only performed the task then assigned him, but announced his purpose of preparing, as soon as it was practicable, the long-desired History of the institution.

What he began from a sense of duty, he continued with affectionate zeal till he completed the work,—an enduring monument to the founders and benefactors of his venerable *Alma Mater*.

When a new chapter shall be added by another hand, the history of the administration of President Quincy will not suffer by a comparison with that of any of his distinguished predecessors.

Before his removal to Cambridge, Mr. Quincy had already begun his "Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston during Two Centuries." This, like the History of the University, originated in his official position. His natural attachment to the town in which he was born had been strengthened by repeated evidences of confidence and respect on the part of his fellow-citizens. He had been invested by them with the most important offices in their gift; he had been their representative in both branches of the State Legislature; and, for four successive terms of service, he had represented them in the Congress of the United States. It was as Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, that he made the memorable decision, that the publication of truth with good intent is not a libel,—a decision which, though questioned and gravely censured at the time, has since become the settled rule of law.

Called from the bench to the chief magistracy of the City, he entered upon the administration of its affairs with that indomitable energy which ever distinguished his public life. The recent transition from a town to a city government had brought with it the necessity of important changes in old modes of proceeding, and of the establishment of new institutions. Here the wisdom and foresight, as well as energy, of Mr. Quincy were fully exercised; and he lived to see even those of his measures which at the time met with only partial approval, and others which encountered

the strongest opposition, fully justified by a later public opinion.

At the request of the municipal authorities, he delivered "An Address to the Citizens of Boston on the 17th of September, 1830, the Close of the Second Century from the first Settlement of the City;" an eloquent commentary on its history, full of noble sentiments, and a model production of its kind. He gave, in a condensed form, the result of much antiquarian research into the manners and customs, laws and principles, of former generations; and he did not fail to enforce in the strongest terms the lessons they suggested.

The larger History of Boston, which, after a lapse of twenty years, was resumed, and was finished in February, 1852, at the close of the author's eightieth year, is mainly devoted to an account of the City government during the period of his mayoralty. In the preface he says: "It appeared to the author, that a *municipal* history of the Town, and an accurate account of the transactions in the first years of the City government, would be useful and interesting to the public in future times, and was due to the wisdom, fidelity, and disinterested services of his associates." In the naked record of his administration, we find the best eulogy on his own ability and his devotion to duty.

The "History of the Boston Athenæum," also, grew out of Mr. Quincy's relation to the institution and its founders and early patrons. They were his cherished

friends. He was himself one of the original contributors to its fund. For several years he was its President.

When, in 1847, the corner-stone of the spacious and elegant edifice in Beacon Street was laid, he was requested to deliver an address on the occasion; and was afterwards solicited to write out and extend his remarks for publication. The result was a volume of between three and four hundred pages, containing a documentary history of the Athenæum, followed by admirable biographical notices of its deceased founders. It was a labor of love to commemorate the services of that little band of "ingenuous scholars" who originated and established this institution, "dedicated to letters and the arts."

The biographical works of Mr. Quincy, no less than his Histories, were produced in response to some call of obvious duty.

Believing, to use his own words, that, "of all monuments raised to the memory of distinguished men, the most appropriate and least exceptionable are those whose foundations are laid in their own works, and which are constructed of materials supplied and wrought by their own labors," he prepared, from the papers bequeathed to him by his father, a Memoir of that illustrious patriot, which will continue to be read with the greatest interest and admiration, as long as the love of liberty is cherished, and the story of its apostles, defenders, and martyrs is welcomed.

The "Life of Major Samuel Shaw," prefixed to his Journals, and prepared, at the request of the proprietor of them, by Mr. Quincy, the only surviving friend who could do him justice as a benefactor of his country, was undertaken, the author says, from no other motive than the gratification afforded by being instrumental in perpetuating the memory of one whom he had known in his early youth, and of whom, after the lapse of fifty years, he "could truly say, that, in the course of a long life, he had never known an individual of a character more elevated and chivalric, acting according to a purer standard of morals, imbued with a higher sense of honor, and uniting more intimately the qualities of the gentleman, the soldier, the scholar, and the Christian."

Two of Mr. Quincy's biographical productions were written at the special request of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The brief but excellent "Memoir of James Grahame," author of the "History of the United States of North America," contains all that we know of that worthy man and faithful historian. Mr. Quincy had great respect for the moral purity and intellectual elevation of Mr. Grahame's character, and held his great work in high estimation. He felt that it was "incumbent upon some American to do justice to the memory of a foreigner who had devoted the chief and choicest years of his life to writing a history of our country, with a labor, fidelity, and affectionate zeal for the American people and their institutions,

which any native citizen may be proud to equal, and will find it difficult to surpass." This Memoir was first printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and was afterwards prefixed to a new edition of Mr. Grahame's History, as revised and enlarged by the author, and published, in this country, after his death, under the auspices of his biographer.

In the eighty-seventh year of his age, Mr. Quincy completed and published his "Memoir of the Life of John Quincy Adams," — a fair volume of over four hundred pages.

Connected by family ties, nearly his co-eval, and intimately acquainted with his private life as well as his public career, Mr. Quincy was peculiarly fitted to perform the task assigned him. It was, however, to Mr. Adams's public life that the biographer principally addressed himself. Besides the advantages derived from personal knowledge, and a recourse to his printed works, he was favored with access to copious authentic unpublished materials.

His "chief endeavor," as he says, was "to render him the expositor of his own motives, principles, and character, without fear or favor, in the spirit neither of criticism nor eulogy." He has thus produced a work, which, whilst it partakes largely of the nature of an autobiography, constitutes also a most important chapter in the general history of the Republic.

If, at any time, a difference of opinion may have

existed between the biographer and his subject on minor matters, they were indissolubly united in the sentiment of the grand avowal of Mr. Adams, inscribed under the portrait that adorns the volume : " I live in the faith and hope of the progressive advancement of Christian liberty, and expect to abide by the same in death."

The key-note of Mr. Quincy's public life, and of most of his writings, is found in that invocation which, in his father's last will and testament, follows a bequest to the son, of the works of the great writers on free government. " May the spirit of liberty rest upon him ! "

Inheriting the principles of this illustrious patriot, he consecrated his life, and all his powers, to their maintenance. Born when the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence were ripening into action, and living as a young man with those who made good the Declaration, and founded this Republic, he understood the difficulties that beset their path when they were called on to form a Constitution for the government of all the States. In common with the great body of the statesmen of that day, South as well as North, he felt that there must ever be an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery.

An unfortunate delusion, fostered by the specious declarations and promises of a few members of the Federal Convention, who only ventured to ask for a temporary toleration of slavery, and averred, that, if

let alone, they would willingly, in a short time, rid themselves of it, induced the framers of the Constitution to commit to the several States the general power of peaceful emancipation. Mr. Quincy always distrusted the sincerity of those members who seemed to him faithless to the principles of the Constitution in insisting upon this as a condition of its acceptance. He knew that any compromise by which eternal principles are postponed to temporary policy, sooner or later, fails.

When, at last, this essential antagonism resulted in open violence that aimed to destroy the nation itself, and thus the Government became invested with the right, and placed under the obligation, to preserve the life of the nation at the expense of its mortal foe, Mr. Quincy thought he saw the hand of Providence opening a way, as righteous as it was necessary, for the extirpation of the evil.

His faith in the permanency of the Republic never faltered. He had none of the timidity or of the despondency which often accompanies extreme old age. "The victory of the United States in this war is inevitable," were his words but a few months before he died, addressed to the President of the United States, in a letter remarkable for its vigor and its clearness of statement. He looked for a speedy suppression of the Rebellion. He believed that his country would come out of this terrible conflict, purified and justified in the eyes of the world.

With devout gratitude for all the blessings which attended his long and eventful life, and with a firm faith in the goodness and mercy of his heavenly Father, our venerated associate passed to his eternal home.

Our chief purpose, on the present occasion, has been less to speak his eulogy, already elsewhere pronounced in a classic as well as in the vernacular tongue, than to enrich our records with the enumeration of some of his merits as they are shown in those of his works that are intimately connected with our own objects as members of an American Antiquarian Society.

Ere long the marble statue and the granite column will arise to perpetuate his memory. But the erection of a still more enduring monument will be the noble task of the historian, who, to illustrate the spirit of the free institutions of our country, as exhibited in the character of one of her greatest citizens, shall portray the Life and Times of Josiah Quincy.

For the Council.

GEORGE LIVERMORE.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian has to report that donations have been received from the following sources :—

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D., Boston. — 2 pamphlets.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Boston. — Cards and notices.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, New Bedford. — 1 pamphlet.

WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., Boston. — His Address before Hist. Gen. Society, 1864.

Prof. EDWARD TUCKERMAN, Amherst. — MS. Letter-book of Thomas Fitch, merchant of Boston, 1702-11.

Mrs. JOHN DAVIS, Worcester. — 14 books. In excess of a donation referred to in a previous Report.

I. A. LAPHAM, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis. — The Lapham-Family Records, on a Broadside.

Dr. EDWARD JARVIS, Dorchester. — 35 pamphlets. Also various miscellaneous papers.

EDMUND M. BARTON, Worcester. — 2 pamphlets.

Miss MARY C. GAY, Suffield, Conn. — 3 pamphlets. Also the Connecticut "Courant" for 1863, and Supplements of "Courant" back to 1828.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, Esq., Worcester. — 15 Spiritualist publications.

HON. WILLIAM WILLIS, Portland, Me. — His History of the Law, Courts, and Lawyers of Maine; and the Journals of Rev. Thomas Smith and Rev. Samuel Deane.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. Boston. — The "Avesta" of the Parsees, Black's translation.

Rev. JOHN L. SIBLEY, Cambridge. — 2 pamphlets.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., Cambridge. — Dr. Kohl's descriptive and analytical publication of the two oldest General Charts of America, 1527 and 29, fol., 1860; and 1 pamphlet.

The AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION. — Their Monthly Journal.

The ESSEX INSTITUTE. — Proceedings and Historical Collections.

S. E. BALDWIN, Esq., New Haven, Conn. — 1 pamphlet.

HON. GEORGE W. RICHARDSON. — 3 pamphlets.

The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. — Proceedings.

The AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY. — Journal and Proceedings.

J. HENRY HILL, Esq., Worcester. — Elzevir edition of Pliny's Natural History, 1635. 3 vols.

JOSEPH SABIN, Philadelphia, Pa. — 1 pamphlet.

WILLIAM FAXON, Esq., Navy Department, Washington, D. C. — 1 book.

HON. JOHN D. BALDWIN, Worcester. — 1 book and 1 pamphlet.

Also a collection of Sandwich-Island Newspapers.

HON. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg. — 10 books, and 9 pamphlets.

Also a deed from the State of South Carolina, in 1794, with State seal attached.

HENRY WOODWARD, Esq., Worcester. — 7 books, and 3 pamphlets.

F. W. PAINE, Esq., Worcester. — 21 books, and 2 pamphlets.
Also many miscellanies, tokens, &c.

Mrs. CALVIN WILLARD, Worcester. — 1 pamphlet.

STANLEY C. BAGG, Esq., Montreal, C. E. — 1 pamphlet.

The CANADIAN INSTITUTE. — Their Monthly Journal.

The MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of San Francisco Cal. — 1 pamphlet.

The ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, Philadelphia, Pa. — Proceedings.

WILLIAM M. AWL, Esq., Columbus, O. — 1 pamphlet.

EDWIN M. SNOW, M.D., Providence, R. I. — 1 pamphlet.

The AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY. — Proceedings.

The COMMISSIONERS OF OHIO STATE LIBRARY. — 1 pamphlet.

- The CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — 1 pamphlet.
- Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester. — The "Bibliothèque Universelle" of Le Clerc, 1702-30, in 88 vols., newly bound; and 4 pamphlets.
- The STATE OF VERMONT. — State documents.
- E. A. DENNY, Esq., Worcester. — Two lithographed maps of Canton, China.
- HENRY B. DAWSON, Esq., New York, N. Y. — His Gleanings from the Harvest-fields of American History. Part XI.
- JOEL MUNSELL, Esq., Albany, N. Y. — 37 pamphlets.
- Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN, & Co., Boston. — 1 pamphlet.
- The SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. — Publications of the Institution. Also New-York Shipping and Commercial List.
- F. W. SEWARD, Esq., Department of State, Washington, D. C. — 4 books.
- W. HUNTER, Esq., Department of State, Washington, D. C. — 2 books.
- Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT, St. Louis, Mo. — Documents of Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, 1664.
- Rev. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, Worcester. — 1 pamphlet.
- Rev. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEY, Roxbury. — 1 pamphlet. Also two MS. deeds from Virginia, 1726, 1727, and various papers.
- JOHN SWETT, Esq., San Francisco, Cal. — 1 pamphlet.
- The NEW-JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — Proceedings.
- The STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. — 1 pamphlet.
- The LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. — 1 pamphlet.
- CLEMENT HUGH HILL, Esq., Boston. — The Geography of Michel Coignet, 1587, and 50 pamphlets.
- The NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — 1 pamphlet.
- The STATE OF RHODE ISLAND. — State documents.
- STEPHEN SHEPLEY, Esq., Fitchburg. — 2 books.
- PLINY E. CHASE, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn. — His remarks on the mathematical probability of accidental linguistic resemblances, and on the comparative etymology of the Yoruba Language; and 6 other pamphlets.

- THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — Collections, vol. vii., and 1 pamphlet.
- HON. E. B. STODDARD, Worcester. — 1 book.
- WILLIAM R. HOOPER, Esq., Washington, D.C. — 6 vols. of the "Worcester Transcript," bound.
- HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Boston. — 16 pamphlets.
- THE ALBANY INSTITUTE. — Transactions, vol. iv.
- THE LONG-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — 1 pamphlet.
- THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. — 2 pamphlets.
- REV. BERNICE D. AMES; Pawtucket, R. I. — 1 pamphlet.
- THE NEW-YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. — 2 pamphlets.
- THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. — Proceedings.
- THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y. — 1 pamphlet.
- MRS. HENRY P. STURGIS, Boston. — 85 pamphlets. Also the "Boston Daily Courier" and the "China Telegraph," 1864; and the "Spirit of the Fair."
- REV. SAMUEL MAY, jun., Leicester. — 29 pamphlets. Selected.
- JOSEPH TUCKERMAN, Esq., New York, N. Y. — The tracts of the Loyal Publication Society of N. Y.
- CHARLES ANSORGE, Chicago, Ill. — 1 pamphlet.
- ANDREW M'F. DAVIS, New York, N. Y. — Copies of Com. Farragut's orders in Mobile Bay, dated July 12, July 29, Aug. 6 and Aug. 7, 1864, at the period of his great victory. Also Mobile papers of Aug. 3d and 4th.
- WILLIAM CROSS, Esq., Worcester. — 14 pamphlets. Also various banking documents.
- COM. GEORGE S. BLAKE, Newport, R. I. — Two drawings of Dighton Rock, with its inscription, taken by his direction for the Society.
- THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, G. B. — Proceedings.
- MRS. MARY G. SALISBURY. — Saratoga Newspapers of July, 1864.
- ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., New York, N. Y. — 1 book.
- THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE of New York. — Transactions.
- WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, Esq., Boston. — His Hand-book of American Genealogy.

THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC. — 1 pamphlet.

Prof. EDWARD NORTH, Hamilton College, N. Y. — 1 pamphlet.

Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, Cambridge. — His tract on the extinction of villenage and slavery in England.

HENRY F. BISHOP, M. D., Worcester. — 3 pamphlets.

ALUMNI OF YALE COLLEGE. — 1 pamphlet.

THE CITY OF ROXBURY, by J. W. TUCKER, Esq., City Clerk. — City documents of 1863.

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Esq., Hartford, Conn. — His Narrative of the Defence of Stonington.

Col. WILLIAM S. LINCOLN, Worcester. — A rebel newspaper from Harrisburg, Va., June 24, 1864.

E. PETERSON, Esq. — 38 pamphlets.

Dr. JOSEPH SARGENT, Worcester. — Four autograph-letters of Thomas Jefferson.

Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., Worcester. — 17 pamphlets. Selected.

Hon. PLINY MERRICK, Boston. — Putnam's Rebellion Record, vol. v.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, G. B. — Proceedings.

NELSON N. BARRETT, Collinsville, Conn. — Newspapers.

JAMES LENOX, Esq., New York, N. Y. — 1 book. In continuation of the Jesuit Relations.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge. — His "Letters of Phillis Wheatley."

J. W. THORNTON, Esq., Boston. — 52 pamphlets. Also various papers and miscellanies relating to the war.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Pomfret, Conn. — 28 books and 14 pamphlets.

HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y. — The first ten volumes of the "New-York Independent," unbound.

GEORGE F. HOUGHTON, Esq., St Albans, Vt. — 2 pamphlets.

Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER, Worcester. — 257 pamphlets.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester. — 12 books and 110 pamphlets. Also many valuable miscellaneous papers and newspapers.

REV. GEORGE ALLEN, Worcester. — 18 books and 3 pamphlets. The SANITARY COMMISSION. — 13 pamphlets. Also the "Sanitary Reporter," newspaper.

CHARLES M. MILES, Esq. — A collection of autograph-letters resulting from correspondence in reference to the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. in Worcester.

From the offices of the Worcester "Weekly Spy," the Boston "Semi-weekly Advertiser," the "Christian Watchman and Reflector," and the Fitchburg "Sentinel," their several papers have long been transmitted for preservation in the library, and are renewedly acknowledged.

Including accessions incidentally gathered by the Librarian, the number of additions in books is two hundred and forty five, and in pamphlets, one thousand.

The drawings presented by Commodore Blake were accompanied by a letter, from which the following is an extract: —

"NAVAL ACADEMY, NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 17, 1864.

"DEAR SIR, — I have recently examined with care various copies of the inscription upon the Dighton Rock, which is an object of considerable interest to antiquarians; some having even supposed it to be Scandinavian.

"Observing that the copies differ very materially, I requested Prof. Seager, the professor of drawing of the Naval Academy, and the Rev. Chaplain Hale of the navy, who is also attached to the institution, and much interested in hieroglyphical research, to visit the rock, and make correct drawings of it, — which they have done; and, as these may perhaps be considered worthy of preservation, I beg to send them to the Antiquarian Society.

"It will be seen that one drawing embraces the rock and the

surrounding scenery; and the other is the rock alone, upon a larger scale.

"Owing to a change of the bed of the river, the rock is now submerged at high tide; and the inscription will therefore, before many years, be lost.

"I will add, that the gentlemen made several sketches *independently of each other*; and that the finished drawing, being the result of them all, is certainly correct."

There is no way, perhaps, in which the Society's appreciation of Commodore Blake's appropriate gift can be better expressed than by a brief reference to the degree of interest that the Dighton Rock has from time to time attracted, abroad as well as at home, and a statement of the conclusion to which the most competent observers have at length arrived respecting its character and purpose.

No single monument in this country has received so much attention from learned men and scientific bodies as this; and our Society should feel under special obligations to Commodore Blake for the pains he has taken to procure, through the agency of the professor of drawing, and the chaplain of the Naval School, at Newport, a spirited representation of the rock in its present condition, and a delineation of the figures upon it, as they now appear to fresh and unprejudiced eyes.

Long before the Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen had adopted this rude stone as a monumental relic of the Northmen, and given to its inscription a corresponding date and interpretation, it had been discussed by many distinguished philoso-

phers and scholars, and described and represented in the pages of various learned Transactions.

The earliest remembered attempt to form a delineation of the characters was made nearly two hundred years ago, in 1680, by Rev. Dr. Danforth, — probably the Rev. Samuel Danforth of Taunton, though he must at that time have been quite a young man.

Thirty-two years later, in 1712, Cotton Mather sent to the Royal Society of Great Britain a rude wood-cut of what he called “two lines of the inscription,” though no such *lines* have been noticed by other observers. This, with his account of the rock, was published by that Society.

In 1732, the Society of Antiquaries of London had before them the drawing of Dr. Danforth, and another made in 1730 by Dr. Isaac Greenwood, the Hollisian professor at Cambridge; both having been sent over by Dr. Greenwood.

In 1768, Professor Stephen Sewall, of Cambridge, took a copy from the stone as large as the original, which was sent to the Royal Society by Professor Winthrop in 1774; and, in 1788, Professor Winthrop himself made a careful copy by an elaborate process, and with the assistance of several clergymen and other prominent gentlemen from the neighborhood. This was made the subject of a communication from him to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and appears in their second volume of publications printed in 1804.

In 1790 a copy was made under the superintendence of Judge Baylies of Dighton, by a young man named Joseph Gooding, after first chalking the lines.*

In 1807, Mr. Edward A. Kendall, the traveller, writing from Hallowell, Me., contributed to the American Academy a long and well-considered article on the Dighton Rock, accompanied by a painting in oils, executed, he says, with the assistance of Mrs. Gardner, to represent the exact appearance of the rock as well as the inscription. Whether this painting is still in existence, I cannot say. I am told that it is not in possession of the Academy.

Mr. Kendall's communication was addressed to Hon. John Davis, the Recording Secretary of the Academy; and the paper was followed by one from Judge Davis himself, in which he advanced the theoretical explanation that the figures on the rock represented an Indian deer-hunt, the triangular forms exhibiting the enclosures or traps into which the game was driven, while the remaining characters were signs relating to the hunt, and intelligible to the natives.

Mr. Kendall gives an account of his visit to Dighton in the second volume of his travels, printed in 1809; and, in reference to the speculations then in vogue respecting the origin of the inscription, he

* They are called in "*Antiquitates Americanæ*" Dr. Baylies and Mr. Goodwin. The original sketch by Joseph Gooding is still preserved by Miss Sophia F. Brown, of Dighton, to whose mother he gave it when an old man.

says: "It is not a monument of the Phœnicians, nor of the Carthaginians, nor of the lost tribe of Israel, nor of Prince Madoc, nor of Captain Blackbeard, nor of Captain Kyd (the Scandinavians had not then claimed it for the Northmen); but it is a monument of the sculpture of the ancient inhabitants of America, whether Narragansetts or others."

In 1812, a drawing of the inscription was made by Mr. Job Gardner; and, in 1825, the rock and its figures were described and commented upon in the *Mémoires de la Société de Géographie de Paris*. They are also noticed with particularity in Yates and Moulton's *History of New York*.

These are the most prominent of the notices which this monument had received before 1830, when the Rhode-Island Historical Society entered into correspondence with the Antiquaries of Denmark, who were at that time engaged in collecting evidences of the early visits of the Northmen to this Continent, and had traced them, as was believed, at least as far south as the neighborhood of Newport. The discovery of a stone containing an inscription which might possibly be Runic, found not far from that place, was of course a God-send, which could not be too gratefully welcomed, or too strenuously impressed into the service of their cause.

The Rhode-Island Antiquaries were happy to render every assistance; and not only furnished transcripts of drawings which had been previously taken,

but appointed a committee to make a new one, on their own account, from the rock itself. As antiquaries they would naturally have been pleased to see it proved that the earliest settlement of civilized men upon this Continent was within the jurisdiction of their own Society; but while they provided as much evidence, real or imaginary, as they could obtain, they wisely left the argument to the zeal and ingenuity of their Scandinavian correspondents.

Faith in this monument as a relic of the Northmen has gradually given way as a knowledge of the arts and habits of the Indians has been increased. Similar inscriptions, previously known to exist in different parts of the country, have been more carefully examined, and many new ones have been discovered which are beyond doubt the work of the natives.

Soon after the large volume entitled "*Antiquitates Americanæ*" was published by the Danish Society, in 1837, Mr. Schoolcraft submitted the various delineations of the Dighton Rock, there given, to an Algonkin chief, named Chingwauk, who was particularly skilled in the pictographic arts of his race. He selected the drawing made in 1790 by Gooding for his explanation, and undertook to state the meaning and force of the various figures; rejecting a few near the centre, as not being Indian symbols.*

* At the meeting of the Society, there were laid on the table, by Rev. Edward E. Hale, a facsimile of the drawing by Joseph Gooding, in 1790, and a large sketch of the rock and surrounding scenery in oils, with a separate copy of the inscription on a large scale; the last two having been prepared to illustrate portions of a lecture given by Hon. Alexander H. Everett, many years since.

According to his interpretation, the inscription is the memorial of a battle between two native tribes, and was the work of the victorious party. Mr. Schoolcraft at that time was disposed to believe, that the central marks rejected by Chingwauk, as without meaning to him, were really placed there by the Northmen, and led to the selection of the stone by the Indians for their own record. In 1853 he superintended the taking of a view of the inscribed surface by the daguerreotype process, and then declared it to be a uniform piece of Indian pictography. He says in his fourth volume of Indian History, "It presents a unity of original drawing, corresponding to the Indian system, which cannot fail to strike the observer. It is entirely Indian, and is executed in the symbolic character which the Algonkins call Kekeewin. The fancied resemblances to the old forms of the Roman letters on the Copenhagen copies wholly disappear."

Accepting this view of the subject as probably correct, the rock remains to us one of the most perfect and interesting monuments of native inscriptive art that has yet been discovered in the United States; and its features should be preserved by all practicable means.

It is a singular fact, that, of all the various copies thus far taken, no two are alike; and the diversity is in some cases very extreme. This is probably due partly to the general obscurity of the marks, and part-

ly to the difficulty of distinguishing natural lines and fissures from the artificial sculpture.

Mr. Kendall, who discussed the whole subject very thoroughly in his paper, presented to the American Academy in 1807, condemns the method adopted by Professor Winthrop in making his copy; namely, that of first filling the marks with paint, and then taking an impression directly from them on paper. He says the relative strength and distinctness of the different marks is thus lost, and unimportant or even natural lines acquire a place in the representation that does not belong to them. The same objection is applicable to the plan pursued by Mr. Schoolcraft, who chalked the lines before taking his daguerreotype. Mr. Kendall decides, with apparent reason, that the most trustworthy view is that which is taken by the artist with his pencil, after a careful study.

We may therefore believe, that the donation of Commodore Blake is to be relied upon as a faithful representation of present appearances. He is under a mistake in supposing that the fact of the rock being wholly covered by the tide is owing to a change in the bed of the stream. So far as I can learn, there has been little, if any, change of circumstances since the rock was first noticed; and it has always been flooded by the tide as it is now. Although a hard stone, the attrition of the water would be likely to have some effect upon it; and lines that were perceptible to early observers may now be obliterated.

Another obligation which the Society will heartily acknowledge, arises from the very generous proposal of Mr. Charles R. B. Claffin, who as a photographer is excelled by no other, to furnish the Society with card-photographs of citizens of Worcester, to an extent of which he has yet set no limits. He has already filled one volume, which lies on the table to-day; and has other volumes left with him for the same purpose. The personal appearance of a generation of people is an element of history that is destined to be more and more a matter of interest, as the facilities for obtaining and transmitting likenesses increase; and we may venture to predict, that these memorials of Worcester people filling the various stations and engaged in the various pursuits of life, as it is here in 1864, will be among our most attractive records; and we are sure that Mr. Claffin's skill as an artist, as well as his liberality, will be fully appreciated.

It may be not *mal à propos* in this connection to remark, that the American Philosophical Society are taking measures to procure card-photographs of all their associates, and have already secured a large number. Perhaps this Society will think it not unwise or inexpedient to follow so respectable an example.

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian*.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending Oct. 20, 1864:—

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , April 25, 1864, was . . .	\$21,763.82	
Received for dividends and interest since	909.82	
	<u>\$22,673.64</u>	
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses	629.60	
Present amount of this Fund		\$22,044.04
<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , April 25, 1864	\$8,910.06	
Received for dividends and interest since	522.45	
	<u>\$9,432.51</u>	
Paid for incidental expenses, and including one-half of Librarian's salary	176.00	
Present amount of this Fund		9,256.51
<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , April 25, 1864, was	\$6,691.04	
Received for dividends and interest since	810.25	
	<u>\$7,001.29</u>	
Paid for premium on stock, &c.	83.54	
Present amount of this Fund		6,967 75
<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , April 25, 1864, was	\$6,902 64	
Received for dividends and interest since	320.50	
	<u>\$7,223.14</u>	
Paid for printing semi-annual Report	127.00	
Present amount of this Fund		7,096 14
Aggregate of the four Funds		<u>\$45,364.44</u>
Cash on hand, included in foregoing statement		<u>\$606.09</u>

INVESTMENTS.

Librarian's and General Fund.

Worcester National Bank Stock	\$1,100.00
City National Bank of Worcester Stock	100.00
Central " " " "	100.00
Citizens' " " " "	1,500.00
Quinsigamond " " " "	2,300.00
Blackstone " (Uxbridge) "	500.00
Oxford Bank Stock	400.00
Fitchburg Bank Stock	600.00
Amount carried forward	<u>\$6,600.00</u>

Amount brought forward,	\$6,600.00
Bank of Commerce (Boston) Stock	1,000.00
Massachusetts Bank " "	500.00
North Bank " "	500.00
Shawmut Bank " "	3,700.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Stock (37 shares)	2,407.40
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock (12 shares)	615.00
United-States Five-twenty 6 per cent Bonds	1,500.00
United-States Ten-forty 5 per cent Bonds	500.00
United-States Seven-thirty Bonds	1,000.00
United-States Certificates of Indebtedness	2,321.64
Note	800.00
	<hr/> \$22,044.04

Collection and Research Fund.

Worcester National Bank Stock	\$800.00
City National Bank Stock (Worcester)	500.00
Oxford Bank " "	200.00
Bank of Commerce (Boston) Stock	800.00
Webster Bank " "	800.00
Bank of North America (Boston) Stock	500.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad (8 shares)	410.00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bond	1,000.00
United-States Five-twenty 6 per cent Bonds	3,800.00
Note	300.00
Cash	146.51
	<hr/> 9,256.51

Bookbinding Fund.

City National Bank Stock (Worcester)	\$100.00
Quinsigamond " " "	600.00
Bank of Commerce " (Boston)	2,500.00
Webster Bank " "	2,500.00
Northern (N.H.) Railroad Stock (10 shares)	512.50
United-States Five-twenty 6 per cent Bond	500.00
Cash	255.25
	<hr/> 6,967.75

Publishing Fund.

Central National Bank (Worcester) Stock	\$500.00
Mechanics " " "	500.00
Shawmut " (Boston) "	500.00
Boston National Bank Stock	400.00
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Bond	1,000.00
United-States Five-twenty 6 per cent Bonds	2,500.00
United-States Certificate of Indebtedness	991.81
Note	500.00
Cash	204.38
	<hr/> 7,096.14

Total of the four Funds	<hr/> <hr/> \$45,864.44
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Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL PAINE,
Treasurer of Am. Antiq. Society.

ANTIQUARIAN HALL, WORCESTER, Oct. 20, 1864.

SOME NOTES ON ROANOKE ISLAND AND
JAMES RIVER.

BY EDWARD E. HALE.

WHEN, in 1859, the Society intrusted to me, for editing the manuscript of Ralph Lane's Letters from Roanoke Island, and of Capt. Newport's voyage up the James River, I certainly did not imagine that the geography I then undertook to study was to receive its chief interest from the military movements of the next five years. In 1860 the Society published those papers. Since that time, Roanoke Island has been made the seat of another colony, and the James River of other voyages and warfare; to all of which there is a new interest given, when we study them with the maps and notes of Gov. Lane and of Capt. John Smith in our hands.

Roanoke Island was selected, as the Society will remember, in 1585, as the seat of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony. The settlement there, which proved abortive, was begun about August 1, and was abandoned on the 18th of June. The same summer, Sir

Richard Greenville landed fifteen men at the deserted island, who perished the same winter. The next year, John White left a new colony, which was also wholly broken up. Our only knowledge of it was obtained a few years since by the discovery of Strachey's manuscript in the British Museum.

I think the colony thus attempted may be called the first colony attempted in America by the English people. In 1863 the Government of the United States selected the same island for the first colony planted under its own formal protection and direction. The island of Roanoke, having been taken by our troops in Gen. Burnside's expedition, offered itself as a convenient and sequestered spot for colonizing refugee negroes. The establishment there is under the charge of Rev. Horace James, lately of Worcester. The maps of the island seem to show, that the principal settlement, made first by the rebel troops and afterwards by our own, is to the southward of Lane's Fort. I have sent to Roanoke Island our fourth volume, and full copies of the other records of the early colonization; and hope that some of the intelligent officers stationed there may find time to send us the results of any researches which shall throw light on the history of either of the three unsuccessful colonies.

The second paper in our fourth volume is an anonymous journal of the first voyage made by the English up James River, under the conduct of Capt.

Newport. This paper also I edited ; much harassed, I will confess, by its geography. The discoverers sailed from Jamestown on the 21st of May, 1607. On the 21st of May, 1864, I found myself, for the first time, sailing up the James River, in very different company, and on very different business ; but very glad, if I could, to use my voyage in correcting my errors in the early geography. The difference in style which has been made since 1607 did not appear in any difference in climate or foliage. The river was as lovely as they describe it ; the temperature as agreeable, and the shores as lovely as they were then, or more so. If Smith's map may be believed, there were almost as many tokens of habitation on the shores of the river between Jamestown and the Appomattox in 1607 as struck the eye of the modern traveller, even before the outbreak of the war. Such plantations as there are, are concealed behind growth of woods ; and it must be remembered that this part of Virginia has been declining. Gen. Butler's army, when I visited it, was encamped in pine-forests twenty or thirty years old, where the furrows of old corn-fields were still apparent.

I am disposed to make a more definite statement of the stopping-places of the exploring party, in place of the very vague conjectures in my printed notes. The difficulty has been in the name Wynauk, their landing-place the first night. I now believe that this applies to a considerable region of country on both

sides the river.* Smith's map gives the name Weanock to a point held all this summer by Gen. Butler, opposite City Point and the junction of the Appomattox and the Upper James. I attempted in my notes to make that the first landing-place. But I am satisfied now, that that point does not satisfy the conditions. The narrative becomes intelligible, and the distances given are sufficiently accurate, if we suppose the first night to have been spent a little below Wilson's Wharf, on the north side of the river,—the second encampment, at the place which he calls Turkey Isle, to be the present Turkey Island, just below the Turkey Point of our maps; and the second night to

* The narrative of Newport's voyage in our fourth volume thus speaks of Wynauk:—

May 21. "We were up the river thirteen myle [from James Town] at a low meadow point, which I call Wynauk.

May 26, at one of King Pamaunche's houses, five miles below Queen Apumatec's Bower. "This place I call Pamaunche's Palace, howbeit, by Nanvarans his words, the King of Wynauk is possessor hereof. . . . Having left this King in kindness and friendship, we crossed over the water to a sharp point, which is part of Wynauk on Salisbury side [the south side]. This I call Careless Point [after this]. This night he came to Point Wynauk [this was on their return].

June 8. "Wynauk," by which the King of Wynauk is meant, is spoken of among their "contracted enemies."

These references alone seem enough to show that Wynauk was the name of one of the "kingdoms" which extended on both sides of the river. The name, Point Wynauk, having been given to the point where Newport's party first landed, remained unchanged. If Weanock be the same name as Wynauk, we may suppose that Smith, in his map, affixes it to some favorite seat of the "King," and does not attempt to designate the whole of his dominion, the boundaries of which, indeed, it is evident were doubtful.

These suggestions, which I derived from a review of the Newport narrative on the spot, are entirely confirmed by our associate, Mr. Deane, who is much better informed in this geography than I am. He writes me, "Smith, in his early narrative (1608), speaks of this place, 'Weanock,' as being *twenty* miles from Jamestown. Now the Appomattox is much more. I agree with you that Newport's 'Wynauk' was nearer Jamestown; and this view is confirmed by 'Fry and Jefferson's Map' of about 1750. In this, 'Weynock' is placed opposite the mouth of a creek called 'Flower de Hundred,' about twenty miles from Jamestown."

have been spent near our Deep Bottom. This is the point which he calls Poore Cottage;* and, I dare say, many of the 10th Corps will confirm that name. His next encampment, Arahatec's Joy, is laid down on Smith's map, and, I believe, correctly. It is near Cox's Ferry, the point held, till lately, by the left of Gen. Foster's forces.

At the time I visited the army, Gen. Butler held the tract between the Appomattox and James Rivers, and had fortified strong lines from the Point of Rocks on the Appomattox north-westerly to the James River. We have a military hospital at the Point of Rocks. Dr. A. A. Woodhull, an accomplished surgeon in the general staff, writes me since my return:—

"Some of the 'Pamunkies' yet survive, impressed into the rebel service, battling still against the stranger.

"On that beautiful Point of Rocks, jutting into the Appomattox, stands a magnificent oak, or rather two coalesced, which an imaginative doctor (for we have a hospital there now) has published as the veritable one under which Pocahontas saved the life of Capt. Smith, whom she afterward married. I beg you to note the poetical justice of the just-quoted fiction. Everybody thinks 'Smith' should have been the name by which Pocahontas's grandchildren ought to have been known in the land."

I need hardly say here, that our associate, Mr. Deane, has well nigh destroyed the romance by which Pocahontas had been saving Smith's life, for two

* So our copy from the original manuscript reads; but Percy in "Purchas," or the printer, reads Port Cottage.

centuries and a half before Mr. Deane's edition of Wingfield, and his note on the Pocahontas narrative. I quote the passage as an illustration of the passion for idealizing romances. There are two claimants in Virginia for the honors of the spot where Pocahontas flung herself round the prisoner's neck. Both of these are on the York River, and are familiar to our soldiers who passed up that river in Gen. McClellan's campaign. One is *Shelly*; and the other, *Powhatan's Chimney*. Both are forty or fifty miles from the Point of Rocks. Smith says himself, that the place, which he calls Werowocomoco, was twenty-five miles below the fall of the river, which we call West Point.

The part of Smith's story which is not a romance is the statement that he went up the river of the "Chickahamianias" to trade for corn. Our soldiers on the same river scarcely remembered, I think, the braggart soldier who first made its shores ring with the echoes of English weapons. "A fugitive slave," says Dr. Palfrey with point, "was the founder of Virginia." In the most critical period of her infant fortunes, he went up the river of the "Chickahamianias" to trade for corn. Leaving his pinnace, I think, near the present steamboat landing, he forced a canoe as much farther as he could, till he had to cut the trees which fell across the river. He then left his canoe, and, with an Indian guide, pushed through "the marshes of the river's head" till he was beset with

savages. Retreating, he slipped into "an oasie creek;" and there, half-dead with cold, threw down his arms, and was taken prisoner.

If we may rely on Smith's distances, this was in the neighborhood of Gen. Sumner's bridges across the stream. These marshes, and "this oasie creek," — which Smith's adventures have made for centuries historical, are the oozy swamps of the Chickahominy.

Boston, Oct. 21, 1864.

REMARKS OF CHARLES DEANE.

Mr. DEANE, referring to the preceding paper read by Mr. HALE, spoke as follows:—

Mr. PRESIDENT, — There are some other places on the James River and its branches, rendered sacred by the events of the last few years, which, for a long period before, had an historical and a romantic interest associated with them. You may remember seeing in the newspapers, a few months since, that General Butler was employing some of his men in cutting off a neck of land on the James, called “Dutch Gap.” This place is about twelve miles from Richmond, and, at present, marks the extent of our unobstructed advance on the river. Here the stream turns in a southerly direction, and sweeps around some five or six miles; returning again to within about five hundred feet of the point of departure. The peninsula formed by this bend in the river, sometimes called Farrar’s Island, a little below the old Indian town, “Arrohateck,”* was the site of an early Virginia

* It was at Arrohateck, on the 23d of May, 1607, that Captain Newport and his party first met the Indian Prince, who lived at Powhatan, to which place they fol-

city.* A year or two after Captain John Smith had left the Colony, one of his successors in office, Sir

lowed or accompanied him, and who, they then supposed, was "the greate Kyng Powtah" himself. (See Newport's Discoveries in Virginia, in Archæol. Amer. iv. 41, edited by our associate, the Rev. Edward E. Hale.) In this, however, they were mistaken. A few months later, when Smith, who was one of Newport's party up the river, was a prisoner with the Indians, he was carried to Werowocomoco, where, for the first time, he saw the Emperor Powhatan. In the contemporary narrative of his companions, in speaking of Smith's captivity, they say, "His relation of the plenty he had seen, especially at *Werowocomoco*, where inhabited Powhatan (that till that time was unknown), so revived again their dead spirits," &c. (Smith's Virginia, Oxford, 1612, part ii., p. 14). Wingfield, also, under date of June 26, after Newport had sailed for England, says, "An Indian came to us from the great Poughwaton, with the word of peace. . . . This Powatan dwelleth ten miles from us, upon the river Pamaonche, which lyeth North from us. The Powhatan in the former journal mentioned . . . is a Wyroaunce, and under this great Powatan, *which before we knew not*" (Archæol. Amer. iv. 77, 78). Referring to Smith's imprisonment, Wingfield says, that, after he had been taken round from one chief to another, he was at last brought "to the great Powhatan, of *whom before we had no knowledge*;" that is, none of them had before seen him. (Ibid. 92).

Some modern historians of Virginia have likewise fallen into this error. Burk (i. 98, Petersburg, 1804) says, "Captain Newport, with Smith and twenty men, explored the river as high as the falls. In this expedition, they visited Powhatan, the principal chief or emperor of the country." And Campbell, in his work, published as late as 1860 (pp. 41, 42), says, "In six days they reached a town called Powhatan, one of the seats of the great chief of that name, *whom they found there*." This error has arisen from an expression in the narrative usually followed, viz. Smith's Virginia, &c., Oxford, 1612, part ii. p. 4; or the Generall Historie, p. 42:—"Of this place the prince is called Powhatan, and his people Powhatans." It is not improbable that the chief who dwelt here at this time, though not the Emperor Powhatan, was called Powhatan, and possibly from the name of his place of residence. Indeed, Strachey, writing of this period, says, "Upon Powhatan, or the king's river, are seated as followeth. 1. Parahunt, one of Powhatan's sons, whom we therefore call Tanxpowatan, which is as much as to say Little Powhatan, and is a Weroance of the country, which hath his own name, called Powhatan," &c. (Historie of Travaile in Virginia, p. 56).

The following, written, as Captain Smith says, "with his own hand," gives further information concerning the Emperor and his possessions. "Their chief ruler is called Powhatan, and taketh his name of the principal place of dwelling, called Powhatan. But his proper name is *Wahunsonacock*. Some countries he hath which have been his ancestors, and came unto him by inheritance, as the country called *Powhatan, Arrahateck, Appamatuke, Pamavke, Youghlanud, and Mattapanient*. All the rest of his territories expressed in the map, they report have been his several conquests. In all his ancient inheritances, he hath houses built after their manner, like arbors, some thirty, some forty yards long, and at every house

* A History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia, by Charles Campbell. Philadelphia, 1860, pp. 104, 105; Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia, by Bishop Meade: Philadelphia, 1857; i. 123, 124.

Thomas Dale, who came over as "High-Martial" of the Colony, formed a plan of building a city in Virginia. He surveyed the Nansemond and the James Rivers, as far as to the falls on the latter, and finally pitched upon this neck of land; and, after being relieved from the office of governor by the arrival of Gates in August, 1611, he took with him three hundred and fifty men, many of them Germans, and, in the early part of the next month, went up the river, and began his work. He enclosed the place with a palisade, built three streets of well-framed houses, erected a handsome church, and laid the foundation of a more stately one of brick, besides building store-houses, watch-houses, &c.; and he named the city Henrico, "in honor of the noble prince Henrie," the Prince of Wales.* This was the second city in Virginia, though a few feeble settlements elsewhere had already been made, since the building of Jamestown in 1607. Included within the limits of Henrico, a short dis-

provision for his entertainment according to the time. At *Werocomoco*, he was seated upon the north side of the river *Pamavneke*, some fourteen miles from Jamestown, where, for the most part, he was resident; but he took so little pleasure in our near neighborhood, that were able to visit him against his will, in six or seven hours, that he retired himself to a place in the deserts, at the top of the river *Chickahamania*, between *Youghatanund* and *Powhatan*. His habitation there is called *Ora-packs*, where he ordinarily now resideth." In another place, speaking of the Pamaunke country, Smith says, "About twenty-five miles lower, on the north side of this river, is *Werawocomoco*, where their great king inhabited when Captain Smith was delivered him prisoner" (Smith's Virginia, Oxford, 1612, pp. 6, 84, 85, and Generall Historie, conclusion of p. 89).

* A True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia, &c., written by Ralph Hamor, the younger, late Secretary of the Colony: London, 1616, pp. 29, 30. — *Henrico* is an abbreviation of *Henricopolis*. It was sometimes called *Henricus*. *Henrico*, in 1684, became the name of one of the counties of Virginia, and now includes Richmond.

tance down the river, at a place subsequently called Varina, was the residence of John Rolfe and his beautiful Indian bride, Pocahontas, the site of whose house is still pointed out to the visitor.* Henrico City was also the seat of the projected Indian College, for which funds were largely collected in England, and some attempts were here made to instruct children of both sexes; but the terrible massacre of 1622 damped the ardor of its friends, and shook the faith of those who had believed it practicable to educate the savage race.† Henrico then received its death wound, and the place has long been desolate. Some vestiges of the city are still visible; but the ruins were plainly to be distinguished in the time of Stith, who lived not far from the neck, at Varina, on a fertile tract of land, which produced "tobacco nearly resembling the Spanish Varinas," from which it received its name;‡ and here Stith dates the Preface to his History of Virginia in 1747. A spectator, standing on the spot where the city of Henrico once stood, may see almost at one view what appear to be four beautiful rivers, though in reality there is but one. The name, "Dutch Gap," is said to be given to this neck of land because of the marks of the commencement of a channel there by some of the early Dutch settlers. A narrow canal appears to have been cut

* Meade, i. 125.

† Campbell, pp. 117, 159; Meade, i. 44-87, 134, 196.

‡ Campbell, i. 106; Meade, i. 136, 137.

about half-way across the neck, and then abandoned.* It may be left to General Butler to complete a work which has been agitated in the councils of Virginia more than once.

Passing down the river, and briefly noticing Curl's Neck, Turkey Island,† and Brema, the residences, many years since, of members of the famous Randolph Family,‡ just in sight of the ever memorable Malvern Hill, we soon come to another spot of some note at the present time. I mean Bermuda Hundred, near which General Butler's troops have been for some time quartered. It is about five miles, by land, from Henrico, near the junction of the Appomattox with the James River. This place was also settled by Sir Thomas Dale. The Appomattox Indians had shown evidence of unfriendliness to the English; and, in the latter part of this year (1611), he cap-

* Meade, i. 123.

† "Turkey Island" is a point of land at the lower end of Curl's Neck, the home of Bacon, the rebel of 1676, and is near the dividing line between Henrico and Charles-City Counties. It is said that there was once a small island at the mouth of Brema Creek, which gave the name to this point of land, and that it was washed away in a great freshet, in 1771. Smith's map has also been referred to as furnishing evidence of an island there in his time; but there is nothing on his map that can be relied upon as indicating such an island at that place. An island somewhere in the river early received that name (see Va. Hist. Reg. iv. 108; and Newport's Discoveries in Virginia, in *Archæol. Amer.* iv. p. 41, note 6; p. 42).

‡ "The first of the name who settled in Virginia, William Randolph, became possessed of the large estate on James River, called Turkey Island, bordering on Charles City, to which he added numerous other estates, on which he settled his sons, building excellent houses for all of them. He married Miss Mary Isham . . . of Bermuda Hundred, on the opposite side of the river. They had seven sons and two daughters:" William, of Turkey Island; Thomas, of Tuckahoe; Isham, of Dungeness; Richard, of Curl's, who married a Miss Bolling, a descendant of Pocahontas; Henry; Sir John, of Williamsburg; Edward, who married in England, and one of whose daughters became the mother of William Stith, the historian. Several of these sons were men of distinction in Virginia (Meade, i. 128-140).

tured their town, and established a plantation there, which he called New Bermuda. It is now called Bermuda Hundred, and is the port of Richmond for ships of heavy burthen. Sir Thomas also laid out a number of plantations in the neighborhood, which he called Hundreds, — Digges Hundred, Rochdale Hundred, &c.* Our troops now occupy almost the entire space between Bermuda Hundred (the landing-place) and Farrar's Island.

The Rev. Alexander Whittaker, who came over with Dale, was at one time the minister of both New Bermuda and Henrico. At New Bermuda lived Ralph Hamor, the Secretary of the Colony, and the author of the rare little tract from which we derive the most of what is known concerning the baptism and marriage of Pocahontas, and which contains that interesting and remarkable letter of John Rolfe to Sir Thomas Dale, giving the reasons "moving him" to make her his wife.

Sir Thomas Dale had been a soldier in the Low Countries; and he brought over with him a code of laws for the Colony, "divine, moral, and martial," as they were styled, which were inhuman in their character.† They were sent over by Sir Thomas Smith, the Treasurer of the Company, and, it is said, without their sanction. Many of the laws,

* Hamor, p. 31.

† They were printed at London in 1612. "For the Colony of Virginea Britannia. Lawes Diuine, Morall and Martiall," &c., and reprinted in Force's Tracts, vol. iii.

like the code of the early Athenian lawgiver, were "written in blood." The character of many of the first settlers of Virginia was such as required a severe rule; but it was perhaps fortunate on the whole that a man of such discretion as Sir Thomas Dale possessed, was sent over to administer this sanguinary code.*

Again chosen Governor, Sir Thomas, in 1614, removed from Henrico to Jamestown, and, two years after, returned to England, accompanied by Rolfe and his wife, "the Lady Rebecca," from which visit she never returned.†

* Campbell, i. 105; Meade, i. 185, 187. Even the church, says Hawkes, was placed under martial law. A new and better state of things was inaugurated on the arrival of Gov. Yeardley, in 1619, who then superseded the arbitrary Argall, and those cruel laws were abrogated. The first assembly of Burgesses met this year in July, at Jamestown (see 2 N. Y. Hist. Coll. vol. iii. part i. pp. 331-358).

† She died at Gravesend as she was preparing to embark for Virginia. In a book of historical and confidential letters, published in London in 1849, entitled, "The Court and Times of James the First," &c., are references to her. In a letter of John Chamberlain, Esq., "London, June 22d, 1616," to Sir Dudley Carleton, then at the Hague, the writer says, "Sir Thomas Dale is arrived from Virginia, and brought with him some ten or twelve old and young of that country, among whom is Pocahuntas, daughter of Powatan, a king or cacique of that country, married to one Rolfe, an Englishman. I hear not of any other riches, or matter of worth, but only some quantity of sassafras, tobacco, pitch, tar, and clapboard, things of no great value, unless there were plenty, and nearer hand. All I can hear of it is, that the country is good to live in, if it were stored with people, and might in time be commodious; but there is no present profit expected. But you may understand more by himself when he comes into those parts, which he pretends to do within a month or little more" (vol. i. 416). Dale had arrived at Plymouth on the 12th, ten days before this letter was written. Again, under date Jan. 18, 1616 [1617], this same writer says, "The Virginia woman Pocahuntas, with her father counsellor, have been with the King, and graciously used; and both she and her assistant well placed at the masque. She is on her return, though sore against her will, if the wind would come about to send them away" (vol. i. 388). Again: under date "March 29, 1617," "The Virginia woman, whose picture I sent you, died this last week, at Gravesend, as she was returning homeward." In the next paragraph, by a singular coincidence, the writer says, "Sir Walter Raleigh took his leave yesterday of Mr. Secretary, and goes this morning towards Dover, where he hopes to find his ship, though his followers are yet in the river, and make no great haste

Passing down the river, and keeping our eye on the map, we soon come, on the north side, to another place, which will ever be memorable in the history of Virginia, and indeed in the history of this country. I refer to the spot where General McClellan, after withdrawing his long lines from the swamps of the Chickahominy, and fighting those terrible seven days' battles, finally brought the remnant of his noble army in safety under the protection of our gun-boats. "Harrison's Landing," or the place occupied by our troops at that time, embraces the spot, called Berkeley, where one of the Presidents of the United States was born; and earlier, indeed, soon after the first settlement of the country, there lived here one Master George Thorpe, a kinsman of Sir Thomas Dale, "a pious, worthy, and religious gentleman," who had been "of the king's bed-chamber." So much interest had he felt in the education and conversion of the Indians, that he left his home and came over here to be chief manager of the college designed for their benefit. On that fatal 22d of March, 1622, when three hundred and forty-seven persons, — one-twelfth

after him. He makes away with all the speed he can, for fear of a countermand, by reason of some message brought by the Lord Roos," &c. (vol. ii. 8). The career of Raleigh was soon to close. Nothing would appease his enemies but his blood. He had but recently been liberated from an imprisonment of thirteen years in the Tower, just in time to see in London (as he might have done) that brilliant representative of a race, whose country he had expended so large a part of his life and fortune in fruitless attempts to colonize. To return to Pocahontas: the Parish Register of burials at Gravesend has the following entry, "1616. March 21, — Rebecca Wrothe, Wyffe of Thomas Wrothe gent. A Virginia Lady borne was buried in the Chauncell" (Va. Hist. Reg. for 1849, ii. 149). There is an error here in the Christian name of her husband, to say nothing of the odd way in which the surname is spelled.

of all the colonists, — including six members of the council, were cut off by the savages, he and ten others were slain at Berkeley.*

The lines of McClellan's army at the same time also included, as appears by the military map here upon the table, a part of the famous old plantation of Westover, celebrated, if for nothing else, for having been the residence of Colonel William Byrd, one of the most accomplished men of Virginia in the early time. He was born to one of the amplest fortunes in the country, was sent to England to be educated, and there formed an intimate acquaintance with many eminent literary and public men. "He was called to the bar in the Middle Temple, studied for some time in the Low Countries, visited the Court of France, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society." He returned to this country as Receiver-General of his Majesty's Revenues in Virginia, and resided at Westover, in a princely mansion, which was standing within a few years, a monument of his taste and elegant expenditure. Colonel Byrd was distinguished for great public spirit, as well as for literary accomplishments of a high order. He had one of the best private libraries in that part of the country, which Stith says was freely thrown open to his use when he was writing his *History of Virginia*. A catalogue of his books is said to be in the Franklin Library at Philadelphia.† "The Westover manuscripts," published within

* Stith, p. 211.

† Campbell, pp. 435, 436; Va. Hist. Reg. iv. 87-90; Westover MSS. &c., Editor's Preface.

a few years from his papers, will well repay a perusal.* Colonel Byrd is entitled to our gratitude for having secured, while in England, the two volumes (transcripts) of the Virginia Company's Records, which also Stith acknowledges to have been of great service to him in his historical labors; and which, after passing through the families of the Randolphs, Blands, and Leighs, have at last found their way, I believe, to the Library of Congress at Washington. Colonel Byrd, among his large domains, inherited an extensive tract of land on which Richmond is now situated. It had belonged to that celebrated Bacon, whose name is associated with the famous episode in the history of Virginia, known as "Bacon's Rebellion." After his death and the reduction of the rebellion, his lands were confiscated, and came into the possession of the father of Colonel Byrd.† In 1733, Colonel Byrd and a

* "The Westover Manuscripts; containing the History of the Dividing Line betwixt Virginia and North Carolina," &c. By William Byrd, of Westover: Petersburg, 1841.

† The father of Colonel Byrd was Captain William Byrd, who came over about the year 1674. He is said to have been instrumental in bringing to justice the rebels of Bacon's Rebellion. His name also occurs in the incipient steps relative to the College of William and Mary. He lived at Belvidere, opposite the falls,—a place said to have been rightly named. He was father to the first Colonel Byrd, of whom we have spoken above, who died 26 August, 1744, aged 70. A son of the latter, also Colonel William, the last of the name who owned Westover, was commander of a regiment under Washington in 1758 (Campbell, 421, 500; Meade, i. 318; Westover Papers, Preface iv.). Lieutenant Amburey, an officer in the British service, taken prisoner with Burgoyne, after spending some time at Cambridge and its neighborhood, was sent with the captured force to Virginia, where he spent two years; during which he enjoyed the hospitality of some of its citizens. The troops were quartered at Charlottesville and its vicinity. The officers were paroled, and allowed to go wherever they pleased, within a circuit of one hundred miles. Amburey visited the principal towns, Richmond, Petersburg, &c., and appears to have been a frequent guest of Colonel Randolph of Tuckahoe. He describes southern life and manners at that period with great spirit. In a letter dated "Jones's

few of his friends laid out, on a plan, the city of Richmond, where, for a good many years, Shoccoe Warehouse had already been established; and also the town of Petersburg,*—both being at the head of navigation on the James and Appomattox Rivers,—two cities of especial interest to us at this moment; and, in 1737, he advertised lots in Richmond for sale. This town was not incorporated till 1742.†

Continuing our journey down the river, and passing many places of great interest,—the point of Weynock on the north, and Sir George Yeardley's plantation, called Flower de Hundred, near the present Fort Powhatan, on the south, and also Jamestown itself,

Plantation, near Charlottesville, April 10, 1779," he says, "The first night after our leaving Richmond, I slept at an elegant villa, called Belvidera, which formerly belonged to a Colonel Bird, who distinguished himself greatly in the last war, in that sad disaster of General Braddock's. He possessed a most affluent fortune, and was proprietor of all the lands round the falls for many miles, as well as the greatest part of the lands round the town of Richmond. His great abilities and personal accomplishments were universally esteemed; but, being infatuated with play, his affairs, at his death, were in a deranged state. The widow whom he left with eight children, has, by prudent management, preserved out of the wreck of his princely fortune, a beautiful house, at a place called Westover, upon James River, some personal property, a few plantations, and a number of slaves. The grounds around the house at Westover are laid out in a most beautiful manner, and with great taste, and from the river appear delightful" (*Travels through the Interior Parts of America*, by an Officer: London, 1789, ii. 869, 870).

* Petersburg is on the south side of the Appomattox, about twelve miles from its confluence with the James. Nearly opposite to Petersburg is a kind of suburb called Pocahontas. John Randolph, sen., the father of John of Roanoke, had a seat near there, which he called Matoax (one of the names of Pocahontas); and he died there in 1775. His widow, whose maiden name was Frances Bland, married, secondly, St. George Tucker, who then came to live there. It has sometimes been supposed that John of Roanoke was born there, but he was probably born at Cawson's. He, however, spent the years of his boyhood at Matoax (see *The Bland Papers*, ii. 9, 119). John Randolph, as is well known, took great pride in his descent from the daughter of Powhatan. It is in this wise. His father, John R., sen., married a daughter of Richard R., of Curle, whose wife was Jane Bolling, daughter of John Bolling, who was son of Robert Bolling, whose wife was Jane Rolfe, daughter of Thomas Rolfe, who was the son of Pocahontas.

† Campbell, pp. 420, 421, 422.

now deserted and desolate, — we come to the noted city of Williamsburg, lying about three miles from the river; the place where the Rebel army first made its stand and where the first battle was fought after the evacuation of Yorktown in the spring of 1862. This city, for so many years the capital of the State, the residence of some of the noted men of Virginia, — the place where Patrick Henry, in the midst of that magnificent debate on the Stamp Act resolutions in the capitol, exclaimed, “in a voice of thunder, and with the look of a god,” “Cæsar had his Brutus,” &c., — the site of the oldest seat of learning in the United States (except Harvard College), where originated the literary society of the Phi Beta Kappa, from which the affiliated society at Harvard derived its charter, — was known in its early history as “Middle Plantation,” it being half-way between the James and York Rivers.* This place was for a time the head-

* This place is early referred to as Dr. John Pott's Plantation, described, in 1638, as a tract of land lying between Queen's Creek, emptying into Charles River, — as the Pamaunke River, now York, was then called, — and Archer's Hope-Creek, emptying into James River. It was subsequently called Middle Plantation. The charter of the College was obtained in 1692. The Rev. Mr. Blair was sent over to solicit it of their majesties; and Seymour, the English attorney-general, having received commands to draw up the charter, which was to be accompanied by a grant of money, remonstrated against such liberality, contending that it was a useless expenditure; that the money was more needed at home, and that there was not the slightest occasion for a college in Virginia. Mr. Blair replied that the purpose was to educate young men for the ministry, and begged the attorney to reflect that the people of Virginia had souls to be saved as well as the people of England. “Souls!” exclaimed Seymour, “damn your souls! make tobacco” (Campbell, pp. 187, 188; *The Works of Franklin*, x. iii).

Governor Nicholson, who succeeded Andros in 1698, removed the seat of government from Jamestown, which now contained but three or four houses suitable for habitation, to Middle Plantation, which now received the name of Williamsburg. He designed to make it a large town, and laid out the streets in the form of a W and

quarters of Bacon, the rebel of 1676 ; and here one of his comrades was executed. William Drummond had recently been Governor of North Carolina. He had joined himself to Bacon ; and, in the waning fortunes of the rebellion, he escaped, but was captured and brought in. The Governor, Sir William Berkeley, being on board ship in Queen's Creek, immediately came on shore, and approaching the prisoner, with a low bow, said, " Mr. Drummond, you are very welcome : I am more glad to see you than any man in Virginia. Mr. Drummond, you shall be hanged in half an hour." *

Passing rapidly onward, and merely glancing at many places of note, — Camp Butler, the point of Newport's News† (which divides the James River

* M, in honor of William and Mary ; but these ambitious plans were not fully carried out (Campbell, p. 358).

The first newspaper in the colony — " The Virginia Gazette " — was published at Williamsburg. It was first issued in August, 1736, by William Parks, who here printed Stith's History of Virginia in 1747. Sir William Berkeley, in 1671, in his Report to the Commissioners of Foreign Plantations, thanked God that there were no free schools nor printing in Virginia ; but there must have been materials for printing here soon after, if the statement is true, that John Buckner, in 1682, was called before Lord Culpepper and his Council, for printing the laws of 1680 without the Governor's license, and he and his printer were put under bonds not to print any thing thereafter until his majesty's pleasure should be known (Hening, ii. 611, 518). The earliest extant evidence of printing done in this colony is the edition of " The Revised Laws," published in 1783 (Campbell, p. 419).

* The Beginning, Progress, and Conclusion of Bacon's Rebellion, &c., p. 23 ; An Account of Our late Trouble in Virginia, p. 9. Both papers are in vol. i. of Force's Tracts.

† Smith (General Historie, p. 150) calls this place " Newports-newes." Beverley (History of Virginia, London, 1722, p. 87) says that Captain Newport arrived in November, 1621, " with fifty men imported at his own charge, besides passengers, and made a plantation on Newport's News, naming it after himself." The authorities in Smith say, that " Master Gookin came at this time out of Ireland, with fifty men of his own, and thirty passengers," &c., and planted himself at this place, and do not mention Newport's arrival at this time. An antiquarian friend tells me, that he was passing this place some thirty years ago, on a steamer, and the old pilot told

from Hampton Roads) and Hampton,* the old Kecoughtan of Smith, on the one side, and the Nanse-

him they called it Newport's "Noose," and pointed to the cove at the northwest of the point of land as the "noose"; and suggests that the name is a misprint in Smith. But the name as given by Smith, whose authority is probably the Company's Records, is found in the early tracts. It is "Newports News" in the "New Albion," printed in 1648; and the writer had every opportunity of knowing how it was then called. Beverley, Stith, and Burk, the last quoting the Company's Records, make no suggestions concerning the name, but merely write it as do others; and so it appears on Fry and Jefferson's map, executed about 1750.

Newport's News, as I have stated, was early the residence of Captain Gookin, whose son Daniel subsequently came to Massachusetts, and is memorable as the historian of the Indians of New England. Captain Samuel Matthews, the Governor in 1659, also resided here. It was at his plantation, some time during the years 1644-1647, that he gave "kind entertainment" to "Beauchamp Plantagenet," or whoever may have been the person, that, under this imposing pseudonym, wrote the "Description of the Province of New Albion," printed in 1648; a book which is the earliest known authority for the statement, that Argall, on his return from Nova Scotia, in 1613, landed at Manhattan, and caused the Dutch governor there to submit "to his majesty, and to the governor and government of Virginia," which submission was "sent to Virginia and recorded" (see *New Albion*, p. 18; *Brodhead's New York*, p. 764). Another writer, in 1648, describes Captain Matthews as "an old planter of above thirty years' standing, . . . hath *forty negro servants*, brings them up to trades in his house." In connection with the subject of negro slavery in this colony, I will add, that letters from Virginia at this time relate, that "there are in Virginia about fifteen thousand *English*, and of *negroes* brought thither *three hundred good servants*" (*A Perfect Description of Virginia, &c.*, in *Force*, ii., 2, 14, 15). In a letter written from Virginia by John Rolfe (*Generall Historie*, pp. 126, 127), we learn, that, about the last of August, 1619 (not 1620, as is usually stated), there came a "Dutch man-of-war" into Virginia, "that sold us twenty negars." This is the first notice we have of negroes in that colony. In 1670, the whole population of Virginia was forty thousand, of whom only two thousand were negro slaves, six thousand being white servants. But few slaves were imported. The average annual importation of servants was about fifteen hundred, but they were chiefly English, with a few Scotch and Irish. In 1716, Virginia was second in population only to Massachusetts (then by far the largest of the eleven Anglo-American colonies). She had seventy-two thousand whites, and twenty-three thousand negroes. In 1756, with a white population of a hundred and seventy-three thousand, she had a black population of a hundred and twenty thousand (*Campbell*, pp. 144, 206, 272, 383, 494).

* Hampton is the capital of Elizabeth-City County. It early experienced the effects of this war. The quaint old church here was occupied as a guard-house by Federal troops in the summer of 1861; and, when the place was evacuated by them, it was burnt by order of the rebel General Magruder. A few minutes after midnight, on the 7th of August, the torch was applied; and the greater part of its five hundred houses were soon in flames. The town was laid in ashes, and deserted.

After Point Comfort, Kecoughtan was one of the earliest places visited on the river; being only two and a half miles from the former place. The savages here from the first received the English kindly; and the place was always a favorite resort. This was probably the earliest place fortified near the mouth of the river. The

mond and Elizabeth Rivers, on the other, — all places of great interest, both historically and in view of recent events, — we come to Old Point Comfort, — the Point Comfort of Smith's map. We read in the contemporary narratives of the first-comers, that, after escaping destruction by the tempest at sea, and finding their little fleet in the entrance of the Chesapeake, between the two capes, which they named, — Cape Charles, on the right hand, and Cape Henry, on the left, — they landed on Cape Henry, opened their box containing the orders for their government, and then commenced seeking a place for a settlement. Crossing over in their shallop to a point of land near the mouth of the James River, then called the "Powhatan," and sounding as they approached the shore, they say they found good depth of water, which put them "in good comfort"; and they named the place "Cape Comfort,"* or "Point Comfort," as it stands on Smith's map. This place was subsequently fortified by the colony. It has certainly been a Point Comfort to the North during this present Rebellion. The possession of Fortress Monroe has secured to us that portion

Lord Delaware, the Governor in 1610, "built two new forts (the one called Fort Henry, and the other Fort Charles, in honor of our most noble Prince and his brother) upon a pleasant hill, and near a little rivulet, which we call South-hampton River" (A True Declaration of Virginia, 1610, pp. 51, 52). "Here it was intended," says Stith, "that those who came from England, should be quartered at their first landing, that the wearisomeness and nausea of the sea might be refreshed in this pleasant situation and wholesome air" (p. 120).

* Percy's "Observations," &c. in Purchas, iv. 1627; Smith's Virginia, 1612, part ii. pp. 8, 9.

of Virginia which commands the entrance of all her principal rivers.

In the interesting paper just read to us by Mr. Hale, he has called our attention to another spot not far from this neighborhood; not upon the James River, but upon the adjoining river, the York, the "Pamavne" of Smith; a spot not inferior in interest to Jamestown itself. I mean the place which was the principal and favorite residence of the Emperor Powhatan during the first few years of the settlement of Virginia, called by Smith, who also indicates it on his map, "Werowocomoco." It is on the north side of York River, in Gloucester County, only a few miles distant from the historic field of Yorktown, on the other side the river, now memorable for its two sieges. Smith, in his earliest tract on Virginia, says, "The bay where he dwelleth hath in it three creeks, and a mile and a half from the channel." Mr. Campbell, in his recent History of Virginia, locates the place "at Powhatan's Chimney," on the east side of Timber-neck Bay, where stands the old stone chimney, which Bishop Meade, who made a pilgrimage to see it, thinks is the veritable one built for the old chief by the colonists. It was to Werowocomoco that Captain Smith, after having been taken prisoner in December, 1607, on the Chickahominy, and been shown round from chief to chief, even to the upper waters of the Potomac, was finally brought; and here he for the first time saw

the Emperor Powhatan.* It was here, too, as Smith *alleges* in one of his later works, that occurred the romantic incident of his rescue from the cruel clubs of the savages, by the young girl Pocahontas. It was here that the necessities of the Colony were often relieved by supplies of corn; and here also the mock ceremony of crowning the old chief was performed by Newport.† After a few years, Powhatan removed from this place, choosing another spot, further up the river, for his principal place of residence.

Reference has been made to Smith's Map of Virginia; and, before concluding these remarks, I would like to say a word respecting it. When we consider the circumstances under which the sketch for this map was made, we may well regard it as a remarkable production. Smith was about three months on his topographical survey; at least, of that part of Chesapeake Bay which lies north of the James River. He was chiefly employed, for the first year of his residence in the Colony, in exploring the James and its tribu-

* Campbell, pp. 18, 49, 62, 68, 67, 159, 180; Compare Meade, i. 336, 350; Wingfield's Discourse, &c., in Archæol. Amer. vol. iv. p. 78, notes, 8, 9.

† "Here, two centuries and a half ago, dwelt the famous old Powhatan, tall, erect, stern, apparently beardless, his hair a little frosted with gray. Here he beheld with barbarous satisfaction, the scalps of his enemies recently massacred, suspended on a line between two trees, and waving in the breeze. Here he listened to recitals of hunting and blood; and, in the red glare of the council-fire, planned schemes of perfidy and revenge. Here he sate and smoked, sometimes observing Pocahontas at play, sometimes watching the fleet canoe coming in from the Pamaunke. Werowocomoco was a befitting seat of the great chief, overlooking the bay with its bold, picturesque, wood-crowned banks; and in view of the wide majestic flood of the river, impurpled by transient cloud-shadows, or tinged with the rosy splendor of a summer sunset" (Campbell, p. 68, 69).

taries, with occasional visits to the Indian settlements on the Pamaunke, for the purpose of replenishing the stores of food at Jamestown. In the early part of June, 1608, however, he started, with fourteen men, in a barge of two tons, on a voyage of exploration. The party went down the river, shot across to the Eastern Shore, fell in with the isles called "Smith's Isles," and bending their way along to the north, inside the Bay, examined every river, inlet, island, and point of land, till they reached "Limbo Iles;" when they crossed over to the western shore, and still proceeded northward. After having been absent about fourteen days, some of the company, by exposure and hard labor, had become much exhausted, and consequently somewhat discouraged. Three or four of the men had fallen sick; and it was decided that the whole party should now return to Jamestown. On the 16th of June, they came in sight of the beautiful river Potomac, which they described as nine miles broad. They knew not the name of this noble stream; and, as the sick men had now recovered, the party resolved to explore it. They went up thirty miles, to near the spot of the future birthplace of Washington,* before seeing any inhabitants. Soon afterward, they came near falling into an ambuscade of two or three hundred savages, but, by the discreet and gallant conduct of Smith, escaped injury. After returning again to the Bay, they were astonished at

* Campbell, p. 57.

the great abundance of fish which they saw swimming around them, and which, for want of nets, they attempted to catch with a frying-pan: but the early narrators of the expedition say, that they found it a very bad instrument to catch fish with. They never had seen a greater abundance of fish; but they were "not to be caught with frying-pans." And here the following incident is recorded. Happening to run their boat aground, near the mouth of the Rappahannock, then called "Tappahannock," and espying many fish lurking among the weeds on the sand, Captain Smith and his men amused themselves "by nailing the fish to the ground" with their swords, by which means they caught in an hour more than they could eat in a day. But the Captain, happening to spear a strange fish, "being much of the fashion of a thornback," — a "stingray,"* as it is called in the margin, — "with a long tail like a riding-rod, where, on the midst, is a most poisonous sting, of two or three inches long, bearded like a saw on each side,"† in taking it from his sword, was severely wounded in his wrist, which caused such a great swelling in his arm and shoulder, as they "all with much sorrow concluded his funeral," and, according to his own direction, "prepared his grave in an isle hard by." By the help, however, of a precious oil,

* The "Sting Ray" is sometimes called the "saw-tailed skate." The Ray family is quite numerous, and embraces the thornback, the skate, the torpedo, or electric ray, &c.

† Compare Smith's *Virginia*, 1612, part ii. p. 84, with his *Generall Historie*, p. 59.

which Dr. Russell, one of the party, fortunately had about him, the Captain's pain was so far assuaged, that he was able at night to take sweet revenge on the offending fish by eating it for his supper. The island where the grave was dug was named "Stingray Isle," which may be seen on Smith's map. On later maps the island is not seen; but we find in its place "Stingray Point." If the place ever was an island, the alluvium from the river has joined it to the main land. The party now thought best to proceed directly to Jamestown, where they arrived on the 21st of July, having been gone seven weeks.

Three days afterward, Smith again set forward "to finish the discovery," with twelve men,—“gentlemen” and “soldiers.” After being detained two or three days at Kecoughtan by contrary winds, the party embarked again; and, anchoring the first night at “Stingray Isle,” prepared to make further discoveries at the head of the Bay. They encountered savage tribes of Indians, who dwelt on the more northerly rivers, and generally they were received with every indication of welcome. On exploring the rivers, the voyagers gave names to prominent places; and, at the extreme limits of discovery, crosses were cut in the bark of trees, or were otherwise exhibited. Returning, the party went up the Rappahannock River, where, with few exceptions, they received kind treatment from the natives there inhabiting. During this part of the voyage, one of their number died, and was buried on the banks of

this picturesque river, with a volley of shot. Smith has perpetuated the name and the place of his burial on his map by "Fetherstone's Bay." This river was explored to the falls, where a hostile encounter took place with some Indians. This was near the place where Fredericksburg now stands. Smith never dreamed of the terrible battles which would be fought near that spot, — not between the English and the savages whom he so often encountered, — but between two hostile sections of a country, with the settlement of each of which his name is so intimately connected.

After exploring the Payankatank River, the voyagers returned to Point Comfort, having encountered a severe thunder-storm in Gosnold's Bay. Smith then visited the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers, on the former of which Norfolk is situated, had some skirmishing with the Indians dwelling there, procured as much corn as he could carry away, and arrived at Jamestown on the 9th of September; having been absent on this last expedition a little over six weeks.*

The draft of his map indicating these and other discoveries made in Virginia, Smith sent home before the close of this year, with a letter to the Company, in which he says: "I have sent you this Map of the Bay and Rivers, with an annexed Relation

* For these two voyages of exploration, see Smith's Tract of 1612, part ii. pp. 28-40, with which compare his *Generall Historie*, pp. 64, 65. The account of the visit to the "Chisapeaks & Nandsamunds" at this time, is not contained in the tract of 1612. It first appears in the *Generall Historie*.

of the Countries and Nations that inhabit them, as you may see at large." The "annexed Relation" is doubtless that portion of the tract published at Oxford in 1612, entitled "Map of Virginia," &c., which is embraced in the first thirty-nine pages; at the conclusion of which, as published subsequently in his "Generall Historie," is the following: "John Smith writ this with his own hand." The Map was first published in this Oxford tract. It was subsequently issued in the "Generall Historie," which was first published in 1624, and it is sometimes found inserted in the fourth volume of Purchas's Pilgrims, between the pp. 1690 and 1691. Smith's Map was the basis of all the maps of Virginia for more than one hundred years. It was copied in good facsimile for De Bry's German large voyages, in 1627 and 1628; also for Gottfried's "Neuwe Welt," &c., 1631. It was early copied for two English editions of Hondy's Mercator, with fanciful additions, and is found, at a later date, in Ogilby's huge folio on America. The first complete map of Virginia was made by Joshua Fry, Professor of Mathematics in William and Mary College, in connection with Peter Jefferson, a land-surveyor, the father of Thomas Jefferson. It was made about the year 1750, and was soon after included in Jefferys's work on North America. It was copied by Stockdale for Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," 1787.

Remarks and Resolutions

COMMEMORATIVE OF

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, LL.D.

BY THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

OCTOBER, 1864.

REMARKS AND RESOLUTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE OF

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, LL.D.

BY THE

American Antiquarian Society

AT THEIR FIRST MEETING AFTER HIS DEATH.

Worcester, Massachusetts.

MDCCCLXIV.

EXTRACT

FROM

THE "PROCEEDINGS" OF THE SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, held at Worcester, on Friday, October 21, 1864, the following remarks, in behalf of the Council, were submitted by Mr. GEORGE LIVERMORE :—

At our last Annual Meeting, when we commemorated the completion of the first half-century of our existence as an association, we all listened with rare gratification to the letter of a venerable founder of the Society, whose interest in its welfare had continued from the first, and who had, during his life of more than ninety years, in various ways promoted the objects for which it was formed.

His great age, so far beyond the ordinary period of human life, forbade us to hope for a much longer continuance of his presence among us. When, therefore, on the first day of July last, the announcement of the decease of JOSIAH QUINCY was made, it created no surprise. The measure of his days, of his use-

fulness, and of his honors, was full. His life was completed.

The numerous other institutions with which he was connected have already paid their tribute to his worth; but, however they may have anticipated what might otherwise have been a fitting eulogium from the American Antiquarian Society, this does not deprive us of the pleasure, or absolve us from the duty, of recognizing his claims to honor as an Antiquary in the noblest sense.

The historical writings of Mr. Quincy entitle him to a high rank among the authors who have enriched this class of American literature. If he had left no other record of service to his country, his published works, from the importance of the subjects to which they relate, and the ability with which these are treated, and from the lofty principles those works illustrate and inculcate, would cause his name to be held in honorable remembrance.

That one whose time was so nearly engrossed by official duties should have been able to do so much and so well as an historian and a biographer, would surprise us, if we did not know that most of his literary productions were the natural outgrowth of his active life. Whenever called to any public service, he, like a true antiquarian, began by reverting to the past, and making himself thoroughly acquainted with whatever had preceded that had relation to the position he was to hold; and the investigations which he

made primarily for his own information and guidance, he published for the benefit of others.

His largest and most elaborate work, the History of "that University which was the very cradle of learning in these parts of the earth," is in its nature almost a treatise on the literary, ecclesiastical, and civil antiquities of New England. In that institution, founded amidst the toils and sufferings of the first settlers, were reflected, more clearly than almost anywhere else, their principles and purposes as well as their manners and customs. The minute details of their contributions and sacrifices for its support, in view of their circumstances and their object, are full of moral dignity; and the antiquary, in bringing to light such examples, becomes a most eloquent moral teacher.

Mr. Quincy was called to the Presidency of the University in 1829. There was hardly an institution in the country of greater interest than Harvard College, whose history from its beginning had been blended with whatever concerned the maintenance and advancement of sound learning and civil liberty in the American Colonies and the United States. But hitherto there were to be found only scattered notices of its origin, action, and influence, which awakened, but could not satisfy, the curiosity even of those who knew it best from having been nurtured in its bosom.

In 1833, was published the excellent, summary, though uncompleted and posthumous, volume of Mr. Peirce, the librarian of the University. But a full

History was still a desideratum. For more than a quarter of a century, a vote of the Corporation, requesting the President to prepare a History of the University, had stood upon the records of that Board. Mr. Quincy was not the man to shrink from any duty which his official position devolved upon him; and, having been specially invited by the Corporation to prepare a discourse to be delivered on the 8th of September, 1836, the second centennial anniversary of the foundation of the University, "in commemoration of that event, and of the founders and patrons of the Seminary," he not only performed the task then assigned him, but announced his purpose of preparing, as soon as it was practicable, the long-desired History of the institution.

What he began from a sense of duty, he continued with affectionate zeal till he completed the work,—an enduring monument to the founders and benefactors of his venerable *Alma Mater*.

When a new chapter shall be added by another hand, the history of the administration of President Quincy will not suffer by a comparison with that of any of his distinguished predecessors.

Before his removal to Cambridge, Mr. Quincy had already begun his "Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston during Two Centuries." This, like the History of the University, originated in his official position. His natural attachment to the town in which he was born had been strengthened by

repeated evidences of confidence and respect on the part of his fellow-citizens. He had been invested by them with the most important offices in their gift; he had been their representative in both branches of the State Legislature; and, for four successive terms of service, he had represented them in the Congress of the United States. It was as Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, that he made the memorable decision, that the publication of truth with good intent is not a libel,—a decision which, though questioned and gravely censured at the time, has since become the settled rule of law.

Called from the bench to the chief magistracy of the City, he entered upon the administration of its affairs with that indomitable energy which ever distinguished his public life. The recent transition from a town to a city government had brought with it the necessity of important changes in old modes of proceeding, and of the establishment of new institutions. Here the wisdom and foresight, as well as energy, of Mr. Quincy were fully exercised; and he lived to see even those of his measures which at the time met with only partial approval, and others which encountered the strongest opposition, fully justified by a later public opinion.

At the request of the municipal authorities, he delivered "An Address to the Citizens of Boston on the 17th of September, 1830, the Close of the Second Century from the first Settlement of the City"; an elo-

quent commentary on its history, full of noble sentiments, and a model production of its kind. He gave, in a condensed form, the result of much antiquarian research into the manners and customs, laws and principles, of former generations; and he did not fail to enforce in the strongest terms the lessons they suggested.

The larger History of Boston, which, after a lapse of twenty years, was resumed, and was finished in February, 1852, at the close of the author's eightieth year, is mainly devoted to an account of the City government during the period of his mayoralty. In the preface he says: "It appeared to the author, that a *municipal* history of the Town, and an accurate account of the transactions in the first years of the City government, would be useful and interesting to the public in future times, and was due to the wisdom, fidelity, and disinterested services of his associates." In the naked record of his administration, we find the best eulogy on his own ability and his devotion to duty.

The "History of the Boston Athenæum," also, grew out of Mr. Quincy's relation to the institution and its founders and early patrons. They were his cherished friends. He was himself one of the original contributors to its fund. For several years he was its President.

When, in 1847, the corner-stone of the spacious and elegant edifice in Beacon Street was laid, he was requested to deliver an address on the occasion; and

was afterwards solicited to write out and extend his remarks for publication. The result was a volume of between three and four hundred pages, containing a documentary history of the Athenæum, followed by admirable biographical notices of its deceased founders. It was a labor of love to commemorate the services of that little band of "ingenuous scholars" who originated and established this institution, "dedicated to letters and the arts."

The biographical works of Mr. Quincy, no less than his Histories, were produced in response to some call of obvious duty.

Believing, to use his own words, that, "of all monuments raised to the memory of distinguished men, the most appropriate and least exceptionable are those whose foundations are laid in their own works, and which are constructed of materials supplied and wrought by their own labors," he prepared, from the papers bequeathed to him by his father, a Memoir of that illustrious patriot, which will continue to be read with the greatest interest and admiration, as long as the love of liberty is cherished, and the story of its apostles, defenders, and martyrs is welcomed.

The "Life of Major Samuel Shaw," prefixed to his "Journals," and prepared, at the request of the proprietor of them, by Mr. Quincy, the only surviving friend who could do him justice as a benefactor of his country, was undertaken, the author says, from no other motive than the gratification afforded by being

instrumental in perpetuating the memory of one whom he had known in his early youth, and of whom, after the lapse of fifty years, he "could truly say, that, in the course of a long life, he had never known an individual of a character more elevated and chivalric, acting according to a purer standard of morals, imbued with a higher sense of honor, and uniting more intimately the qualities of the gentleman, the soldier, the scholar, and the Christian."

Two of Mr. Quincy's biographical productions were written at the special request of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The brief but excellent "Memoir of James Grahame," author of the "History of the United States of North America," contains all that we know of that worthy man and faithful historian. Mr. Quincy had great respect for the moral purity and intellectual elevation of Mr. Grahame's character, and held his work in high estimation. He felt that it was "incumbent upon some American to do justice to the memory of a foreigner who had devoted the chief and choicest years of his life to writing a history of our country, with a labor, fidelity, and affectionate zeal for the American people and their institutions, which any native citizen may be proud to equal, and will find it difficult to surpass." This Memoir was first printed in the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society;" and was afterwards prefixed to a new edition of Mr. Grahame's History, as revised and enlarged by the author, and published, in this

country, after his death, under the auspices of his biographer.

In the eighty-seventh year of his age, Mr. Quincy completed and published his "Memoir of the Life of John Quincy Adams," — a fair volume of over four hundred pages. Connected by family ties, nearly his co-eval, and intimately acquainted with his private life as well as his public career, Mr. Quincy was peculiarly fitted to perform the task assigned him. It was, however, to Mr. Adams's public life that the biographer principally addressed himself. Besides the advantages derived from personal knowledge, and a recourse to his printed works, he was favored with access to copious authentic unpublished materials.

His "chief endeavor," as he says, was "to render him the expositor of his own motives, principles, and character, without fear or favor, in the spirit neither of criticism nor eulogy." He thus produced a work, which, whilst it partakes largely of the nature of an autobiography, constitutes also a most important chapter in the general history of the Republic.

If, at any time, a difference of opinion may have existed between the biographer and his subject on minor matters, they were indissolubly united in the sentiment of the grand avowal of Mr. Adams, inscribed under the portrait that adorns the volume: "I live in the faith and hope of the progressive advancement of Christian liberty, and expect to abide by the same in death."

The key-note of Mr. Quincy's public life, and of most of his writings, is found in that invocation which, in his father's last will and testament, follows a bequest, to the son, of the works of the great writers on free government: "May the spirit of liberty rest upon him!"

Inheriting the principles of this illustrious patriot, he consecrated his life, and all his powers, to their maintenance. Born when the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence were ripening into action, and living as a young man with those who made good the Declaration, and founded this Republic, he understood the difficulties that beset their path when they were called on to form a Constitution for the government of all the States. In common with the great body of the statesmen of that day, South as well as North, he felt that there must ever be an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery.

An unfortunate delusion, fostered by the specious declarations and promises of a few members of the Federal Convention, who only ventured to ask for a temporary toleration of slavery, and averred, that, if let alone, they would willingly, in a short time, rid themselves of it, induced the framers of the Constitution to commit to the several States the general power of peaceful emancipation. Mr. Quincy always distrusted the sincerity of those members who seemed to him faithless to the principles of the Constitution in insisting upon this as a condition of its acceptance.

He knew that any compromise by which eternal principles are postponed to temporary policy, sooner or later, fails.

When, at last, this essential antagonism resulted in open violence that aimed to destroy the nation itself, and thus the Government became invested with the right, and placed under the obligation, to preserve the life of the nation at the expense of its mortal foe, Mr. Quincy thought he saw the hand of Providence opening a way, as righteous as it was necessary, for the extirpation of the evil.

His faith in the permanency of the Republic never faltered. He had none of the timidity or of the despondency which often accompanies extreme old age. "The victory of the United States in this war is inevitable," were his words but a few months before he died, addressed to the President of the United States, in a letter remarkable for its vigor and its clearness of statement. He looked for a speedy suppression of the Rebellion. He believed that his country would come out of this terrible conflict, purified and justified in the eyes of the world.

With devout gratitude for all the blessings which attended his long and eventful life, and with a firm faith in the goodness and mercy of his heavenly Father, our venerated associate passed to his eternal home.

Our chief purpose, on the present occasion, has been less to speak his eulogy, already elsewhere pronounced in a classic as well as in the vernacular tongue, than

to enrich our records with the enumeration of some of his merits as they are shown in those of his works that are intimately connected with our own objects as members of an American Antiquarian Society.

Ere long the marble statue and the granite column will arise to perpetuate his memory. But the erection of a still more enduring monument will be the noble task of the historian, who, to illustrate the spirit of the free institutions of our country, as exhibited in the character of one of her greatest citizens, shall portray the Life and Times of Josiah Quincy.

The Hon. LEVI LINCOLN addressed the Society as follows : —

MR. PRESIDENT, — The Report of the Council, as is usual and becoming such occasions, makes mention of those melancholy providences, which, in the interval between our meetings, are continually removing from our association honored and beloved members of this Society by death. We are now reminded, in touching and appropriate terms, of the decease, since the last meeting, of one of the most distinguished of our number. The late Hon. Josiah Quincy was of the earliest, and, at the time of his death, was the oldest, of our associates. He was, eminently, a great and good man; and, I think, having regard to all considerations, the most *marked man of the century* among us. I should be ungrateful, indeed, if I failed, in connection with the proceedings of this meeting,

to express my entire sympathy in the notice of his death, and my most hearty concurrence in the tribute of respect paid to his memory, by the impressive language of the Report.

The courtesy and kindness of this venerable man placed me, *personally*, under many obligations. More than a half century since, I entered the Senate of Massachusetts, the youngest of its members. Mr. Quincy was among the seniors at the Board. It was at the period of the embargo and other obnoxious, restrictive measures of the Government, and on the very eve of the declaration of war against England. The spirit of party ran high; and there was bitterness of feeling, and often much acerbity of language, in debate. Differing widely, as we did, in political opinions, and opposed to each other in regard to public measures, I recollect from him, in my unpractised position, no instance of unfriendliness, no one word of unkindness. Through subsequent, successive years, in the discharge of arduous public duties, I was sustained and greatly cheered by expressions of his favorable regard, and not unfrequently became a delighted listener to his sagacious counsels, and a partaker of his elegant hospitalities. He will long be remembered by *others*, also, for the kindness of his heart; and his name be held in honor, by the country, for the brightness of its fame.

I beg leave to offer, for the consideration of this meeting, the following resolutions:—

"The impressive event of the decease of the late Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL.D., having occurred since the last meeting of this Society, it becomes his associates, on this first subsequent opportunity of their assembling, to give expression to their admiration of his elevated character,—their high appreciation of his eminent public services,—their testimonial to his protracted years of virtuous living, and to his active, enduring, and unceasing labors of distinguished usefulness to extreme old age. Therefore,—

"Resolved, That the American Antiquarian Society will ever hold the memory of their late associate, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL.D., in affectionate and honored regard, as the erudite scholar and liberal patron of science, the upright jurist, the patriotic statesman, the pure-minded and exemplary citizen, and the unselfish, enlightened, faithful, and devoted public servant; alike in all the relations of civil, social, and private life, firm in purpose, and true to principle and the loftiest conceptions of personal duty.

"Resolved, That in the death of President Quincy, while we lament that we shall meet him no more as an associate in our councils, whose mere presence would be a benediction, we bow, in reverent submission and gratitude, to that gracious Providence, which released him from the pains and infirmities of exhausted nature, and leaves his name and example as a precious memory in the hearts of contemporaries and posterity.

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered upon the Records of the Society, and that the President be respectfully requested to transmit a certified copy thereof to the family of the deceased."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.



JAN 5 1893

JAN 12 1893

JAN 13 1896

FEB 14 1897

APR 27 1899

MAR - 1 1882

MAR 15 1882

OCT 1 1885

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